ECONOMIC SURVEY
1985–86

ECONOMIC ADVISER'S WING
MINISTRY OF FINANCE,
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
ISLAMABAD

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ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1985-86

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ADBP	..	..	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	..	..	Annual Development Programme
AJK	..	..	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
APCOM	..	..	Agricultural Prices Commission
BEL	..	..	Bankers Equity Limited
BIM	..	..	Board of Industrial Management
CCC	..	..	Commodity Credit Corporation
CCI	..	..	Controller of Capital Issues
CCI&E	..	..	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports
CDA	..	..	Capital Development Authority
CDWP	..	..	Central Development Working Party
CEC	..	..	Cotton Export Corporation
CLA	..	..	Corporate Law Authority
CCC	..	..	Economic Coordination Committee (of the Cabinet)
CCNEC	..	..	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council
EDC	..	..	Export Development Corporation
ENERCON	..	..	Energy Conservation Centre
ENERPLAN	..	..	Office of Energy Planning
EOBS	..	..	Employees Old Age Benefit Scheme
EPB	.	..	Export Promotion Bureau
EPZ	.	..	Export Processing Zone
FATA	..	..	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FDA	..	..	Faisalabad Development Authority
FCCCL	..	..	Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation Limited
GCP	..	..	Ghee Corporation of Pakistan
GEMCP	..	..	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan
GSP	..	..	Geological Survey of Pakistan
GVI	..	..	Government Vocational Institutions
HBFC	..	..	House Building Finance Corporation
HDA	..	..	Hyderabad Development Authority
HIES	..	..	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
ICP	..	..	Investment Corporation of Pakistan
IDBP	..	..	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
IRDP	..	..	Integrated Rural Development Programme
KANUPP	..	..	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant
KDA	..	..	Karachi Development Authority
KESC	..	..	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPT	..	..	Karachi Port Trust
KTC	..	..	Karachi Transport Corporation
LDA	..	..	Lahore Development Authority
MDA	..	..	Multan Development Authority
NCCC	..	..	National Credit Consultative Council
NDFC	..	..	National Development Finance Corporation
NDISC	..	..	National Design and Industrial Service Corporation
NEC	..	..	National Economic Council
NFC	..	..	National Fertilizer Corporation
NFML	..	..	National Fertilizer Marketing Limited

NIT	..	National Investment Trust
NLC	..	National Logistic Cell
NWFP	..	North West Frontier Province
OGDC	..	Oil and Gas Development Corporation
OPIC	..	Overseas Private Investors Corporation
PACO	..	Pakistan Automobile Corporation
PARC	..	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
PASMIC	..	Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation
PASSCO	..	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation
PBC	..	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
PCSIR	..	Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
PECO	..	Pakistan Engineering Company
PEARC	..	State Petroleum Refining and Petro-Chemical Corporation
PIAC	..	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
PIC	..	Pakistan Insurance Corporation
PICIC	..	Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Ltd
PIDC	..	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
PMDC	..	Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
PNSC	..	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
POL	..	Pakistan Oil fields Limited
PPL	..	Pakistan Petroleum Limited
PR	..	Pakistan Railways
PSIC	..	Punjab Small Industries Corporation
PTVC	..	Pakistan Television Corporation
PUTC	..	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation
QDA	..	Quetta Development Authority
RDC	..	Resource Development Corporation
RECP	..	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan
SBFC	..	Small Business Finance Corporation
SBP	..	State Bank of Pakistan
SCCP	..	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan
TCP	..	Trading Corporation of Pakistan
TDF	..	Tarbela Development Fund
WAPDA	..	Water and Power Development Authority

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

ADB	..	Asian Development Bank
CDFC	..	Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation
CIDA	..	Canadian International Development Agency
ECOSOC	..	Economic and Social Council
EEC	..	European Economic Community
EFTA	..	European Free Trade Association
ESCAP	..	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific
FAC	..	Food Aid Convention
IBRD	..	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	..	International Development Association
IDB	..	Islamic Development Bank
IFAD	..	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	..	International Finance Corporation
ILO	..	International Labour Organization

IMF	..	..	International Monetary Fund
OECD	..	..	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	..	..	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
RCD	..	..	Regional Cooperation for Development
UNCEF	..	..	United Nations Childerns' Emergency Fund
UNDP	.	..	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	..	..	United Nations Fund for Population Activities

TERMS USED IN TEXT

BE	..	..	Budget Estimates
BHU	..	..	Basic Health Unit
BMR	..	..	Balancing, Modernisation and Replacement
CIF	..	..	Cost, Insurance and Freight
CKD	..	.	Completely Knocked Down
CLCC	..	..	Cash Loan Commodity Credit
CPI	..	..	Consumer Price Index
FOB	..	..	Free on Board
GDP	..	..	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	..	..	Gross National Product
LIBOR	..	..	London Inter-Bank Offer Rate
LPG	..	..	Liquified Petroleum Gas
M.A.F	..	..	Million Acre Feet
M.C.F.T	..	..	Million Cubic Feet
MCH	..	..	Maternity Child Health Centre
NRI	..	..	Non-Repatriable Investment
NWD	..	..	Nation Wide Dialling
O&M	..	..	Operations and Maintanence
O.R.S	..	..	Oral Rehydration Salts
PCO	..	..	Public Call Office
PL-480	..	..	Public Law-480 (of the United States of America)
PLS	..	..	Profit Loss Sharing
POL	..	..	Petroleum Oil and Lubricants
PTC	..	..	Participation Term Certificate
PWP	..	..	People's Works Programme
RE	..	..	Revised Estimates
RHC	..	..	Rural Health Centre
SCARP	..	..	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project
Sq.Ft.	..	..	Square Feet
SPI	..	..	Sensitive Price Indicator
TOE	..	..	Tonne Oil Equivalent
TTC	..	..	Technical Training Centre
T&V	..	..	Training and Visit
WPI	..	..	Wholesale Price Index.

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FOREWORD

The *Economic Survey*, prepared by the Economic Adviser to the Government of Pakistan, provides a comprehensive independent analysis of economic developments during the year and of the key policy issues confronting the nation. Honourable members of both Houses of the Parliament as well as concerned fellow citizens should find the *Survey* a useful background document for reviewing the forthcoming budget.

MIAN MUHAMMAD YASIN KHAN WATTOO
Minister
for Finance and Economic Affairs

Islamabad,
May 27, 1986

PREFACE

The *Economic Survey*, first issued in June 1962, has come to occupy a central place in the economic literature in Pakistan. At the same time, the Statistical Annexure to the Survey is widely regarded as the premier source of economic data on Pakistan. For the third year, an Urdu version of the *Survey* is also being released.

The *Economic Survey*, prepared by a team of professional economists located in the Ministry of Finance, attempts to provide Members of the Parliament and interested citizens with an independent review of the major developments during the year in the national economy, in the context of historical trends and key policy issues.

The views expressed in the *Survey* do not necessarily represent the views of the Government of Pakistan or the individual Ministries.

ARSHAD ZAMAN
Economic Adviser/
Additional Secretary

Ministry of Finance,
Islamabad,
May 27, 1986.

ECONOMIC REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Even by the high standards of the last eight years, 1985-86 was an year of exemplary conomic performance. The rate of economic growth was surpassed in only two other years i the last two decades; the rate of inflation was one of the lowest in well over a decade. After an year of severe financial stringency both the external and the internal financial psition exhibited strength. Significant steps were taken in the reform of economic regulatons, and the government formulated and announced a major programme for rural uplift ad poverty alleviation to be initiated from July 1, 1986.

Economic Management

The major task of economic management in 1985-86 has been to provide a stable conomic environment during an year of significant political transition. At the same time, a nw Four-Year Economic and Social Programme (1986-90) has been announced which povides for both continuity and change in the policy directions outlined in the Sixth Fve-Year Plan (1983-88). The Programme consists of a comprehensive rural development srategy (incorporating education, health, roads, electrification, water supply and sanitation); an anti-waterlogging and salinity control programme; the improvement of Katchi Abadis; the provision of low-income housing; and an integrated manpower plan for proviling employment to edicated youth.

Future economic performance and the success of this Programme will both depend o resolving some of the most difficult perennial issues in economic management which hve dogged economic policy-making in Pakistan. Resource mobilisation, regulatory reform ad poverty alleviation are three of the most significant challenges to future economic mnagement. Resource mobilisation requires policies to curb the growth of private consumption, the control of public expenditures, and the reform of taxation. These issues are les a matter of economic technique than of forging a legislative consensus on equitable brden sharing. The work of the Taxation Commission should provide the basis for a mdium-term effort in this direction. The Deregulation Commission, set up in 1985, is stdying ways to improve the efficiency of economic regulations, and on its recommendatins, the edible oils and fertilizer industries were deregulated in April and May 1986, repectively. Poverty alleviation has been accorded the highest priority under the Prime Mnister's Five-Point Programme.

Population, Employment and Social Infrastructure

In mid-1986 Pakistan's population was estimated at around 98 million, of whom 70 million (71.7 percent) were in rural areas. Between the two population censuses of 1972 and 1981, population (including emigrants) grew by 3.2 percent per year, on average, while the resident population grew by a lesser 3.06 percent per year. This rapid population growth has reduced the cultivable land per capita from 0.96 acres in 1972 to 0.74 acres in 1986. With heavy migration to the cities, urban population has grown at a much faster rate (4.4 percent per year from 1972 to 1981) than rural population (2.6 percent over the same period). This has exerted considerable pressure on urban infrastructure and has exacerbated urban employment problems.

About 52 percent of the population is of working age (15 to 64 years). Reflecting our social values, almost 94 percent of men of working age seek employment, while less than 5 percent of women do so. This yields an average labour force participation rate, not very meaningful in these circumstances, of 51 percent. Of the estimated labour force of 25.9 million, including 10,000 net returning emigrants during 1985-86, 25.0 million are employed, giving an unemployment rate of 3.4 percent.

Among the 28.8 million employed persons, 10 years of age and above, by far the largest group was employed in agriculture--15.1 million, or 52.4 percent of the total employed--and the bulk (82 percent) were either illiterate or with less than primary education. Of those employed outside agriculture, 54 percent were illiterate or had less than primary education, while only 1.5 million (20.3 percent) were matriculates or degree holders. By all social indicators, it is these 20 million (16.7 million in the rural areas and 3.3 million in the urban areas) who have not had the benefit of primary education, and their families, who constitute the underprivileged population whose problems the Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme seeks to address.

Education, health & nutrition, and an integrated programme of rural development, together with the provision of employment opportunities, are the ingredients of an effective programme of poverty alleviation. Only 26 percent of the pupulation knows how to read and write, and only 49 percent of our primary, and 16 percent of our secondary, school age population is enrolled in schools. Dropout and repeater rates in primary education are among the highest in the world--only 50 percent of the students who enter complete primary education. Rural-urban and male-female differences are even more striking. Expenditure allocations, both in family budgets and in public expenditures, remain constrained by resources.

Although 70.3 percent of the literate population is literate in Urdu only, the majority of courses at higher levels are still taught in English. A dual system of education--in terms of medium of education and curriculum-- functions in the country. At present, the government bears a subsidy of Rs 373 per primary student, compared to Rs 10,820 per University student. In other words, 29 children can be provided primary education at the expense of one less University student. In its efforts to achieve mass literacy, the government is giving greater emphasis to primary education and an effort is being made to provide greater resources for education.

Progress in the provision of health services has been faster than in education, but much remains to be done. Even today there is one public doctor for 3,400 persons; one public nurse for 7.4 hospital beds or for 13,000 persons; and one hospital bed for 1,760

pesons. Primary health care facilities other than hospitals are offered by 2,468 Basic Health Urts (BHUs), 455 Rura Health Centers (RHCs), 869 Maternity Child Health Centers (MCHs), 3,994 dispensaries and 632 sub-centres. In addition, there are some 260 private hopitals with 1300 beds. Nevertheless, there has been much progress over the past. there is at east one Basic Health Unit or a Rural Health Center in 68 percent of the Union Councils; nerly two-fifths of the villages have a dispensary or a Rural Health Center within 5 kilomeres; over 50 percent hive a Rural Health Center within 5 kilometres; and 22 percent of rual areas have a Rural Health Sub-Center within one kilometre. While pockets of malnutritio may exist, the nutritional status on average is satisfactory as the national average calorie intke exceeds the minimum standard, and there is no evidence of any protein deficiency.

High population growth and rapid urbanisation have contributed to housing problers, especially in urban aeas. The estimated shortage of housing is over 3 million units (1.4 mlion in urban areas). It is estimated that about 25 percent of the urban population (33 pecent in Karachi) lives in Katchi Abadis. Between 1973 and 1980 the rate of occupancy ha increased from 5.4 to 6.7 persons per house, and from 2.7 to 3.5 persons per room. In 1980 only 5 percent of rural houses were pucca; in urban areas this ratio was 43 percent. At th beginning of the Sixth Plan only 38 percent of the population had access to clean driking water (77 percent in urban, 22 percent in rural areas); 16 percent to sewerage fadities (48 percent in urban areas, 4 percent in rural); and only 36 percent had access to eletricity. Once again, funds are being earmarked by the government to accelerate the pace ofprogress. The grant of proprietary rights to dwellers of Katchi Abadis, announced by the Prne Minister on April 7, 1986, and the initiation of the 7-marla scheme by the governmnt of Punjab, will go a long way to alleviate the housing problems of the poor.

Under the government's programme the rural population will be given special attntion in the provision of social infrastructure and employment opportunities. In physica terms, 19,000 villages will be electrified, so that 90 percent of all villages will have eletricity by 1990; 1,172 kilometres of rural roads will be built; almost 26 million additional persons will be provided drinkable water; and 989 Basic Health Units and 151 Rural Helth Centers will be established, so that no Union Council is without a health facility.

Grwth, Inflation, and Income Distribution

Success in poverty alleviation depends on the ability of the government to maintain a high rate of economic growth with stable prices and an improving distribution of income. In 1985-86 GDP growth is estimated at 7.5 percent, a rate which was exceeded only in 1977-78 and 1984-85 in the last two decades. Despite a setback in rice and sugarcane production, agriculture grew by 6.5 percent, as cotton and wheat production reached all time highs. Starting from a small base, a rapid rise in the extraction of crude oil (from 6.5million barrels in July-March 1984-85 to 10.6 million barrels in July-March 1985-86) led to 35 percent increase in value added in mining. Manufacturing grew by 8.2 percent, and thee was broad-based growth in all sectors.

The unusually high growth rate was accompanied by remarkable price stability. During the first nine months of 1985-86, the average inflation rate as measured by consumer prices dropped to 5.2 percent from 7.3 percent during the same period last year. Except for 1982-83, this is the lowest inflation rate in well over a decade. More importantly, the aveage nine month prices of the 38 essential items which feature prominently in low-income family budgets rose by only 2.7 percent, against a rise of 7.2 percent last year. The low rate of inflation this year was due to moderate increases, and even declines, in the

prices of food items, and government action to stabilize prices by ensuring adequate supplies through imports of tea, edible oils, milk powder, petroleum products (POL), chemicals and wheat.

Income distribution improved from 1964 to 1971, but deteriorated over the next decade. In 1979, the distribution of income was similar to that in 1967. According to the last Household Income and Expenditure Survey conducted in 1979, income distribution in Pakistan is no more unequal than in many Asian and industrial countries. With rapid economic growth since 1979, and major inflows of workers' remittances, there is reason to believe that income distribution has improved.

Domestic Finance

The acute shortage of tax and non-tax revenues, in relation to expenditure requirements, which led to the unprecedented recourse to deficit financing of Rs 18.700 billion in 1984-85, continued to persist in 1985-86, although substantial unanticipated savings accrued to the nation as a result of lower international prices of our key imports (edible oils and petroleum). The 1985-86 consolidated federal and provincial budget envisaged total expenditures of Rs 134.004 billion (consisting of Rs 96.052 billion of current expenditure and Rs 37.952 billion of development expenditure). These were to be financed by revenue receipts of Rs 92.542 billion, self-financing by autonomous bodies of Rs 4.802 billion, net capital receipts of Rs 19.795 billion, and net external borrowing of Rs 16.885 billion), thus permitting a small surplus, rather than a deficit, of Rs 20 million with the banking system.

While budgetary estimates for 1985-86 will be presented in the 1986-87 budget documents, present indications are that total 1985-86 receipts would surpass budgeted levels, despite a significant shortfall in net external receipts and in self-financing by autonomous bodies. The shortfall, together, would be more than made up by a significant excess over budgeted receipts from the Special Bonds floated last year and by revenue receipts. The budgeted surplus of Rs 20 million, however, would not be realised, because the Annual Development Programme (ADP), and current expenditures would exceed budget estimates.

According to monetary data, as of March 27, 1986, the government's recourse to deficit financing had been contained to Rs 2.2 billion (0.4 percent of GDP) compared to Rs 11.6 billion (2.5 percent of GDP), during the same period last year. During July-March 1985-86, the government has retired Rs 10.8 billion of loans obtained for commodity operations, compared to a retirement of only Rs 3.1 billion last year. As a result it has been possible to allow Rs 26.1 billion in credit to the private sector in the first nine months of this fiscal year. Even if the Rs 11.0 billion of extraordinary credit provided to finance the Special Bonds floated this year are excluded, the remaining figure of Rs 15.1 billion compares quite favourably to Rs 10.8 billion during the same period last year. With the major increase in credit to the private sector, and an accumulation of external reserves, the growth in monetary assets until March 27, 1986 reached 9.4 percent, compared to 7.5 percent during the same period last year. Despite higher liquidity growth this year, prices have remained stable.

Extrnal Finance

After two difficult years the external finance position improved during 1985-86. Exprt receipts are likely ·o rise by 18.8 percent in dollar terms; workers' remittances by 5.1percent; while imports are likely to fall marginally. As a result the current account defcit would fall from US$ 1.7 billion (5.0 percent of GNP) in 1984-85, to US$ 1.1 billion (3.1 percent of GNP) in 1985-86. With a 24 percent increase in gross disbursement of medium and long-term loans, US$ 305 million of external reserves would be accumulated, afte a loss of US$ 1.1 billion in reserves last year. Despite this improvement, the balance of payments position remains structurally weak, as reflected in the expected rise in debt service payments to US$ 1.1 billion in 1985-86, and in external debt outstanding and disbursed on December 31,1985 to US$10.3 billion. There is, therefore, no room for complacency in the corinued pursuit of exchange and trade policies designed to further augment our external reserves.

Contrary to popular perception, the strengthening of our external position is not so muh a result of a fall in the price of petroleum as it is of a substantial growth in exports, a shap rise in external capital receipts, and a marginal increase in workers' remittances. While much attention has been given to the dramatic fall in our import prices, export prices hav fallen by greater amounts. During the first nine months of the fiscal year import prices of dible oils fell by 28.3 percent, crude petroleum by 8.5 percent, and tea by 43.9 percent. Bu the export price of cotton fell by 32.4 percent, cotton yarn by 19.6 percent, tarpaulin by17.1 percent, and synthetic textiles by 64.9 percent. As a result, during this period the tems of trade deteriorated by 4.3 percent, reflecting a 2.9 percent fall in the export unit prie index and a 1.5 percent rise in the import unit price index. However, because of a 33.2 perent increase in export quantities, largely a result of expanded cotton and rice exports, thcincome terms of trade (which measures our import capacity) improved by 27.5 percent. Whle additional gains would no doubt have accrued in the last quarter of 1985-86, it is not cler whether they would have been enough to offset the decline in the first three quarters.

Agiculture

In 1983-84 there was a decline of 6.0 percent in agricultural production mainly due to a fall in the productior of wheat, rice and cotton. The subsequent two years, 1984-85 an 1985-86, have witnessed a substantial rise in agricultural production. A record growth rat of 12.0 percent was achieved in 1984-85. In 1985-86 growth has been estimated at 6.5 percent. Bumper cotton crops were harvested in 1984-85 (5.9 million bales) and in 1985-86 (7. million bales). Wheat production has increased by 15.3 percent in 1985-86 over last yer. Rice and sugarcane production have declined. Because of a shortfall in the wheat crop of1983-84, the government had to import 980 thousand tonnes of wheat in 1984-85, and 2 miion tonnes this year. Of this, 1,380 thousand tonnes had been imported by March 31, 196. The high rates of growth reflect both favourrable weather conditions and the satisfactov availability of key agricultural inputs. In 1985-86, water availability is expected to increase by 1.0 percent to 104 million acre-feet in 1985-86; credit disbursements from Rs 103 billion to Rs 11.2 billion; and tractors imported from 24,746 to 28,500. Fertilizers ofake during July-March 1985-86 increased by 22.7 percent compared to the correspond-inperiod of last year.

Manufacturing

For over three decades manufacturing has grown at an average annual rate of around 8.0 percent, while GDP has grown at 5.2 percent. As a result, manufacturing output has risen from 7.8 percent of GDP in 1949-50 to 19.9 percent of GDP in 1985-86. Nevertheless, manufacturing is confined to food processing, cotton textiles, and a few other industries based on agricultural raw material. So its contribution to employment and exports has lagged behind its share in promoting growth. Capital intensity has also been increasing. It takes Rs 1.5 million to create one job in large-scale manufacturing, 80 times the cost in small-scale industry, and 15 times the cost of job creation in the economy as a whole. Growth of manufactured exports, in 1959-60 prices, which had averaged 12.9 percent annually in the 1960s, has fallen to 7.4 percent in the 1980s.

The Industrial Policy Statement of 1984 has defined a new strategy for industrialization, and a number of significant policy initiatives are underway to achieve the Policy's objectives. Industries are being deregulated, industrial incentives are being rationalized, private investment is being encouraged, and new emphasis is being given to the promotion of small industries. The improved atmosphere has led to a 22.1 percent average annual growth in private manufacturing investment at constant prices since 1982-83. Investment sanctions during the year are up by 83 percent, and the share of machinery in total sanctions has increased considerably.

Energy

With rapid industrialization, improved agricultural technology, and higher living standards, energy demand has outpaced the growth of energy supply, leading to shortages. The shortage is especially acute during winter when releases from Mangla and Tarbela are reduced due to lower requirements for irrigation water, creating the need for load-shedding. Demand, conservation and exploration for new energy sources are being given high priority. Exploration efforts have been quite successful as extraction of domestic crude oil has increased to 38,000 barrels per day, sufficient to meet 24 percent of total crude requirements. During July-March 1985-86, 10.6 million barrels of oil were produced, up 57 percent from the 6.7 million barrels produced during the same period last year. Natural gas production increased by 3.8 percent, from 7.5 billion cu.m. to 7.8 billion cu.m.

Transport and Communications

Economic growth has been accompanied by increased domestic travel, movement of goods and communication needs. Infrastructure capacities, especially of railways, have been severely strained. Passenger traffic on railways has declined for the second successive year while road and air traffic have increased by 8.3 percent and 12.6 percent, respectively. Freight traffic (in freight tonne-kms) by road has increased 11.3 percent, by railways 15.2 percent, and has declined by air by 8.3 percent. The National Logistics Cell (NLC) has developed a carrying capacity of between 820 to 1,080 million tonne-kms per year. Port facilities are being expanded, and increased communication services are being provided.

Outlook

In sum, after thirty nine years of turbulent existence, material prosperity has brought Pakistan to the threshold of becoming a "middle-income" country. With a per capita income of Rs 5,340 in 1985-86, an average family of 6.7 members (with 1.8 earners per

farily) enjoyed an average family income of Rs 2,980 per month (or, Rs 1,660 per earner). Wlle this averagc conceas significant variations, such evidence as exists suggests that the disribution of income is better than in many countries, rich and poor, of the world. Accordiy to World Bank figures, Pakistan's per capita income of US$ 390 in 1983 was exceeded ony by countries accounting for about 52.2 percent of the world's population, while 45.9 pecent of the world's population had a per capita income lower than Pakistan's.

Over the last eigh: years Pakistan's economy has exhibited strength. In difficult international circumstances, and under both adverse and favourable natural conditions, a sustained increase in per capita income and living standards has been maintained, without unduly straining our domestic and external finances. The challenge of future growth lies in attending to domestic resource mobilisation, greater reliance on private initiatives, increased efficiency in public sector operations, and the pursuit of policies designed to alleviate poerty The Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme is designed to address just these issues. With collective effort there are good prospects for a bright economic future for Pakistan.

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Chapter 1

ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

The *Economic Survey* reviews the major developments in the economy during the year, in the context of historical trends and key policy issues. While there is much popular interest in the apportionment of credit or blame between government policies, structural economic trends, and fortuitous developments which have an impact on the economy, this task must always be subjective and is not attempted in the *Survey*. The document does provide the objective facts and figures on the basis of which such judgements can be made by concerned citizens and their representatives.

The major task of economic management in 1985-86 has been to provide a stable economic environment during an year of significant political transition. At the same time, the government has been able to formulate and announce a new Four-Year Economic and Social Programme (1986-90) which provides for both continuity and change in the policy directions outlined in the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1982-88). Both have been significant achievements, and are examined at greater length in Chapters 2 and 3. This Chapter focuses on some of the most difficult perennial issues in economic management, which need to be resolved if future economic performance is not to be constrained.

Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme

On 31st December 1985, on the eve of the lifting of Martial Law from the country, the Prime Minister delivered a major address to the nation, in which he outlined a five-point programme for progress.

Stressing the historical importance of the occasion, he went on to say:

"Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to present to you some salient features of the programme being sponsored by us to promote the welfare and prosperity of the masses during the next four years with a view to making Pakistan a modern Islamic state.

These are the five important points of my programme:-

1. The establishment of a strong Islamic democratic political system based on the ideology of Pakistan;

2. Promotion of an equitable economic order, eradicating unemployment and ensuring the prosperity of the people;

3. Preparing the nation for modern scientific age after removing illiteracy from the country;

4. Putting an end to bribery, injustice and other evils in society and giving a sense of security and justice to the people; and

5. Consolidation of national integrity and prestige through strong defence and non-aligned and balanced foreign policy.

I am confident that by implementing this programme, we will be able to fulfil the aspirations of the people and thus accomplish the basic objectives of the establishment of Pakistan."

The major constraint to viable economic development in Pakistan has been our inability to bridge the gap between our collective needs and desires and the level of sacrifices that the nation is willing to make. As a result, all governments have had to rely heavily on foreign loans and grants, despite their concern over the perceived diminution of the nation's sovereignty as a result.

With the shortage of resources, the government has had to review its regulatory interventions in the economy, in order to improve efficiency and raise public savings. In addition, essential development expenditures have had to be curtailed with the result that despite very impressive increases in the standard of living of all classes over the last three and a half decades, a significant proportion of the population continues to live in conditions which are well below the average standards prevailing in the society. Resource mobilisation, regulatory reform, and poverty alleviation are therefore some of the most significant challenges to future economic management.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

The problem of resource mobilisation is a problem of high levels of private consumption, which have been growing faster than incomes and profits. As a result, household and corporate saving rates have been low. It is also a problem of low public saving rates, which result from a failure of tax revenues to keep pace with the growth in public current expenditures. As a result, the government has had to tap private savings (through Khas Deposits, Defence Saving Certificates, Special Bonds, etc.) at increasingly high real interest rates. This has led not only to reduced availability of savings, and hence credit, for private investment, but also to an interest rate structure which is not conducive to growth in private investment.

Private Consumption

Private consumption is determined by the ability and willingness of individuals to save. As the ability to save depends on the income level, the rate of savings in Pakistan is expected to be low. However, compared even to countries having similar or lower incomes, the propensity to consume in Pakistan is higher. During 1983 private consumption as a percent of GDP, on average, was 70 percent, in low income countries. In Pakistan, it was 80 percent.

Prices of consumer goods, taxes on consumption and returns on investment are three major factors affecting private savings. Prices of wage goods have been kept low in order to enable the poor to meet their basic needs. Since demand for necessities is extremely inelastic, changes in the prices of these goods would hardly contribute to resource mobilization. However, conspicuous consumption needs to be checked.

Even though import of consumer durables is either banned or attracts very high customs duties, conspicuous consumption continues unabated. This is because of three reasons. First, a number of goods which are banned continue to come in under the personal baggage and gift schemes, or are smuggled. Second, where discouragingly high duty rates have been established, under-invoiced goods are brought in or are smuggled. Third, where imports have been checked, domestic industries have emerged to reap the benefits of high prices. Effective implementation of taxation and other policies is required to check the conspicuous consumption which erodes the savings of the country.

Tax Reform

Public savings can be enhanced by a reduction in current expenditures or by an increase in tax revenues. The scope for reduction in expenditures is severely limited due to fixed obligations for debt service and legitimate requirements for national defence and development. The burden of savings mobilisation must therefore fall on enhancing tax revenues. But tax reform is not so much a matter of economic technique as that of forging a legislative consensus on equitable burden-sharing.

The present tax structure suffers from a number of well-known limitations. The three main impediments to domestic resource mobilisation through taxation are the narrow tax base, the inelasticity of tax revenues,

Luxry Impors

The mn luxury goods importec under the persial baggge scheme, or smuggled into the country, onsist ć consumer durables such as airconditiors, TVs and certain other items which are proiced dorestically but are imported because of a pretence fc imports. Nevertheless, imports of 28 maj items f luxury consumption account for less thaß percer of our total import bill.

LUXURY IMPORTS

Comodity	1984-85 ($ mln)	Growth Rate 1981-82 to 1984-85 (% p.a.)	% Share In Total Imports (%)
Alcolic berages	0.822	12.80	0.01
Tolcco mufacturs	0.882	−5.80	0.01
Coetics/ pfumes	0.021	7.30	0.00
Sos	5.309	7.50	0.09
Tot papers	0.979	−10.30	0.02
Caets	2.719	-8.90	0.05
Onx tiles	0.543	13.70	0.01
Gl mirror	0.416	−11.80	0.01
Glaware	7.549	−14.10	0.13
Poery	1.126	−5.40	0.02
Cuiry	2.410	2.10	0.04
Hoehold eipment	0.648	−38.60	0.01
Ba metals mufacturs	21.075	−2.80	0.36
Waing macines	8.391	0.70	0.14
Aionditiorrs	11.266	3.20	0.19
Vio casset	0.080	−48.50	0.00
Hoehold ectric eipment	22.090	16.50	0.37
Trsistors	1.224	69.80	0.02
Eleric lams	4.443	−20.50	0.07
Mor cars	68.602	−1.60	1.16
Satarywar	3.293	3.80	0.06
Fuiture	2.443	3.10	0.04
Aarel	1.618	74.60	0.03
Fowear	0.005	−68.20	0.00
Caeras	3.374	16.70	0.06
Stionery	2.641	5.80	0.04
Pe pencils	0.999	−2.40	0.02
Meanical liters	0.063	91.30	0.00
'tal	175.031	0.60	2.95

and the presence of substantial tax evasion. There are also problems of unequal taxes being paid by individuals with similar incomes (lack of horizontal equity) and a lack of proportion between taxes being paid by the poor and the rich (lack of vertical equity). A great deal of tax incidence is on investment rather than on consumption, while the tax incidence on higher agricultural incomes is extremely low, leading to conspicuous consumption. This has led to an unduly heavy reliance on indirect taxes, whose incidence is uncertain.

General to any meaningful discussion of tax reform is the realisation that taxes are paid by persons and not by sectors. Today there are some 30.4 million income earners (population 97.67 million; 6.1 persons per household ; and 1.9 earners per household). Of these, (13.8 percent) 4.2 million persons are estimated to have incomes above the minimum taxable limit of Rs 24,000 per annum. At present, there are only 1.1 million tax payers, leaving 3.1 million potential tax payers who do not pay income tax. Out of these, 1.2 million are in agriculture, while 1.9 million potential tax payers are in other activities. Therefore, to broaden the tax base significantly would require bringing in both the 1.2 million tax-exempt upper-income agricultural earners (accounting for 9.1 percent of total earners and holding 41 percent of all land), and the persons engaged in non-agricultural activities, especially in the informal sector, who are presently not paying any income tax.

A more broad-based participation in the payment of taxes would not only lead to a more equitable sharing of the tax burden, but would also contribute to national integration. While radical shifts in the status quo are always politically difficult to bring about, it may be possible in the longer-term to mobilise a legislative consensus around marginal changes in the system through taxation of the highest of upper agricultural incomes. For example, a tax on income from orchards and farms of over fifty acres which, along with a matching grant from federal resources, goes into a pool earmarked for financing the provision of social services for the rural poor could be considered. This might find some support, as it would lead to a net subsidy

rather than a tax on agriculture, while mobilising additional resources for the budget. While these proposals are entirely academic and are not necessarily shared by the government, the logic of the argument, for taxing the rich, irrespective of the source of their income, should be examined in the larger national interest. Equally, more effective administrative and other measures should be taken to reduce tax evasion in the informal sector.

In addition to broadening the tax base, there is a need to put together a taxation system which reduces the tax rate on raw materials and investment goods while increasing the rate of taxation of consumption, and especially of luxury consumption. Moreover, the system of taxation which should be put in place should be elastic, by relying as much as possible on ad valorem rates, so that the government's tax revenues rise automatically with growth in national income.

On present trend it seems quite clear that unless an effective tax reform is carried out to widen the tax net, either the rate of taxation on the few who pay direct taxes would have to be increased to intolerable levels, or the government's ability to finance growing expenditures would be severely curtailed. These compulsions have already led the government to re-examine its regulatory interventions in the economy which, despite the best of intentions, have resulted in many cases in lower economic efficiency and high budgetary costs. The shortage of resources has also restricted the government's ability to meet the substantial requirements of development expenditures and poverty alleviation programmes in the past, and is likely to constrain progress on the Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme, on which a decisive beginning will be made with the Annual Plan for 1986-87.

REGULATORY REFORM

Pakistan's economy is a mixed-market economy with indicative planning; mixed, because along with freely functioning markets there is substantial direct and indirect public intervention in the economy. Direct intervention -- through regulation of prices, allocation of scarce goods, services and credit, sanctions for new investment, and control of marketing, trade and monopoly – aims at restoring efficiency and stability to economic transactions where unregulated markets would not lead to the best results.

Direct intervention also takes the form of participation in the process of production; exclusively, in areas such as railways, telephone & telegraph, generation and distribution of electricity; and together with the private sector, in gas distribution, manufacturing, etc. Indirect intervention is through indirect taxation, provision of subsidies and incentives, and publication of indicative plans for the private sector. It attempts to guide the economy in efficient directions for the provision of infrastructure and social services, and for the achievement of other goals of the government.

Price Control & Subsidies

Under the Price Control & Prevention of Profiteering & Hoarding Act, 1977, the federal government is entitled to fix the maximum prices of 66 essential products. However, because of the government's policy of decontrol **and deregulation**, only the prices of tractors and **mechanically** propelled vehicles are fixed by the **government**, while the price of pepper is subject to prior consultations between producers, importers and the government. The prices of some of the goods produced in public industries (petroleum products, many products of Pakistan Automobile Corporation and some of Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation) and of public utilities are also subject to government control. In addition, the Ministry of Health fixes the prices of drugs and medicines. Finally, provincial and local authorities occasionally fix the prices of commodities they perceive to be in short supply.

Wheat, edible oils and sugar are the major items on which the government has been providing budgetary subsidies to keep consumer prices at levels below production costs.

Fertilizers are the major item on which the federal government provides a direct subsidy to farmers, in order to keep down their costs of production. Besides fertilizers,

installation of tubewells is also subsidised. Earlier pesticides were also subsidised. Indirecly, through grants to finance the deficit in provincial government budgets, the federal government also assists farmers throug subsidies for irrigation (with water rates 'biana' being lower than even operations & maintenances (O & M) costs), credit, and electricity. Manufacturers are assisted directly by the provision of export subsidies, and indirectly by preferential export financing, iscal incentives (tax holidays, tax credits accelerated depreciation allowances), and abve all, by massive protection through high import tariffs.

Table 1.1

Explicit Consumer Subsidies

(Rs million)

Year	Wheat	Edible Oils	Sugar
1973-7	1,917	269	–
1974-7	2,119	443	–
1975-7	1,543	–	–
1976-7	1,107	–	4
1977-7	1,634	–	21
1978-7	2,513	577	11
1979-8	2,353	884	20
1980-8	1,050	583	83
1981-8	1,303	1	–
1982-8	1,122	–	38
1983-8	1,267	1,485	15
1984-8	2,883	2,245	10
985 8(Budget	2,898	2,477	–

Source: Statistical Annexure, Table 8.4.

Table 1.2

Subsidies on Agricultural Inputs and Exports

(Rs million)

Year	Fertilizers	Pesticides	Tubewells	Exports
1973-74	118	63	10	–
1974-75	326	112	16	–
1975-76	607	241	43	–
1976-77	381	421	48	–
1977-78	617	347	37	–
1978-79	1,692	267	24	500
1979-80	2,454	218	22	550
1980-81	2,457	–	20	705
1981-82	1,794	–	24	1,153
1982-83	1,948	–	24	1,380
1983-84	1,466	–	16	1,694
1984-85	1,961	–	–	1,306
1985-86 (Budget)	1,448	–	–	2,159

Source: Statistical Annexure Table 8.4.

Deregulation

In order to compensate producers of items subject to price controls, the government operates a system of subsidies and surcharges, which serve to guarantee an adequate return on their assets. Any profits above certain agreed percentages of their assets are taxed away by a development surcharge, while shortfalls are met through producer subsidies. This system operated in the cement and fertilizers industries, until they were deregulated in 1985 and 1986 respectively. It still operates in the petroleum products industries.

Deregulation

Price controls and regulations, instituted to provide essential goods to consumers at low prices, to ensure adequate returns to investors, and to direct investment and allocate foreign exchange in accordance with national priorities, have led to rigidities in the system. A Cabinet Committee, established in 1982, reviewed the regulations and on its recommendations investment licensing and foreign exchange regulations were simplified and sugar prices were decontrolled and ration depots were converted into fair price shops. In order to look into possibilities of de-regulating the economy further, a National Deregulation Commission was set up in May 1985. The Commission is expected to determine the necessity and utility of controls and to suggest a speedy mechanism to dismantle unnecessary controls The Commission will examine the possibility of reducing or removing the restrictions on setting up industries, private banks and private domestic trade and exports of cotton. Besides examining the possibilities of privatisation of power distribution and the establishment of an autonomous corporation for telephone and telecommunications, it would evaluate the efficacy of removing price and distribution controls on wheat flour (atta), ghee, chemicals, fertilizers, and petroleum product.

On the recommendations of the Deregulation Commission the government decided to remove almost all controls on the edible oil industry, and also all price and distribution controls on urea and other nitrogenous fertilizers. Cement Industry was de-regulated in May 1985 prior to the establishment of the Commission. Major de-regulation decisions are as follows:

Sugar

Sugar has always been rationed in Pakistan. Under this system, the sugar producers were required to sell sugar to the government at fixed prices and sugar was sold to customers through ration depots only. In 1981, the government allowed the sugar producers to sell 10 percent of their ouput in the free market. In 1983, sugar was decontrolled and is now available freely in the market. The system of ration depots has been done away with. In its place, Fair Price Shops have been started. They provide sugar to customers in any quantity at prices determined by market forces.

Wheat & Atta

Atta was also rationed but since 1983 rationing has been dispensed with. Fair Price Shops, in place of ration depots, provide atta to the customers at a fixed price of Rs 1.85/kg. The government procured the May 1985 wheat crop at Rs 175.00/100 kg and issued wheat to flour mills at Rs 170.29/100 kg, who in turn supplied atta to fair price shops at Rs 179.99/100 kg. Since atta is generally of inferior quality, very few people make use of fair price shops and the system does not effectively benefit the poor.

Edible Oils

Until April 1986, the price of vegetable ghee was fixed by the government. Mill owners were supplied vegetable oil at fixed prices. The Ghee Corporation of Pakistan (GCP) was the sole importer of vegetable oil and the sole buyer of oil from the domestic market. Vegetable ghee mills had to buy oil exclusively from GCP. When prices of imported or domestic vegetable oil exceeded (fell short of) the prices at which the vegetable oil was supplied to the mills, the government provided a subsidy (made profits). With deregulation in April 1986, edible oils can be freely imported by anyone and the government stabilises oil prices through regulatory duties on the import of oil. Also the price of vegetable ghee has been decontrolled.

Cement

Cement prices were controlled upto May 1985. The government had assured a return on equity and any shortfalls in profits were matched with government subsidies and any higher profits were squeezed through surcharges. With deregulation, prices are determined by supply and demand of cement and imports have been placed on the free list.

Fertilizer

Prices of fertilizers have been fixed by the government and a fixed return on equity has been ensured. In May 1986, the government deregulated the fertilizer industry but has maintained price controls on imported fertilizers.

Table 1.3

Net Producer Subsidies in Selected Industries

(Rs million)

Prducers of:	Ferti-lizers	Petro-leum	Cement
192-83			
Sbsidies	421	1688.82	316
Srcharges	269	1755.48	—
Nt	152	–66.66	316
193-84			
Sbsidies	366	532.842	1,005
Srcharges	241	2680.58	—
Nt	125	–2147.74	1,005
198-85			
Sbsidies	852	1320.75	—
Srcharges	364	3098.45	—
Nt	488	–1777.70	—

Sources: Finance Division.
Production Divisior (Experts Advisory Cell).

While this system of 'cost-plus" pricing hasthe advantage of beirg administratively simle to operate, it has not been the most effiient way of ensuring adequate profits and invstment. By guaranteeing returns above cosi, the system does awiy with any incentive to improve efficiency or productivity, andleads to a waste of national resources. TheDeregulation Commission, set up by the govrnment in 1985, has been asked to recommend better ways of managing public asses. While the cement industry was deregulate in 1985, the fertilizers and the edible oils industries have been deregulated in April & May 1986 on the recommendation of the Dergulation Commission. It is expected that dergulation would lead to improved productivit.

Agricultural Pricing

Prices are controlled not just to ensure the availability of essential commodities at reasnable rates, but also to stabilise the incmes of farmers as producers of agricultural commodities. By announcing support prices in advance of the sowing season, and beg prepared to buy the produce at specifd prices, the government provides for te stability of expected prices and farme's incomes. In this way, it also guides te farmers' choice of crops to cultivate, te allocation of land and other resources, al the supply position of various crops. The bu of the wheat crop and ginned cotton a purchased by the government, a significa proportion of the rice crop is procured by t government and sugarcane is crushed in mil

Table 1.4

Agricultural Output Under Public Influence*

(percentag

Year	Wheat	Rice	Sugar-cane (Crushed in mills)	Cotton (Ginned
1979-80	80	35	23	59
1980-81	68	32	21	58
1981-82	87	32	28	44
1982-83	69	36	40	42
1983-84	77	34	39	28
1984-85	78	33	42	57
1985-86	77	34	39	59

Source: Based on information provided b
Ministry of Food and Agricultur

The government fixes procurement support prices on the recommendation of th Agricultural Prices Commission. The Commi ssion recommends support prices on the basi of changes in returns to farmers and in th cost of production. As user subsidies on farn inputs have been progressively removed prices of agricultural products have bee increased (see Statistical Annexure, Tabl 3.15), to the point where domestic prices o most major crops are well above import price (Table 1.5).

Table 1.5

Trends in Domestic Prices of Agricultural Commodities Relative to International Market Prices*

(percentage)

Year	Wheat	Rice		Lint Cotton	Sugar
		Basmati	Irri-6		
1979-80	113	58	89	99	99
1980-81	109	67	80	88	139
1981-82	102	68	90	114	200
1982-83	114	64	113	95	135
1983-84	94	67	114	83	142
1984-85	103	58	102	91	164
1985-86	107	57	124	111	156

Source: Agricultural Prices Commission, and Federal Bureau of Statistics and International Financial Statistics for sugar.

* : Procurement prices in Pakistan plus handling & transport charges to Karachi, as ratio of fob export prices for cotton and rice, and cif import prices for wheat and sugar.

Since the mid-1970s, the policy of the government has been to fix the support prices in line with the long-run international market prices. This has meant a considerable increase in the support prices of agricultural goods. However, while the increase in agricultural prices has been more rapid than the prices of manufactured goods, non-agricultural prices in general have increased at even faster rates.

Table 1.6

Terms of Trade for Agriculture

Year	Against Manufacturing	Against Non-Agriculture
1959-60	100.0	100.0
1964-65	105.0	100.9
1969-70	94.6	91.6
1974-75	104.9	91.4
1979-80	103.8	95.3
1984-85	110.1	97.9
1985-86	110.5	95.4

Source: Based on Statistical Tables 2.2 & 2.4.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

By mobilising domestic resources, and effecting savings in public expenditures through deregulation, the government must find resources to improve the living conditions of the weakest income groups in society. The degree of poverty is related to the availability of adequate nutrition, health care, housing, education and other social services, which provide the physical and emotional basis for seeking employment and earning income. Beyond a minimum threshold, however, the degree of productivity and hence the level of income, is affected by opportunities for the acquisition of skills, access to capital and efficient production processes, availability of physical infrastructure, credit, and investment opportunities, and finally the ownership of assets.

While radical programmes of poverty alleviation insist on the redistribution of assets, this is outside the realm of practical possibilities. It remains true, however, that the distribution of incomes is very much a reflection of the distribution of assets. Income redistribution and poverty alleviation policies must therefore seek to ensure that additions to income through normal economic growth are distributed in such a way that existing inequalities are ameliorated and not enhanced.

Distribution of Assets

Reliable data on the distribution of assets other than land is not available. According to the 1981 Agricultural Census, 34 percent of the poorest farmers operate only 6 percent of the total farm area, while 9 percent of the richest agriculturists hold almost 41 percent of the total farm area. The distribution of industrial assets is also thought to be quite skewed. There is evidence that the distribution of incomes in urban areas is more adverse than in rural areas, which suggests a pattern of urban asset distribution similar to that in rural areas. Nevertheless, the distribution of income in Pakistan, while unequal, is no more adverse than in many poor, and even industrial, countries (Chapter 3).

Table 1.7

Distribution of Land, 1981

Se of Fam Acres)	No.of Farms (000)	% of Farms	Area
Iss thar5	1384.1	34.1	7.1
Eo 25	2302.0	56.7	52.1
; to 50	358.3	8.8	32.5
ter 50	13.9	0.3	8.4

Source: Agriculture Census, 1981.

Appropriate tax policies can bring about gradual improvement in the pattern of asset and income distribution. Once again the effectiveness of tax policy is reduced by the existence of loopholes. While there is a wealth tax in the country, the valuation of landed property for wealth tax is so faulty that most of landowner pays any wealth tax. The assessment of urban properties is also fraught with difficulties. Similarly, incomes accruing from agriculture are exempt from income tax. While incomes from all other sources are subject to tax, the tax is avoided by claiming tax holidays, tax credits, accelerated depreciation allowances, and are also evaded to a very large scale. Tax evasion is reflected in the fact that Rs 1,366 crore has been declared as black money under the 1985-86 amnesty scheme.

Employment and Wages

Higher levels of employment and wages can play an important role in eradicating poverty. While the unemployment rate is only 5 percent, the share of children and the elderly in the total population is high, so that only 30 percent of the population which is employed has to provide for the needs of the whole nation. While this low 'activity rate' reflects the high dependency ratio and low female labour force participation rates, the availability of more jobs may attract more females into the labour market and may lower dependency ratios through its impact on fertility rates. Moreover, productivity of agricultural labour, which accounts for 53 percent of total labour force, is only 29.3 percent of the productivity of non-agriculture labour (Rs 7,287 per annum in agriculture as against Rs 24,847 for non-agriculture).

By diverting resources to labour-intensive activities and by adopting labour-intensive techniques of production, public policy can help in generating more employment. It is estimated (see Chapter 7) that the cost of creating one job in large-scale manufacturing is 80 times the cost of creating a job in small scale manufacturing. Therefore, employment opportunities can be increased significantly by providing more incentives to the small scale sector and by developing intermediate technology.

Wages are determined by the interplay of demand and supply. To strengthen the bargaining position of workers, trade union activities are encouraged under the Industrial Relation Ordinance, which was enacted in 1969. Sharing of Profits with the Workers, Social Security, Old-age Benefit, Group Insurance, Benevolent Fund and the Welfare Fund are some of the labour welfare schemes operating in the country.

In the 1985-86 budget, the government announced the partial indexation of salaries to cost of living. Wages are indexed at the rate of 80 percent of the inflation rate for those earnings upto Rs 1,500 and at the rate of 60 percent for others. This would serve to provide partial relief to workers from the erosion of their wages due to inflation.

Chapter 2

'OPULATION, EMPLCYMENT & SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

'he size and growth rate of population exertsignificant pressures o1 natural resources ad affect the size and composition of the labou force. The rate of employment, and henct unemployment, of the available manpowe is then determined by the pattern of invesment and growth. Internal and external ngration determine the rate of urbanisation, which has important consequences for invesment and saving requirements, because urbar populations demand more and better physial and social infrastructure. This in turn as an impact on public savings available for th provision of education, health, housing ad other social services in both urban and rural reas.

POPUATION

h mid-1986, Pakistan's population is estimted at 97.67 million. making it the ninthmost populous country in the world. Morever, the population is growing at the natur rate of 3.20 percent per year, but with substatial emigration abroad, resident populationhas been growing at 3.06 percent per year.* Both rates are the highest in South Asia, and among the highest in comparable Muslim countries.

Population Growth

The rate of growth of population has accelerated since the beginning of the century (Table 2.1). From around 1.8 percent per year in the 1930s and the 1940s, population growth accelerated after 1950, as the crude death rate (CDR) per thousand declined from 18.7 in 1946, to 17 in 1962, to 10 in 1984, while the crude birth rate (CBR) continued to be almost constant at 42 per thousand. As a result, the fertility level has been high (around 6.5), despite a high infant mortality rate (about 119 per thousand live births, compared to around 50 in most countries in South East Asia).

Table 2.1

Population Growth Rates

(percentage per year)

Census Year	Inter-Censal Growth Rate	Adjusted Growth Rate *	Natural Increase **
1901-11	1.58	1.58	0.16
1911-21	0.86	0.86	0.54
1921-31	1.10	1.10	0.04
1931-41	1.85	1.85	0.97
1941-51	1.78	1.78	1.38
1951-61	2.43	3.17*	2.80
1961-72	3.67	3.08*	2.70
1972-81	3.06	3.06	3.20

* The 1961 Census figure was reduced by 7.5% to adjust for potential underenumeration.

** The difference between the crude birth and death rates; see Statistical Annexure, Table 1.1.

Urbanisation

Pakistan remains primarily a rural economy; only 28 percent of the population resides in urban areas, of which 42 percent

* The estimated inter-censal population growth rate of 3.06% per annum during 1972-81 refers only to the growth in resident population. If Pakistanis resident abroad are also included, the inter-censal growth rate yielded by the census data is 3.24 percent per annum.

live in the four major cities--Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad and Rawalpindi/Islamabad. According to the 1981 census, Punjab claims 56 percent of total national population, Sind 23 percent, NWFP 13 percent, Baluchistan 5 percent, and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) 3 percent.

Despite the fact that urban population is still 28 percent of the total, it has increased rapidly due to internal migration from rural areas. This has been due to significant differentials in earnings, better prospects of gainful employment in urban centres, and inadequacy of basic facilities such as health, education, transport, electricity and drinking water in the rural areas.

According to the 1981 census, a total of 5.92 million persons had migrated within the country. The pattern of internal migration shows a considerable flow of population from rural to urban areas, as 87.6 percent of the total migrants were found to come from rural areas compared to only 12.4 percent from urban areas. Of the 87.6 percent who moved from rural areas, 44.5 percent settled in urban areas and 43.1 percent in rural areas. Some 1.8 million persons migrated from one province to another during 1972 to 1981, the bulk (one million persons) settling in Sind, reflecting Karachi's importance as the nation's largest industrial city and trade centre.

Such heavy flows to urban areas have led the urban population to grow at a much faster rate: from 1972 to 1981 at the annual rate of 4.1 percent, compared to 2.6 percent in rural population, and 3.1 percent in total population. The rapid rate of urbanisation has exerted considerable pressure on urban infrastructure and has contributed to urban unemployment problems. The pressure on urban housing conditions is reflected in the growing number of persons per room (from 3.3 in 1960 to 3.5 in 1980) and average size of households (from 5.5 to 7.0).

In addition to migration within the country, over 4 million people had migrated to Pakistan from Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas, India, Bangladesh and other countries. Of these immigrants 68.2 percent settled in Punjab, 29.0 percent in Sind and the remaining 2.8 percent in N.W.F.P., Baluchistan and Islamabad. In addition to the migrant population reported in the census, some 3.0 million refugees from Afghanistan are presently resident in Pakistan.

CONSEQUENCES OF POPULATION GROWTH

Rapid population growth has led to increased pressure on available land and a rise in both the labour force and the dependency ratio. With the slowdown in emigration to the Middle East in recent years, fears are being expressed that unemployment problems may emerge if imbalances develop in the demand for, and the supply of, labour.

Pressure on Land

The most striking and unavoidable effect of population growth has been the growing pressure on land. As shown by the censuses, population density, which was 82 person per sq km in 1972, increased to 100 person per sq km in 1981. More important, cultivable land has declined from 0.4 hectares per capita in 1971-72 to 0.3 hectares per capita in 1984-85. As a result, on a per capita basis, cultivated area has declined by 23 percent and cropped area by 15 percent. Also, the distribution of land into a larger number of descendants has led to fragmentation of land (see Statistical Annexure, Table 3.9) and has affected land productivity.

Labour Force & Employment

Population growth adds to the supply of labour, but not necessarily to unemployment, which is determined by the interaction of both demand for and supply of labour. The size of the labour force depends on the dependency ratio and the labour force participation rates, which in turn are determined by the socio-economic environment of the country. The demand for labour or the employment level is determined primarily by the level of economic activity. Data on these variables for selected years for which Labour Force Surveys are available are summarized in Table 2.2.

At present about 52 percent of the population belongs to the working age group, 15-64 years, yielding a dependency rate of 93.

Table 2.2

Labour Force and Employment

(Nos in million)

	1963-64	1969-70	1974-75	1982-83	1985-86 Estimated
Population	50.310	59.700	69.980	89.120	97.670
Rural	39.000	44.170	51.665	63.100	70.030
Urban	11.310	14.730	18.315	25.220	27.640
Working age Population	26.716	32.160	36.423	46.114	50.540
Rural	20.594	24.100	26.600	32.734	35.770
Urban	6.122	8.060	9.823	13.380	14.660
Labour force	14.925	16.572	18.352	23.534	25.890*
Rural	11.703	12.702	13.780	17.444	.
Urban	3.222	3.820	4.572	6.090	.
Employment	14.706	16.290	18.070	22.775	25.010**
Rural	11.555	12.510	13.606	16.965	.
Urban	13.151	3.780	4.464	5.810	.
Employment Rates (%)	1.50	1.70	1.60	3.20	3.40
Rural	1.30	1.40	1.30	2.70	.
Urban	2.20	2.50	2.40	4.50	.
Dependency Ratio (%)	92	87	92	93	93
Rural	89	86	94	95	.
Urban	85	83	86	88	.
Labour Force Participation Rates (%)	55.87	51.53	50.00	51.00	51.00
Rural	56.83	62.70	51.80	53.30	.
Urban	52.63	48.14	46.50	45.50	.

Source: Labour Force Surveys

Includes 10 thousand returned migrants from abroad.

* Estimated on the basis of unit employment cost of Rs 13,320 in constant prices of 1959-60 derived from the data on fixed investment from the national accounts and on employment from the Labour Force Surveys of 1963-64 to 1982-83. Rural-Urban estimates could not be derived because investment data by rural-urban classification is not available.

The labour force participation rate (share of labour force in total population of working age is 51 percent implying that 49 percent of the working age population is comprised of housewives, students, pre-school children, the elderly, the disabled, and those who do not seek work and hence do not enter the labour force. There are two things worth noting about the labour force participation in Pakistan:-

i) The rate is extremely low among females, 4.8 percent compared to 93.5 percent among males. This is so partly because of very low literacy among women and partly because of the work preference prevalent among Muslim women.

ii) The participation rate is higher in rural areas (53.3%) than in urban areas (45.5%). The differential can be explained by the relatively lower enrolment rates in rural areas.

Labour Welfare Schemes

The government has initiated five major schemes for promoting the welfare of workers and for achieving an equitable distribution of income.

The Provincial Employees Social Security Scheme for industrial and commercial establishments employing 10 or more workers is managed by the Provincial Social Security Institutions in Sind, Punjab and NWFP through a tripartite governing body composed of employers, employees, and government representatives. By the end of 1984-85 a total number of 16,821 establishments with 410,521 workers, had been secured under the scheme. Secured workers get free outdoor treatment and any medicines that the institution may have. In case of death due to work injury, a pension for the widow and dependent children and a grant of Rs 500 for funeral expenses are available. These institutions spent Rs 128.2 million on medical care and cash benefits during 1984-85.

The federal government manages the Employees Old-Age Benefits Scheme for all four provinces through a board of trustees composed of representatives of employers, employees, and government. The scheme applies to workers earning less than Rs 1,500 in industrial, commercial and other establishments employing 10 or more workers. A total number of 17,299 establishments with 526,370 workers had been registered by March 1986. Employers contribute at the rate of 5% of the workers' pay to finance the scheme. For men over 45 and women over 40 the qualifying period for entitlement to pension has been reduced from 7 years to 5 years. From a flat of Rs 75, the rate of pension has been raised to between Rs 90 and Rs 345 per month. Since July 1983 workers have been receiving pension under the scheme and 25,803 pension books had been issued by March 1986. Pension cases of about a thousand workers are being settled monthly.

In April 1972 the Worker's Children Education Scheme was introduced with the promulgation of the Worker's Children Ordinance, 1972. It covers workers earning less than Rs 1500 per month in industrial and commercial establishments with 10 or more workers; 4,541 establishments had registered by March 31, 1985. So far Rs 104.093 million has been spent on the education of workers' children.

The government established a Workers' Welfare Fund with Rs 100 million from the public exchequer. Employers with profits over Rs 100,000 per year contribute 2% of their assessed total income yearly. The Fund finances house building and plot development for workers.

The Companies Profits Workers Participation Act, 1968 allows workers to share in the profits of all industrial undertakings employing more than 50 workers and having a paid-up capital of more than Rs 2 million. This Act helps to create a sense of participation in the workers and promotes productive effort by maintaining good labour-management relations.

Available data do not show any evidence of significant unemployment. The reported unemployment rates have been under 2.0 percent of the labour force between 1963-64 and 1974-75, and around 3.4 percent, in more recent years.

However, unemployment problems may become more serious in coming years partly because of the net inflow of returning migrants. If population grows at roughly 3 percent per annum, approximately 775 thousand workers will be added to the existing labour force next year. The supply of labour would further be augmented by the net inflow of returning migrants from abroad which, on present trends, may be estimated to be around 15 thousand next year. Together, the total addition to the labour force in 1986-87 would be about 790 thousand workers.

Based on the experience of the inter-survey period of 1963-64 to 1982-83, the average cost of employing one person in 1959-60 prices amounts to Rs 13,320. Having adjusted for the actual increase in the investment deflator of 684.9 percent between 1959-60 and 1985-86, and projecting inflation of about 5.5 percent in 1986-87, the unit employment cost in 1986-87 prices comes out to be about Rs 110 thousand. From this calculation, it turns out that if all the addition to the labour force is to be absorbed, the required fixed investment would be around Rs 87 billion in 1986-87. This compares to 1985-86 fixed investment level of Rs 85 billion. Consequently, with modest growth in investment in 1986-87, the potential addition to the labour force, including returning migrants, should be easily absorbed.

Sectori Employment and Laour Productivity

Ariculture continues to provide the bulk o employment for the labour force. In 1985-8, of the total employment of 28.8 million 15.1 million (or 52.4 percent) were employd in agriculture, whle 7.3 million were mployed, in equal proportions, in manufcturing and trade (Tabl 2.3). Interestingly, starting from a small base, employment in the lectricity and water sector has grown the fasest, while manufacturing and transport & communications have grown at about equal rates o 4.1 and 4.2 percent, respectively.

Table 2.3

Sectcal Distribution of Employed Labour Force and Labour Prodictivity
(10 years age and above)

Sector	Employment output elasticity 1969-70 to 1982-83	1985-85 Employment** (mln)	1985-85 Labour Productivity 1959-60 Prices (Rs)
Agriculure	.807	15.1 (52.43)*	1,301
Manufaturing	.189	3.69 (13.0)	4,144
Electricty and Wter	1.525	0.45 (1.6)	5,700
Constrction	.550	1.34 (4.7)	3,135
Trade	.671	3.62 (12.6)	3,230
Transpct and Commnications	.343	1.31 (4.6)	4,190
Others	.600	3.33 (11.73)	5,283
Total	.46	28.8) (100.0)	2,664

Figures i brackets are proportions.
* Estimatl by applying the elasticity coefficients to actual growth ite in value added from 1969-7) to 1982-83.
Differs sghtly from figures cited in Statistical Annexure, Tables 1 & 1.8 due to difference in estimation method.

During 1970-86, labour productivity grew by 2.3 percent per annum, on average, with the highest growth in the manufacturing sector (5.3 percent per annum). Construction and transport were the two other sectors where labour productivity grew significantly (3.1 and 3.5 percent per annum respectively).

Educational Status of the Employed Labour Force

Education is a major determinant of labour productivity. According to the 1982-83 Labour Force Survey, only 34 percent of the total employed persons of 10 years age and above were literate (Table 2.4). The lowest literacy rate, 20 percent was found in agriculture and related jobs, which account for 53 percent of total employment, and exhibit the lowest levels of labour productivity in the economy (Rs 1.3 thousand in 1959-60 prices). Although the literacy rate among the employed has increased from 26 percent in 1969-70 to 34 percent in 1982-83 (in agriculture, from 14 percent to 20 percent), the growth in literacy has been extremely slow and difficult to achieve.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

With limited resources, rapid population growth constrains the government's ability to ensure the adequate provision of social services to the entire community and thus constrains the rate of social development. In this section current issues in education, health and nutrition and rural development are discussed.

Education

There is hardly any dispute about the cognitive as well as non-cognitive benefits of education. Schooling imparts specific knowledge and develops general reasoning skills which serve as a basis for all further training, whether vocational, informal or formal. It also induces changes in beliefs, ideas, and attitudes towards work and society. It plays a crucial role in overcoming poverty by not only increasing incomes but also by improving health and nutrition.

At present, Pakistan has a very weak education base. It is weak both quantitatively

Table 2.4

Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons 10 Years Age and Above by Literacy, Level of Education and Major Occupation Groups 1982-83

Major Occupation Groups	Total Employed	Illiterate	Literate									
				Level of Education								
			Total	K.G. Nursery	K.G. But Less Than Primay	Primary But Less Than Middle	Middle But Less Than Matric	Matric But Less Than Intermediate	Intermediate But Less Than Degree	Degree But Less Than Graduate	Post-Graduate	Others
Total	100.00	65.89	34.11	0.10	3.06	11.69	7.93	6.99	1.96	1.50	0.63	0.26
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	3.08	0.26	2.82	–	0.04	0.15	0.27	0.93	0.40	0.53	0.35	0.15
Administrative and Managerial Workers	0.86	0.08	0.77	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.18	0.10	0.22	0.15	
Clerical and Related Workers	2.99	0.16	2.83	0.01	0.04	0.20	0.23	1.35	0.61	0.33	0.05	0.00
Sales Workers	10.23	4.65	5.58	0.03	0.45	1.83	1.50	1.20	0.35	0.16	0.06	0.01
Service Workers	4.80	2.77	2.02	0.01	0.29	0.71	0.66	0.27	0.05	0.03	–	–
Agricultural, Animal Husbandry & Forestry Workers, Fishermen & Hunters	52.82	42.13	10.69	0.00	1.34	4.85	2.72	1.41	0.20	0.08	0.02	0.06
Production and Related Workers, Transport Equipment Operators and Labourers	25.23	15.84	9.39	0.03	0.88	3.90	2.49	1.65	0.25	0.15	0.00	0.04

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1982-83.

– nil.

Note:– Total employment was 26.11 million in 1982-83, and 28.80 million in 1985-86.

and qualitatively. Quantitatively, only 26 percent of the population knows how to read and write, and only 49 percent of its primary and 16 percent of its secondary school age population is enrolled in school. There are an average of 110 students per institution. At the primary level, this ratio is 88. With the shortage of teachers there are, on average, 25 students per teacher with 31 students per teacher at the primary level. Rural-urban and male-female differences are even more striking Table 2.5

(Table 2.5)

Educational Indicators in Pakistan

	Literary Rate (%) 1981			Enrolment Ratio* (%) Primary 1985		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All Areas	26.2	35.1	16.0	49	64	33
Rural	17.3	26.2	7.3	40	44	21
Urban	47.1	55.3	37.3	68	68	68

Source: Population Census 1981.

* Estimated in Economic Adviser's Wing.

Expnditure on education as percent of GNP is considered a good ndicator for aessingthe priority attached :o education. l Pakistn, public expenditure on education acountsfor 2.1 percent of GNP, which is vy low compared to developed and even velopig nations. It is 5.8 percent in Japan, 4 percent in Korea, 3.2 percen: in India, 7.5 jrcent ı Iran, and 5.8 percen: in Malaysia. lucatio accounts for 8.6 percent of total jblic exenditure.

Similarly, the people in general spend a ry smil part of their incomes (about 1 ercent) on education. However, this might ; due t the fact that only nominal fees are arged ı the majority of the schools (even highe and professional inst tutions). But nat is csturbing is the empirically estimated gative elasticity of expenditure on educa- on witl respect to changes in amily size; as mily ize expands, the family becomes lorer, ; the given income level and reduces ; experliture on education in order to meet ore esential needs.* This may be taken to ow th priority people in gereral assign to lucatio in their hierarchy of needs.

The low share of education in both jblic ard private expenditure. however, is ıt so mich a reflection of priorities as it is e consquence of a complex set of factors. here is a wide gulf in values, work prefere- ies and lifestyles between the traditional ajority of the population and the small but jwerfulmodernising elite. As a result, two stems of education, in terms of medium of structio and curriculum, function in the untry: the private English-medium school stem ad the official Urdu-medium system.

Altbugh by far the greater majority of e popıation is literate in Urdu only, the ajority of courses at higher levels are still ught i English. Moreover, the bias of gulator, regulations and o: social and onomi institutions is so n favour of mmunication in English that the economic orth ofan Urdu-medium education is in fact ıt veryhigh by comparison. On the other lnd, a orivate Eglish-medium education is o expasive for most of the population.

*. Shaukt Ali, "Rural-Urban Consumption Patterns Pakista", Pakistan Economic and Social Review, tober, 181.

With economic returns to an English-medium higher education being so much superior to an Urdu-medium primary or secondary education, it is nut surprising that the pattern of expenditure is skewed as it is.

Table 2.6

Literates by Languages, 1981

Literate Population (10 Years & Above)	Urdu Only	Other Languages
Numbers (000)		
Male	7,202	3,342
Female	3,157	1,044
Total	10,359	4,386
% Literate in Urdu Only		
Male	68.3	31.7
Female	75.1	24.9
Total	70.3	29.7

Source: Population Census, 1981.

Qualitatively, the education system has been deficient on two points: primary education and its quality; and curriculum. In addition to the problem of persistent and serious underfunding, priorities assigned to various levels of education within the sector have been misplaced. Larger investment funds were allocated to higher education at the expense of primary and secondary education. Even in 1984-85, the share of primary education in the total allocation to the education sector was 36 percent. While the hope for a reversal of this trend has been repeatedly expressed in various plan documents, little success has been achieved. Such an inappropriate sub-sectoral allocation is in contrast to the empirical evidence that the social as well as private rates of returns are highest to primary education, even if the secondary benefits derived from primary education, which are difficult to quantify, are excluded.

In Pakistan the efficiency of the primary education system measured in terms of dropout and repeater rates is among the lowest in the world. Only 50 percent of the

students who enter complete primary education. The completion rates have been observed to be around 60 percent in low income countries, and 75 percent in middle income countries. Even in South Asian countries, the rate has been 66 percent. This poor performance at the primary level is caused by the poor quality of institutions, long travel distances from school and high opportunity costs, particularly in rural areas where children participate in joint family farming. The direct cost of primary education is also high. Rapidly growing prices of learning materials in the past few years have been a major source of discouragement of primary schooling by poor parents.

Under the Prime Minister's Five-Point Programme, substantial emphasis is being placed on primary education to attain the objective of mass literacy: its allocation is being raised; its base is being expanded, and the quality of the existing primary schools is being improved. Presently, the government bears a subsidy of Rs 373 per primary student per year while the level of subsidy for those enrolled in universities is Rs 10,820 per student per year. It means that as many as 29 children can be provided primary education at the expense of one student at university level.

The innovative scheme of the mosque school programme, as originally envisaged in the Sixth Plan, is being used to expand primary education at low cost. The programme envisaged the establishment of 42,300 mosque schools during the Plan period. The results have been quite encouraging but the pace is slow (only 4,653 such schools were opened during 1984-85) and needs to be intensified.

On the curriculum side, it has long been realized that it is over-extended, rigid and inflexible. For each province, it has been designed as a standard set syllabus applicable to the entire student community. It does not take into account rural-urban and male-female differences and the needs of students with different local languages. Secondly, the education system is geared to neither career planning nor to consistency between supply of and demand for various kinds of skill.

Health

Health is a comprehensive concept which includes not only freedom from communicable and other diseases, but also the availability of facilities for maternity and child care. The infrastructure of the health sector, covers the establishment of hospitals, basic health units and rural health centres, and the staffing of these units with adequate numbers of doctors, dispensers, nurses, medical technicians, lady health visitors and midwives.

Although progress in the provision of health services has been faster than in education, there is still considerable room for improvement. Indicators both on health infrastructure and on expenditure on health, available for recent years, provide evidence to this effect. At present, less than one percent of GNP is spent on health. In 1985-86, only 4.5 percent of total public expenditure was allocated to the health sector. Even today, there is one public doctor for 3,400 persons, one public nurse for 7.4 hospital beds or for 13,100 persons, one public hospital for 1.5 lakh persons and one hospital bed for 1,760 persons.

Primary health care facilities other than hospitals are offered by 2,468 basic health units (BHUs), 455 rural health centres (RHCs), 869 Maternity Child Health (MCH) centres, 3,994 dispensaries and 632 sub-centres. Along with public health facilities, some health facilities are made available by the private sector. At present there are some 260 private hospitals with 1,300 hospital beds. However, these facilities, being expensive, are beyond the access of most of the population. These factors are reflected in the high rates of infant montality (95 per thousand) and low life expectancy in comparison to other countries.

At present the basic issues in the health sector are the following:

i) Under-utilization of Facilities: Even where health facilities are available they are not being fully utilized. This is because of an inadequate supply of medicines and equipment and the lack of enough female personnel for female

patients who feel reluctant to be treated by a male doctor. The situation is aggravated by the shortages of funds for recurring expenditure. At present, the average funding for one BHU is about Rs. 125,000 annually and about Rs. 360,000 for one RHC.

i Most of the primary health care facilities are located in rural areas. Sixty eight percent of union councils today are covered by at least a Basic Health Unit or a Rural Health Centre. The country has a network of about 600 hospitals with a total of 61,000 hospital beds, almost all located in urban areas. The slow expansion of health facilities and the rapid expansion of medical colleges in 1973-75 created a problem in the productive absorption of doctors.

r) Access to Health Services: As a result of the limited number of health units and sparsely populated interior and scattered settlements, the distance to be covered to use the facilities is considerable. This is particularly true in the case of rural areas. In the latest Health Survey, 1982-83 conducted by the Federal Bureau of Statistics, it was found that for 70 percent of the villages covered in the sample, a hospital is located at a distance of more than 10 kilometers. The situation is somewhat better in the case of dispensaries and rural health centres. Nearly two-fifth of the sample villages have a dispensary or a rural health centre within 5 kilometers. More than 50 percent of the sample areas have a rural health centre within 5 kilometers and 22 percent of the sample areas have a rural health sub-centre either less than 1 kilometer away or within the sample area. The problem of distance in rural areas becomes more acute in the absence of proper road/transport facilities.

The solutions are not simple. Larger resources are needed to be earmarked for the health sector. Qualified staff needs to be persuaded to go to rural centres. Basic health units should be established in the far-flung areas untill a full fledged medical centre or a hospital is set up there. Concerted efforts are underway in these directions. Since 1982, preventive programmes have been executed along with the curative health system. These include programmes against malaria, tuberculosis and, more recently, expanded immunization schemes, production/distribution of oral rehydration salt (ORS) packages and training of traditional birth attendants.

Nutrition

The health of the community depends on the availability of adequate nutritional intake. Malnutrition is largely a reflection of poverty. Sometimes, it can be caused by poor nutritional practices and the inequitable distribution of food among family members. Nutritional deficiency affects old and young, male and female, and urban and rural dwellers in accordance with the degree of their nutritional requirements. It is particularly prevalent among children under five and pregnant and lactating mothers.

Nutrition surveys and household expenditure surveys show no evidence of deficiencies in calories or proteins. The national average calorie intake exceeds the minimum standard. However, there are still certain segments of the population whose nutritional intake is less than the required levels. The Household Income & Expenditure Survey 1979 shows that in rural areas, households falling in the first three income groups with a percentage weight of 5.1, 9.0 and 12.2 respectively in total households, fall short of the recommended calorie intake of 2200 kcal by 6.1 percent, 4.0 percent and 3.4 percent respectively.

The situation is expected to have improved since 1979 as the per capita consumption of basic food items as shown in Table 2.1 has increased considerably.

Housing

In addition to the availability of health services and nutrition, a community needs hygienic living conditions. The provision of better housing, clean water and sewerage facilities is the surest safeguard against communicable diseases. High mortality and

Table 2.7

Per Capita Availability of Items of Consumption

(in kgs)

	1975-76	1979-80	1984-85
Wheat	113.84	123.20	120.12
Rice	24.53	25.40	21.92
Sugar Refined	8.83	9.37	14.37
Sugar Raw	20.12	21.12	14.41
Vegetable Ghee	5.36	7.24	8.56
Milk	57.09	54.44	55.84
Meat	–	9.83	12.01

morbidity stems from diseases which are the result of defective sanitation.

The estimated shortage of houses in Pakistan works out to be over 3 million units (1.4 million in the urban areas) which amounts to roughly 25 percent of the total households in the country. Another manifestation of the rapid worsening of the housing situation has been the increase in the number of slum/katchi abadi dwellers in urban areas. It is estimated that about 25 percent of the urban population in the country and 33 percent of the population of Karachi lives in such katchi abadis.

According to the 1973 and 1980 Housing Census results, housing conditions during this period have also deteriorated. The rate of occupancy per housing unit increased from 5.4 to 6.7 persons and the average number of persons per room increased from 2.7 to 3.5. Only 5 percent of the rural houses were reported as *pucca* houses for 1980, while this proportion was 43 percent in urban areas. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan only 38 percent of the population had access to clean drinking water (this percentage for rural areas was only 22 percent), Sewerage facilities were available to only 16 percent of the national population; to 4 percent of the rural population, and to 48 percent of the urban population. Electricity is available to only 36 percent of population.

In large part of the worsening housing situation is due to the high rate of population growth –– Pakistan's population of 97.67 million grows by over 3 percent annually. Migration from rural areas, where the means of livelihood are limited, has pushed the urbanization rate up to 4.3 percent per annum. Also, this urbanization is focused on a few big cities. The two factors together have increased the needs for housing and civic amenities at a rate which the government has not been able to match.

The solution of the problem is not simple. Merely increasing the supply of houses may not work. What is required in addition, is to enhance the capacity of the poorer sections of the society to acquire housing units. This calls for long-term planning and more effective public intervention to cover the development of plot schemes for low income persons, provision of loans for construction of low and middle class category houses, and enhancing the funds allocated for accelerating the work on water supply and sewerage schemes. Work on these lines has already been started and considerable improvement has been achieved. The grant of proprietary rights for the dwellers of *katchi abadis* announced by the Prime Minister on April 7, 1986 and the initiation of the 7-marla scheme by the Punjab Government will serve as an effective instrument in attaining self-sufficiency in housing.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

The rural areas are much behind the urban areas in the availability of almost all social services and civic amenities. This calls for special attention to rural uplift.

Several rural uplift programmes such as the Village AID programme (1950s), Rural Works Programme (1960s), People Works Programme (1970s) and Integrated Rural Development programme (1972-77) were introduced in the past. But these programmes have not been very fruitful because of shortages of skilled labour, delays in the release of funds, poor maintenance, poor communication in many parts of the rural areas, lack of coordination between various administrative agencies and misuse of funds. Besides, most of the programmes had little or no participation of the local people.

I order to accelerate the process of improement in the economic, educational and scial spheres and giving priority to the needsof the poor section of the society as a foremst concern, the presen government has initiatd a Five-Point Programme for the next four ears. As announced by the Prime Ministr in his broadcast to the nation on 31st Decerber 1985, the main objective of this programme is the establishment of an economic sstem based on the prnciple of social justic which benefits the poor and helps in develoing the underdevelcped areas and classe of society. Naturally, this calls for specia emphasis on rural development programms. The economic and social programme of th Five-Point Programme specifically covers

i Rural development (education, health, roads, electrification water supply and sanitation);

ii) Anti-waterlogging and salinity control programme;

iii) Improvement of katchi abadies;

vi Rural housing for low income groups; and

v An integrated marpower plan for provision of jobs to educated youth.

It may be pointed out that the Prime Minister's Programme is an addition to and an acceleration of the existing programmes of economic and social development. An amount of Rs 7000 crores will be spent on this programme.

In physical terms, the programme envisages:

i) Electrification of 19,000 villages. This would result in electrification of 90 percent of the villages by 1990;

ii) Establishment of 50,000 adult literacy centres for the rural areas;

iii) Building of 1,172 kms rural roads;

iv) 25.92 million additional people will be provided with potable water;

v) Addition of 989 BHUs and 151 RHCs. This will achieve 100 percent coverage of the union councils.

Besides these rural development programmes, there is a plan of creating almost a million plots for allotment to landless families in the rural areas.

Chapter 3

GROWTH, INFLATION & INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The sustained annual growth in national income of well over six percent since 1976-77, interrupted in 1983-84 by one of the worst agricultural years in our history, was resumed in 1984-85, and continued in 1985-86. According to preliminary estimates, GDP growth will be 7.5 percent in 1985-86. The cotton crop has surpassed the record level achieved last year, while wheat production has recovered sharply from the less than target growth achieved last year. The average rate of inflation at 5.2 percent for the first 9 months of the fiscal year is one of the lowest level since 1982-83. With stable growth, and some evidence of a rise in employment, the distribution of income is thought to have improved.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Pakistan has witnessed a high rate of economic growth over the last decade. The average annual growth of 6.6 percent in GDP attained in the Fifth Five-Year Plan period (1978-83) has been sustained over the first three years of the Sixth Plan. The growth rate compares quite favourably with the 5.2 percent per annum growth realised in 1971-77 and the 5.0 percent per annum growth averaged over 1973-83 by developing countries.

In 1985-86, GDP is expected to increase by 7.5 percent; even higher than the rate of 6.7 percent per annum maintained during 1978-85. Since the net factor income from abroad would register a modest increase, 2.2 percent in real terms during the current year, the GNP growth rate is expected to be 7.3 percent, compared to an average growth of 7.0 percent achieved during 1978-85. The sector-wise GNP growth rates for recent years are reported in Table 3.1.

Apparently, the GDP growth of 7.5 percent in 1985-86 is less than the GDP growth of 8.8 percent last year. However, the two figures are not exactly comparable since the latter reflects the depressed base of 1983-84. If both 1983-84 and 1984-85 are excluded, the average growth of GDP during 1983-86 comes to be 6.9 percent which is well above the growth rate of 6.2 percent attained during 1978-83.

In absolute terms, GNP at current factor cost during 1985-86 stood at Rs 521,976 million which, with a total population of 97.67 million, yields a GNP per capita of Rs 5,344, equivalent to $334 per annum. This per capita income, adjusted for an inflation rate of 5.1 percent (GNP deflator) observed during the year represents a real improvement of 4.1 percent over the last year.

Sectoral Growth

Despite the mixed trend in crop production, estimated 1985-86 growth of 6.5 percent in the agricultural sector exceeds the target of 5.3 percent. While cotton production at 7.1 million bales exceeds the target (5.2 million bales) and wheat production tentatively placed at 13.5 million tonnes also exceeds the target (13.2 million tonnes), production of rice and sugarcane are likely to fall short of targets by 16.3 percent and 21.3 percent respectively. The agricultural growth

in 1985-86 (6.5 percent) is below growth in 1984-85 (12.0 percent) but the latter reflects the depressed base of 1983-84. If both 1983-84 and 1984-85 are excluded, the average growth rate of agricultural sector during 1983-86 comes to be 3.9 percent per annum, which is slightly less than the average growth of 4.1 percent recorded during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

Two implications of the agricultural growth during 1985-86 are worth noting. Firstly, with the wheat production of 13.5 million tonnes against 11.7 million tonnes in 1984-85, the country can be said to be at the threshold of food self-sufficiency. Secondly, with cotton production likely to exceed 7 million bales compared to the previous record of 5.9 million bales in 1984-85, industrial production and exports are likely to grow substantially in 1986-87.

Table 3.1

Average Growth Rates (%)

Fiscal Years Ending June 30:	Average 1978-85	Estimates 1984-85	Estimates 1985-86
Agriculture	3.58	12.00	6.54
Major Crops	3.33	17.22	7.10
Minor Crops	2.72	4.48	5.00
Others	4.43	6.76	6.37
Manufacturing	9.76	8.58	8.24
Large Scale	9.80	8.28	7.82
Small Scale	9.40	9.40	9.40
Mining	7.73	14.72	34.76
Construction	7.96	2.87	9.59
Electricity & Gas	9.39	4.27	9.38
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.83	10.95	7.55
Transport & Communications	8.52	5.83	7.62
Public & Administration & Defence	7.36	9.63	6.91
Others	6.05	5.03	6.19
GDP (fc)	6.72	8.79	7.51
GNP (fc)	6.97	7.79	7.25

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

The manufacturing sector, in continuation of its improved performance since 1977-78, registered a growth rate of 8.2 percent in 1985-86. This was somewhat below the target of 8.7 percent, and the achievement of 8.6 percent during 1984-85, but was nevertheless substantial. As the data for the first 8 months of the current fiscal year show, major increases over the corresponding period last year were recorded in the production of cooking oil (113 percent), motor tyres (62 percent), billets (34 pereent), woolen carpets (28 percent), cement (22 percent), beverages (10 percent), and cotton yarn (9 percent). The major items whose output declined included cotton cloth (5 percent) and nitrogenous fertilizer (3 percent). With the decline in sugarcane output, the annual production of sugar is likely to be around 1,060 thousand tonnes as against 1,317 thousand tonnes last year.

Consumption and Investment

The allocation of GNP or total resources available to the economy (GNP plus imports minus exports) between consumption and investment determines the growth prospects of the economy in future years. The availability and use of total resources for 1985-86 are reported in Table 3.2.

Consumption

Total consumption during 1985-86 increased by 9.7 percent in nominal terms and accounted for 84 percent of total resources and 86 percent of GNP. This yields an estimate of national savings of 14.2 percent of GNP. Due to statistical limitations in the national accounts estimates, however, more reliable estimate of saving can be derived by using the balance of payments figures of

nports and exports.* These figures yield n estimte of national savings at 13.3 percent f GNP for 1985-86.

Pulic consumption, which includes xpendiures by the federal government, rovincl governments and local bodies, ainly in defense, general pubic services and ther expenditures on economic and social ervices amounted to Rs 66,578 million uring 985-86, accounting for 11.7 percent of GNF Government consumption has grown apidly during the past few years. During 980-8 it registered a growth of 18.9 percent per anum at current prices as against 14.5 percent during 1975-80. However, in real erms he growth has been 9.0 percent and 0.2 pecent respectively during these two periods A major factor contibuting to this growthhas been the expenditure on defense which as more than doubled during 1980-85. The higher level of public consumption is reflectd in the low rate of public savings. As a ratio to GNP, public savings have never exceedd 3.8 percent during the past ten years, nd have averaged 1.8 percent.

Savings Investment

The high marginal propensities to consure reported above, both private and public have resulted in low investment/GNP ratios. Moreover, the share of the public

*Differer methodologies are adopted in the national accounts and he balance of payments for recording imports and exports. he major points of difference between the two data series ares follows:—

i) National accounts data is based on actual arrivals in and despatch of goods from the country and is derived from the declaration filed by the importers/ exporters with the customs at the time of clearance of goods. The balance of payments data are based on financial transactions and are compiled from the foreign exchange returns.

ii) National accounts figures of exports are on FOB basis and of imports are on CIF basis; while the balance of payments figures for exports are on mixed CF & CIF basis and for imports are on FOB basis.

iii) Trade by land with Afghanistan and supplies of ship stores and fuel to ships are included in national accounts data but excluded from balance of payments figures. Moreover, balance of payments figures include imports for defense stores while the same are excluded from the national accounts figures.

Table 3.2

Availability and Use of GNP
(current prices)

	Amounts		
	Actual 1984-85 (Rs bln)	Estimates 1985-86 (Rs bln)	%growth 1985-86 over 1984-85
Availability:			
GDP (fc)	424.9	479.0	12.8
+ Indirect Taxes	55.8	61.0	9.3
−Subsidies	10.8	12.2	13.9
GDP (mp)	469.9	527.8	12.3
+ Net factor income	38.3	42.9	12.0
GNP (mp)	508.2	570.7	12.3
Imports(g&nfs)	106.7	118.7	11.2
Exports(g&nfs)	49.9	63.1	26.4
Total Resources	526.8	583.4	10.8
Uses:			
Invetment(Total)	80.5	93.9	16.7
Fixed Investment	71.9	85.0	18.1
Private	29.7	34.5	16.1
Public	42.2	50.5	19.5
Changes in Stocks	8.6	9.0	4.3
Consumption (Total)*	446.2	489.5	9.7
Private	386.7	422.9	9.4
Public	59.5	66.6	11.9

Source. Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* Derived residually from total resources.

Growth and External Debt

It is often alleged that much of Pakistan's economic growth has been contributed by foreign aid. It is also believed that the better growth performance of Pakistan, as compared to India, is a reflection of Pakistan's greater dependence on external resources. An attempt has been made to analyse this view with comparable data taken from the International Financial Statistics, IMF. Assuming constant marginal capital/output ratios, GDP growth rates were adjusted for the effect of external resources for both countries. The results are reported below.

Average Annual GDP Growth:
Actuals and Adjusted for Growth in External Debt

(Pakistani & Indian Rs bln)

	1971-83		1979-83	
	Pakistan	India	Pakistan	India
Absolute Change in Real GDP	134.0	561.8	77.3	234.5
Absolute Change in Capital Stock	480.6	3,407.9	231.7	1,640.8
a) Financed by Foreign Savings	150.4	27.8	55.1	70.2
b) Financed by National Savings	330.2	3,380.1	176.6	1,570.6
Incremental Capital/Output Ratio	3.6	6.1	3.0	7.0
GDP Growth (% per annum)				
a) With foreign borrowings*	5.0	3.7	6.6	3.5
b) Without foreign borrowings**	3.8	3.7	5.1	3.3
Percentage of growth contributed by foreign borrowings	25.4	0.8	21.7	4.3

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics: Yearbook, 1985.

* Actuals.
** Hypothetical.

According to IMF data, Pakistan has done better than India in terms of growth rate both over the longer period of 1970-83 and the more recent period of 1979-83. But the calculations show that as high as 25 percent of Pakistan's growth was contributed by foreign borrowing during 1971-83 (or 22 percent during 1979-83). In India foreign borrowing financed less than one percent of the growth over 1971-83, though in more recent years (1979-83), India's dependence on foreign borrowing has increased to over 4 percent. Nevertheless, even if the contribution of foreign borrowing is excluded, Pakistan's GDP growth rate remains above India's, especially in more recent years (1979-83).

of which 59 percent was contributed by the public sector and 41 percent by the private sector, similar to their shares during the previous year. Within the private sector, 32.3 percent of investment Rs 11,133 million was in manufacturing, compared to 30.5 percent last year, and 23.3 percent (Rs 8,048 million) in agriculture, compared to 12 percent last year.

There has been a striking improvement in terms of financing this year as foreign savings constituted only 19.4 percent of the total investment, compared to 31.4 percent last year.

sector in total fixed investment has been relatively larger. Also, a fairly large proportion of investment has been financed by foreign resources, although in more recent years, the situation has improved considerably (Table 3.3).

Investment during 1985-86 is expected to be of the order of Rs 93,942 million in current prices, which is 16.7 percent higher than the last years's level. As a ratio to GNP, it would amount to 16.b percent as against 15.8 percent last year. The growth in fixed capital formation has been Rs 84, 983 million

Table 3.3

Investment and its Financing
(at current prices)

(Rs billion)

	1970-75	1976-80	1980-85	1984-85	1985-86
Toal Investment	54.02	162.64	319.40	80.53	93.94
Pblic	28.49	103.46	146.28	42.23	50.47
Pivate	20.03	53.43	169.61	29.71	34.51
Canges in Stocks	5.70	5.75	3.51	8.59	8.96
Finnced by					
Freign Saving	24.59	48.02	72.82	25.28	18.19*
Ntional Saving	29.63	114.64	246.58	55.25	75.75
As% of Total Investment					
Freign Saving	45.4	29.5	22.8	31.4	19.4
Ntional Saving	54.6	70.5	77.2	68.6	80.6

* Bsed on the likely deficit in 1985-86 of $ 1137 million in the current account of the balance of payments and on an asrage exchange rate of Rs 16/$

INFLATION

Given disposable incomes, an increase in th general price level implies a proportionae reduction in purchasing power. Inflatici therefore makes it difficult to maintain ne existing standard of living. The problembecomes worse if the bulk of the increas in the price level occurs in food items, whic account for a large share of the budget of lw income household. In this sense, the effect of inflation is discriminatory acros various income groups, inflicting highst loss on the most poor. In addition, in th presence of lags in wage adjustments, inflaion redistributes income away from the poor (wage-earners) towards the rich (the business community and capitalists).

Viewed in historical perspective, Pakistan'sexperience with inflation and growth has had three distinct phases: high growth accompanied with low inflation in the 1960s; moderate growth and high inflation in the 1970s; and high growth and moderate inflation in the 1980s (see Graph). The average annual inflation rate as measured by the Consumer Price Index, CPI, amounted to 8.5 percent during 1980-85, compared to 12.2 percent during the 1970s. This was largely due to monetary discipline and the relatively easy supply of goods. The average growth rate of money supply during 1980-85 has been contained to 14.6 percent per annum as against 17 percent per annum during the 1970s. The consecutive good crops of wheat, rice and cotton, except for 1983-84, coupled with a liberal import policy for basic consumption items, have been instrumental in ensuring adequate availability of consumer goods.

Table 3.4

Price Trends

(% change)

Price Indices	Weights	1984-85	Average over last year's Average 1984-85 (July-March)	1985-86 July-March)	Cumulative: Month over Month March over June 1984-85	1985-86
Consumer Price Index (CPI)		7.5	7.3	5.2	7.7	3.4
Food & Drinks	(53.5%)	7.3	7.4	2.7	9.6	3.0
Clothing & Footwear	(9.2%)	12.6	12.0	7.7	10.5	3.9
Housing & HH. Opns.	(20.2%)	5.6	5.7	5.0	3.6	2.7
Miscellaneous	(17.1%)	7.3	6.5	11.2	5.1	5.0
Wholesale Price Index (WPI)		3.7	4.6	3.9	−1.9	2.8
Foodstuff	(46.3%)	7.3	8.4	3.7	3.4	5.1
Raw Materials	(12.3%)	−8.9	−6.1	−1.2	−22.7	−1.7
Fuels & Lighting	(9.3%)	7.1	5.9	12.2	0.1	0.9
Manufactures	(28.0%)	1.8	2.4	1.5	−2.7	3.1
Building Materials	(4.0%)	5.8	3.9	7.4	8.1	−4.4
Sensitive Price Indicator (SPI)		7.0	7.2	2.7	5.7	−0.8
GDP Deflator (Full Year)		4.8	4.8	4.9		
GNP Deflator (Full Year)		4.2	4.2	5.1		

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

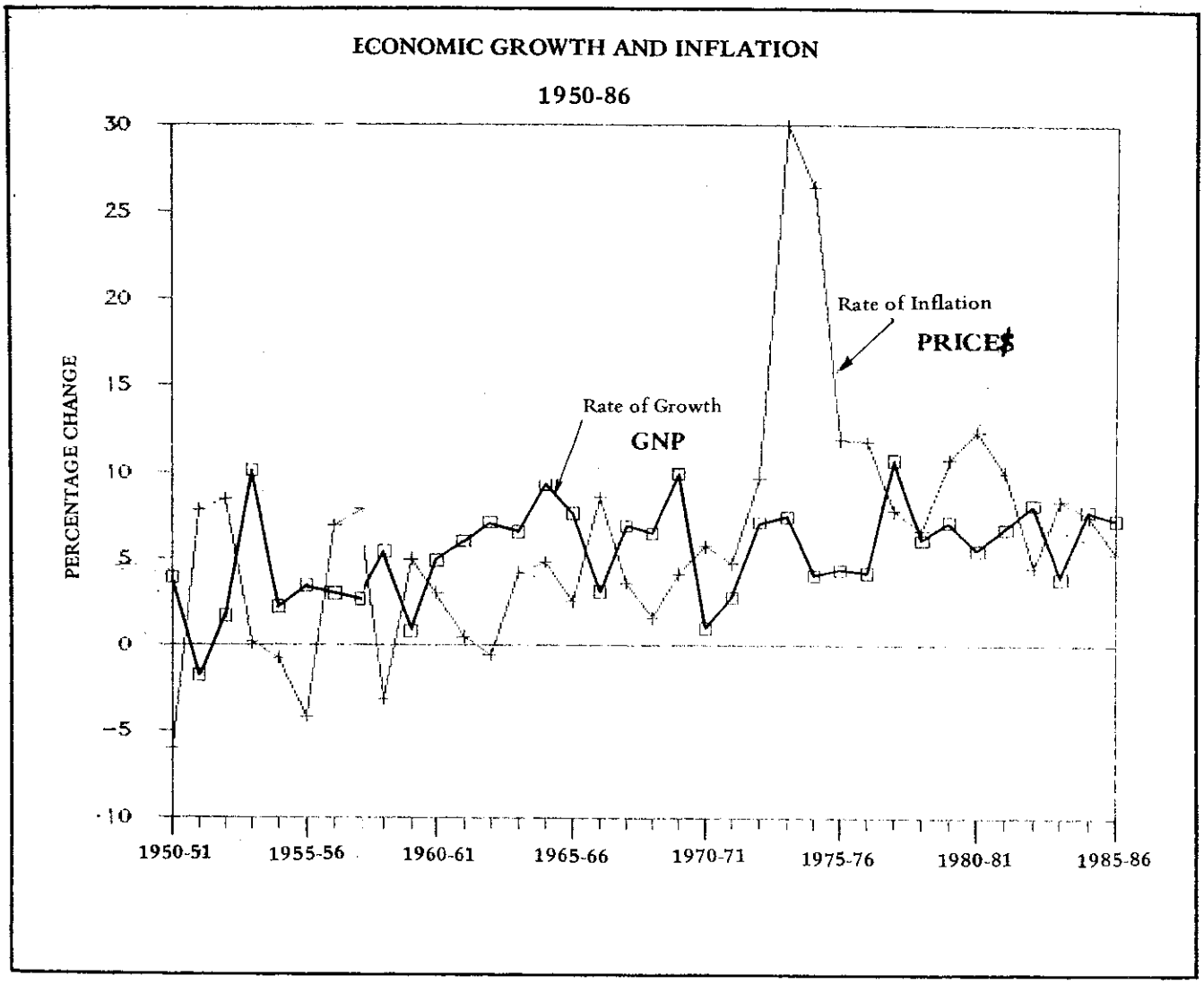
During 1985-86, inflation rates are expected to be even lower than the previous year's level (Table 3.4). During the first nine months of the current fiscal year, the annualized average rate of increase in CPI has been 5.2 percent compared to 7.3 percent during the same period last year. The individual contribution of each of the four components of CPI to its overall increase during July-March 1984-85 and 1985-86 are given in Table 3.5.

The average increase in the Wholesale Price Index, WPI, during July-March 1985-86 was only 3.9 percent while it was 4.6 percent during the same period last year. This was largely because of a deceleration in the rate of increase of prices of foodstuff, where the increase was contained to 3.7 percent this year as against an increase of 8.4 percent last year.

Table 3.5

Decomposition of increase in CPI

Component	Contribution (in percentage points) 1984-85 (July-March)	1985-86 (July-March)
Food & Drinks	3.96	1.45
Clothing & Footwear	1.10	0.71
Housing & HH. Opns.	1.15	1.02
Miscellaneous	1.11	1.92
Total Increase in CPI	7.3%	5.2%



The Sensitive Price Indicator, SPI, showed an average increase of 2.7 percent during July-March 1985-86 compared to an increae of 7.2 percent during the same period last yar. Out of 38 essential items included in the SI, the prices of 19 items (with 50 percer weight) increased during this period, while hat of 9 items (with 15 percent weight) declind during the same perod. Prices of 10 items having 35 percent weight showed no or negligble change (Appendix 3.1 to this Chaptr).

The observed low inflation rates during 1985-86 have been mainly the result of a slower increase, or in some cases a decline, in the prices of food items. For example, the average retail prices of onions, potatoes, tomatoes, and tea during July-March 1985-86 declined by 28, 19, 10, and 5 percent respectively over July-March 1984-85. Declines of varying degrees were also recorded in the prices of certain other less important food items, such as tea prepared (8.0 percent) moong pulse (2.5 percent), banana (4.1

Prices of Essential Commodities in Pakistan & India

It is generally believed that prices of essential goods consumed by the poor are high in Pakistan. A comparison of prices in Pakistan with those in India presented below shows considerably lower prices in Pakistan. Prices of essential goods in India have been higher largely because of higher support prices fixed to boost domestic agricultural production.

Retail Prices in India & Pakistan
(As of May 1986)

(Rs per kg)

Item	Retail Prices		
	India (Indian Rs)	(Pak Rs)	Pakistan (Pak Rs)
Wheat Flour	2.80–3.50	3.68–4.58	2.74
Wheat Flour (Ration)	2.00	2.62	1.85
Rice Basmati (Broken)	7.00	9.17	4.90
Gram Pulse	6.50–7.00	8.50–9.17	6.46
Gram Moong	7.50	9.82	9.50
Onion	2.00	2.62	2.01
Potatoes	3.00	3.93	2.13
Poultry	24.00–30.00	31.44–39.00	16.00–22.00
Meat (Goat)	28.00	36.68	30.71
Beef (Buffalo)	8.00	10.48	14.34
Red Chillies	18.00–20.00	23.58–26.00	12.25
Mustard Oil (Loose)	16.00	20.96	14.29
Vegetable Ghee (Loose)	19.00	24.89	13.19
Sugar (Free Sale	7.00	9.17	9.26
(Control)	4.80	6.29	8.50@
Tea (250 g)	11.90	15.59	14.50
Soap (Lifebouy)	2.65	3.47	3.00
Washing Soap	9.00	11.79	1.77*
Milk Fresh	4.50–5.00	5.89–6.55	5.71
Long Cloth	6.50–8.00	8.51–10.48	8.83

.. not available
* per cake
@at Utility Stores.

percent), red chillies (8.7 percent), and cigarettes (3.4 percent).

Secondly, several measures were taken by the government this year to stabilize prices. Adequate supply of essential consumer items, such as tea, edible oil, milk powder, petroleum products (POL), chemicals, and wheat, were ensured through imports. In addition to a scheduled import of 200,000 tonnes of sugar in the public sector to check the contrived shortages of sugar in the open market, the import duty on sugar was reduced twice during the year to encourage the private sector to import sugar. More recently, the government has decontrolled the prices of edible oils, which, with the fall in international prices, have fallen by Rs 2.50 per 5-kilo tin.

Thirdly, monetary expansion was also kept under control. The growth in money supply during July-March 1985-86 was recorded at 9.4 percent which, though somewhat higher than the growth of 7.5 percent observed during the corresponding period last year, compares not unfavourably with the 1984-85 full year growth of 12.6 percent.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Among the several indices to evaluate distribution, the simplest is the size distribution of income which compares the corresponding share in income of each percentile group of the population. Since conventionally the lowest 40 percent of the population is considered the target group, it is usually adequate to concentrate on the behaviour of the cumulative income share of this group over time. The data on size distribution is usually collected through the household income/expenditure surveys. For Pakistan, seven such surveys have been conducted, the first for 1963-64 and the latest for 1979. The summary findings of these surveys regarding the trend of size distribution over time are reported in Table 3.6(a). Similar data for other countries is provided in Table 3.6(b).

The distribution of income in Pakistan is better than in many other Asian countries as well in western industrial countries. Moreover, it has not deteriorated over time. It improved somewhat during 1963-64 to 1970-71, but again reverted to the position of 1966-67 in 1979. The existing relatively low per capita

incom and the relatively larger inequality ir the urban sector are the two major source of concern in Pakistan

Table 3.6 (a)

ncome Share of the Lowest 40% Houeholds in Pakistan: Temporal Trends

(%)

Year	National	Rural	Urban
1963-4	18.5	18.7	17.5
1966-7	19.2	20.5	17.9
1968-9	19.8	21.3	18.3
1969-0	20.1	21.4	18.8
1970-1	20.5	21.6	19.1
1971-2	20.0	21.3	19.0
1979	19.2	20.6	16.6

Table 3.6 (b)

Household Income Shares: Cross Country Comparison

(%)

County/ Year	Lowest 20 %	Lowest 40 %	Highest 20 %
Pakistn (197')	7.5	19.2	45.0
Sri Laka (196'-70)	7.5	19.2	43.4
India (197-76)	7.0	16.2	49.4
Bangldesh (197-74)	6.9	18.2	42.2
Indonsia (197')	6.6	14.4	49.4
Turke (197.)	3.5	12.5	56.5
U.K (979)	7.0	18.5	39.7
U.S.A (197.)	4.6	13.5	50.3

ource: a. Household Income & Expenditure Surveys.
b. World Deveopment Report 1985.

hanges in the structure of production nd employment affect income distributio patterns. In Pakistar the growth of the agricultural sector, which employs 52 percent of the national and 67 percent of the rural labour force, plays a crucial role in determining changes in income distribution. Leaving aside the issue of under-employment, which is basically an issue of low productivity (low incomes), the employment record in Pakistan, as compared to other countries, has not been unsatisfactory. As shown in Chapter 2, the unemployment rates, reported for the years for which data are available, have been below 2 percent of the labour force between 1963-64 to 1974-75 and have not gone beyond 3.4 percent even in more recent years.

Employment rates in rural areas have been consistently higher than in urban areas. This provides an adequate explanation for the consistently observed better income distribution in rural areas. Within the rural sector, the causes of inequality could be related to concentration of land ownership and larger owner-operated farms in the better off regions.

To summarize, in 1985-86, the economy continued to exhibit the trend of high growth with stable prices, which was initiated in 1977-78. With no indication of a major deterioration in the aggregate employment position, it would be reasonable to conclude that the income distribution might have improved.

Average Retail Prices

(Rs/unit)

Commodity/Description	Unit	June 85	March 86	% Change March 86 June 85	% Change March 85 June 84
1. Wheat (Av. Qlty)	KG	2.18	2.52	15.6	18.8
2. Wheat Flour (Av.Qlty)	KG	2.55	2.78	9.0	13.9
3. Wheat Flour (Ration)	KG	1.84	1.85	0.5	1.1
4. Rice Basmati (Broken)	KG	4.71	4.90	4.0	4.9
5. Moong-Pulse (Washed)	KG	9.05	9.30	2.8	-3.9
6. Gram Pulse (Av. Qlty)	KG	6.35	6.72	5.8	22.4
7. Beef (with Bone)	KG	13.46	14.26	9.9	6.3
8. Mutton (Av. Qlty)	KG	29.79	30.48	2.3	3.9
9. Eggs-Hen (Farm)	Doz	6.63	8.01	20.8	-12.4
10. Potatoes (Av. Qlty)	KG	3.12	2.11	-32.4	-26.9
11. Onion-Dry (Av. Qlty)	KG	2.35	2.05	-12.8	84.3
12. Tomatoes (Av. Qlty)	KG	3.07	5.04	64.2	193.8
13. Banana (Av. Qlty)	Doz	7.39	5.82	-21.2	-37.2
14. Mustard Oil (Mill)	KG	14.44	14.42	-0.1	3.3
15 Cooking Oil	2.5K	36.25	37.12	2.4	0.0
16. Ghee Vegetable	KG	13.77	13.77	0.0	0.1
17. Salt-Rock (powdered)	KG	1.51	1.70	12.6	2.8
18. Red Chillies (Av. Qlty)	KG	12.31	12.30	-0.1	-7.4
19. Sugar (Fair Price Shop)	KG	7.69	N.A	N.A	1.3
20. Sugar (Open Market)	KG	7.96	9.06	13.8	0.6
21. Gur (Super Qlty)	KG	4.56	5.74	25.9	-0.9
22. Milk Fresh	LTR	5.58	5.66	1.4	3.3
23. Milk (Powdered)-Nido	1.8K	95.01	99.75	5.0	-0.6
24. Tea (Sup.Qlty)in Packet	250G	15.65	14.50	-7.4	29.4
25. Cigarettes K-2 (K.S)	10'S	2.06	1.36	-34.0	8.6
26. Tea (Prepared)	CUP	1.14	1.12	-1.8	6.5
27. Coarse Latha	MTR	8.96	8.82	-1.6	3.6
28. Mulmul	MTR	7.37	7.67	4.1	0.3
29. Voil-Printed (Sup.Qlty)	MTR	23.87	20.64	-13.5	2.3
30. Markin 54 Inches Khaddi	MTR	8.27	8.60	4.0	4.7
31. K.T. (Shirting)Av.Qlty.	MTR	20.77	21.92	5.5	12.6
32. Shoe Gent Concord (Bata)	PAIR	199.74	199.95	0.1	0.0
33. Chappal Gent Sponge Bata	PAIR	19.95	19.95	0.0	6.1
34. Kerosene Oil	1/2L	1.93	1.97	2.1	4.1
35. Firewood - Kikar Babul	40KG	33.42	33.75	1.0	2.0
36. Match Box	EACH	0.25	0.25	0.0	0.0
37. Washing Soap	CAKE	1.80	1.77	-1.7	11.1
38. Lifebuoy Soap	CAKE	3.00	3.00	0.0	3.6

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Chapter 4

DOMESTIC FINANCE

Th government's monetary and fiscal olicies together with its regulatory activities, re dircted at maintaining stability in finan- ial makets. A stable financial environment is ssentia for stabilizing prices, and it helps n pronoting savings and investment, in rovidig for higher levels of output and mployent, and in reducing disparity in ncomelevels. These objectives are not always consistnt so the choice of fiscal and mone- ary pdicy often involves a choice between gains in some of these objectives and losses in others.

Th major target of fisca and monetary olicy s the level of aggregate demand, or xpencture, in the econom/. This breaks down ito the demand for goods and services by theublic sector, determined by the level and coposition of governmert expenditures, and th demand for goods and services by the privatesector, which can be manipulated by changig the burden of taxaton on personal incoms and the amount of credit available (or th supply of money). In addition, the level and the structure of taxation have an importnt bearing on the incentives to work, produe. save and invest. The Budget and the Credit Plan, therefore, together determine not only the aggregate demand in the economy, but are also relevant to the domestic production and supply of goods and services.

While estimates of the actual budgetary outcome for 1985-86 will be presented in the budget documents, this chapter outlines the key issues in fiscal and monetary policies on the basis of historical data and budget estimates for 1985-86

FISCAL POLICY

Budgetary policy consists of expenditure policy, which determines the appropriate levels of development and non-development expenditures, and fiscal policy, which is concerned with financing these expenditures through taxes, non-tax revenues and internal and external loans. These policies are reflected in the budgets of federal and provincial governments.

Public Expenditure

Over the last few years public expenditure has increased sharply from Rs 32.3 billion in 1975-76 to Rs 117.6 billion in 1984-85 and is budgeted at Rs 134.0 billion for 1985-86. This amounts to an annual compound growth rate of 15.3 percent in nominal terms and of 6.8 percent in real terms. As a percentage of GDP, it has increased marginally from 25.0 percent in 1984-85 to 25.4 percent budgeted for 1985-86. The structure of consolidated expenditures is presented in Table 4.1.

The government's choice in the design of its current expenditure policy is somewhat limited by fixed obligations which cannot be reduced. About 38 percent of the total and 54 percent of the current expenditure is devoted to defence and interest payments on accumulated debt. In addition, subsidies claim roughly 6.7 percent of total and 9.5 percent of current expenditure. Together with expenditure on civil administration, these account for 70.9 percent of current expenditure. This leaves 29.1 percent of current expenditure, of which 25 percent goes to the provision of economic and social services and is already so low in relation to needs that it cannot be reduced any further. Consequently,

Table 4.1

Structure of Consolidated (Federal and Provincial Governments) Expenditure, 1975-76 to 1985-86

(% shares)

	1975-76 Actual	1984-85 Provisional Actual	1985-86 Budget
Current Expenditure	61.8	71.2	70.6
Defence	25.1	27.0	25.9
Interest	7.6	13.4	12.5
Subsidies	9.2	5.9	6.7
Others	19.9	24.9	25.5
Development Expenditure	38.2	28.8	29.4
Total Expenditures (Rs billion)	100.0 (32.3)	100.0 (117.6)	100.0 (134.0)
As % of GDP			
Current Expenditure	15.3	17.8	18.0
Development Expenditure	9.5	7.2	7.4
Total Expenditure	24.8	25.0	25.4

Source: Statistical Annexure, Table 8.3.

the possibilities of further reducing current expenditures are rather limited.

Defence expenditures are undoubtedly high, but a reduction in these expenditures without jeopardizing national security can only be implemented through innovative techniques. The combat effectiveness of the armed forces must continue to be improved by providing them with better weapons and equipment. The prices of imported defence equipment, however, have been escalating. As a result, despite substantial import substitution in the production of conventional weapons, defence imports claim a large share of public expenditures.

Interest payments reflect the burden of inadequate domestic resource mobilization effort in the past. Expenditures were financed through both internal and external borrowing with the result, that around 13 percent of total and 18 percent of current expenditure are devoted to debt servicing. The need to accelerate resource mobilization efforts is, therefore, obvious. Nevertheless, for quite some time, interest payments claim a major share of public expenditure.

Subsidies are granted to producers by maintaining a floor price for their products and by keeping down input prices to consumers as a safety net for the poor, and to exporters to improve their competitiveness in international markets. Subsidies as a percentage of current expenditure steadily declined from 14.9 percent in 1975-76, to 9.3 percent in 1981-82. However, subsidies have increased in more recent years, from Rs 6.1 billion in 1983-84 to Rs 8.8 billion in 1984-85 and are likely to go up to Rs 10.4 billion in 1985-86. In 1985-86 subsidies account for 2 percent of GDP, 10.9 percent of current expenditure, and 12.3 percent of current revenue.

With limited resources, budgetary allocations for social and economic services have always been low. They account for only 17.6 percent of total expenditures and 24.9 percent of current expenditures. There is a lot of room for improvement in the provision of economic and social services and the main thrust of the Sixth Plan has been to increase expenditures on the provision of these services.

With the restricted scope of reduction in expenditure on defence and debt servicing, the provision of improved social and economic services would depend directly on the success of domestic resource mobilization efforts. It is important to note that if domestic resources are not sufficiently mobilized, the government will have to indulge in internal and external borrowing which would result in further increase in current expenditure levels due to higher debt servicing, thus leaving little scope for other expenditures. This may also force a reduction in development expenditure.

During the 1970s as receding private vestmot activity was replaced by public vestmot, the share of public sector in total vestmot rose to 71 percent (in 1976-77). nce th public investment reflects develop-ent expenditure in the budget, the latter so ros sharply to 11.5 percent of GDP. ith th advent of the new government in 977, a lefinite shift in emphasis in favour of ivate ivestment was initiated Efforts were ade tewithdraw from some of the econo-ic actiities and contain direct intervention ily to hose areas where private investment ere no forthcoming. As a result, develop-ent expenditure as a ratio to GDP declined gnificatly to 7.2 percent in 1984-85; it is idgeteat 7.4 percent for 1985-86.

ublic Rvenues

Pulic revenues from taxes may be stinguished from non-tax revenues. While xes are the major source of public revenues, on-tax revenues have increased from 17.2 ercent of tax and non-tax revenues in 982-83 to a budgeted amount of 28.2 ercent in 1985-86. The major sources of on-tax revenues are profits of commercial epartments of the government (like post ffices, telephones & telegraphs, railways, oad trasport), interest on loans advanced by he govrnment and fees. The share of non-ax revenues has increased due to government forts t improve productivity in government epartments and to allow commercial organi-ations i the public sector to pursue correct icing plicies.

ax Revnues

Taxes consist of direct and indirect xes. Erect taxes consist mainly of income nd cororation taxes and property tax, and e arond 15.5 percent of the total tax venues Indirect taxes, accounting for out 8.5 percent of the total tax revenues, onsist of customs duties, sales taxes, import rcharges and excise duties. The structure of x revenues is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2

Statement of Consolidated (Federal and Provincial Governments) Direct and Indirect Taxes

(% share)

	1975/76 Actual	1984/85 Revised	1985/86 Budget
Direct Taxes	16.20	17.22	15.45
Income/ Corporation Tax	13.79	16.11	14.62
Property Tax	2.41	1.11	0.83
Indirect Taxes	83.80	82.78	84 55
Customs Duties	33.23	41.80	45.40
Excise Duties	36.75	27.78	26.81
Sales Taxes	7.71	8.42	7.97
Others	6.11	4.78	4.37
Total Tax Revenues	100.00	100.00	100.00
(Rs billion)	(15.54)	(55.52)	(66.44)

Source: Statistical Annexure, Table 8.2.

Direct taxes are low due to the limited ase on vhich they are imposed. Agricultural ncome,accounting for one-fourth of GNP, is xempt rom income tax. Tax exemptions are anted to the industrial sector through tax holidays, tax credits and accelerated depreciation allowances. In general tax credits and tax holidays are granted to promote industries in backward areas. However, past experience has shown that fiscal incentives have proved inadequate where the infrastructure was not developed and redundant where it was developed. It seems, therefore, that instead of providing these exemptions, it would be better to rationalise the tax rate structure.

Indirect taxes account for 85 percent of revenues. Customs duties, followed by excise duties, are the two main indirect taxes and

account for over 72 percent of total tax revenues. Customs duties form the major proportion of indirect taxes. Even in customs duties as much as 52 percent of imports are duty exempt. Since the exemptions are provided for specific uses, they lead to malpractices. Rationalising of customs duties with the aim of removing all such clauses relating to unnecessary exemption for various uses would lead to stoppage of malpractices to a large extent and to higher revenues.

It is, therefore, obvious that without a major change in the existing structure of both direct and indirect taxes, it would not be possible to generate the major increase in government revenues which is needed to finance essential social services. The rate of customs duties will have to be kept down to provide raw materials to industry at cheaper rates, to keep prices of essential goods under check and to reduce the high rates of protection to the manufacturing industries. Similarly, 85 percent of excise duties are collected from tobacco, cement, POL products, sugar, vegetable ghee and natural gas. It is not possible to generate increasingly more revenues from raising the excise duty on just these products all the time. Therefore, the tax base has to be expanded.

The strategy for restructuring the tax system should be guided by two major principles, usually considered to be the characteristics of a good tax system: high elasticity/buoyancy of tax receipts with respect to GDP, and equitable distribution of the tax burden within and across different income classes.

In Pakistan, the tax/GDP ratio, as observed during 1975-85, is only 12.8 percent which is much below the ratio observed in other countries. Secondly, it has been declining over time, showing the inelasticity of the tax system with respect to GDP. This responsiveness of growth in taxes to growth in GDP, technically called " buoyancy", has been estimated to be 82.3 percent. Since estimates of buoyancy incorporate the effect of discretionary changes in tax rates, these changes should be excluded to get the inherent "elasticity" of the tax structure. The estimated elasticity (which excludes the effect of discretionary changes) turns out to be 81.4 percent. In other words, when GDP increases by Rs 100, tax revenues go up by Rs 82.30 but Rs 0.90 of this increase is due to discretionary measures. This indicates that discretionary changes have had only a marginal effect on tax revenues and that the tax base has been shrinking over time with growth in GDP. The income tax is the most inelastic of all taxes, probably because of the many exemptions which are available, and which are increasing over time.

Table 4.3

Incidence of Taxes
Assessment year: 1983-84

Income Groups (Rs 000/ Year)	% of Total Assessees	% of Total Tax Paid	Average Tax Incidence Rs per Capita
DIRECT TAXES			
Under 25	66.4	0.7	218
25 - 50	24.5	2.8	2,463
50 - 100	5.9	3.7	13,156
Over 100	3.3	92.8	607,733
of which: Individual Income Taxes			
Under - 25	71.2	5.1	194
25 - 50	23.0	9.9	2,328
50 - 100	4.3	21.8	15,059
Over 100	1.5	63.2	93,361
INDIRECT TAXES (Income Group, Rs 000/ month)		Average Tax Incidence % of Income	Rs per Capita
Under 1.0		8.3	260
1.0 - 2.5		10.1	434
2.5 - 4.0		10.7	719
Over 4.0		13.5	2,083

as much as 93 percent of total tax paid was derived from assessees whose income exceeds Rs 1 lakh and who constituted only 3.3 percent of the total assessees in 1983-84 (Table 4.3). Among indirect taxes import duty and sales tax are progressive, while excise taxes are regressive. Thus, the incidence of indirect tax is more dispersed than of the direct taxes.

If tax and non-tax revenues are insufficient to meet development and current expenditures, which cannot be reduced any further, then the government will have to resort to borrowing, either from outside or inside the country and either from bank or nonbank sources. The consolidated federal and provincial budget for 1985-86 allowed for a deficit of Rs 36.66 billion as against Rs 37.8 billion in 1984-85. As a percentage of GNP the deficit was to go down from 7.4 percent in 1984-85 to 6.4 percent in 1985-86. Table 4.4 indicates the extent of the deficit and its financing budgeted for 1985-86 compared to estimated actuals for preceding years.

Table 4.4

Summary of Public Finance

(Rs billion)

	1983-84 Actual	1984-85 Provisional Actual	1985-86 Budget
Revenues	72.29	77.84	92.54
Expenditure	100.00	117.56	134.00
Surplus of Autonomous Bodies	2.56	1.94	4.80
Deficit	25.15	37.78	36.66
External (Net)	5.00	6.05	16.89
Domestic (Net)	20.15	31.73	19.77
Non-Bank	(12.28)	(13.00)	(19.79)
Banking System	(7.87)	(18.73)	(−0.02)

Source: Statistical Annexure, Table 8.1

Special National Fund Bonds

The multiplicity of controls, high tax rates, tax evasion, under and over-invoicing in foreign trade, smuggling and profiteering have all increased the volume of black money in Pakistan. Since this money is concealed, it cannot be used in legitimate productive investment.

In the budget for 1985-86, the government introduced the National Fund Bonds Scheme, to 'whiten' black money. Bonds worth Rs 100 on maturity two years after sale were sold at Rs 90 with no questions on the source of the buyer's funds. To further encourage participation in the scheme, every buyer of a Rs 100 bond was eligible for a loan of Rs 75 from a commercial bank, and thus had to pay only Rs 15 in cash plus interest on the borrowed Rs 75 for a bond worth Rs 100 on maturity. A loan of Rs 75, to be repaid after two years with say, 11% to 15% interest, would amount to Rs 92.40 to Rs 98.15 at repayment. In addition, had he put his own funds, Rs 15, in a bank, they would have been worth Rs 18.50 to Rs 19.85. So, Rs 100 of white money cost the buyer Rs 110.90 (Rs 92.40 + Rs 18.50) to Rs 118 (Rs 98.15 + Rs 19.89). Thus, the cost of "whitening" ranged from 11 percent to 18 percent.

In 1958, 1969, and 1976, the government initiated "whitening" schemes by granting amnesty to black money at a straight deduction of 30 percent of the declared amount. The schemes brought in Rs 1.3 billion, Rs 0.92 billion, and Rs 1.5 billion in 1958, 1969, and 1976 respectively. Under the 1985 scheme Rs 13.66 billion of black money has been declared, of which loans extended by the banking system amount to Rs 11.0 billion.

The "whitening" of this money will increase the tax base substantially and will provide net non-inflationary receipts or savings of Rs 3.86 billion: Rs 2.66 billion as cash receipts under the scheme and Rs 1.20 billion as savings on debt servicing. Undue credit expansion to contain short run inflationary implications of the scheme was avoided by returning Rs 11 billion to the banks to retire government debt for commodity operations.

MONETARY POLICY

Containing inflationary pressures, keeping monetary expansion in line with economic growth and catering to the credit needs of the productive sectors are the major objectives of monetary and credit policy. Over the decade

1975-85 monetary policy has been influenced mainly by the need to accommodate the public sector's rising demand. Open market operations, reserve requirements and the discount rate mechanism remained practically unutilized, as monetary policy was pursued through the Credit Plan which attempts to regulate the growth in the monetary liabilities of the State Bank of Pakistan (M2), by enforcing ceilings on commercial bank credit (together with mandatory minimum allocations to priority sectors, indicative allocations by sectors and by use), and by budgeting for credit to the public sector, and for changes in foreign exchange reserves.

Money and Prices

The overall price level in the economy, like the price of any commodity in the market, is determined by the interaction of aggregate demand and aggregate supply. While aggregate supply is determined by the level of real output plus net exports, aggregate demand is determined primarily by fiscal and monetary policies. Similarly, the actual degree of liquidity in the economy is determined by the interplay of the supply of and the demand for money. Consequently, there is no simple relation between monetary growth and inflation, and prices and money need to be analysed separately. (see Table 4.5).

Table 4.5

Selected Monetary and Price Indicators
1976-86

Year	Annual Rate of Percentage Change				
	GDP Deflator	Consumer Price Index	M2	Real GNP	Income Velocity of Money
1976-77	10.69	11.77	24.3	4.19	2.73
1977-78	9.03	7.79	23.0	10.72	2.70
1978-79	5.43	6.63	23.5	6.09	2.45
1979-80	10.63	10.71	17.6	7.12	2.48
1980-81	10.59	12.36	13.2	5.49	2.58
1981-82	9.35	10.00	11.4	6.72	2.71
1982-83	5.70	4.48	25.3	8.14	2.50
1983-84	9.44	8.56	11.8	3.89	2.53
1984-85	4.75	7.46	12.6	7.79	2.52
1985-86	4.87	5.30*	14.7*	6.90	2.47

* Annualized growth rate, July-March 1985-86.

Money Supply

As deficit financing by the government affects the growth of money, the major objective of the Credit Plan is to attempt to keep the growth of domestic liquidity at reasonable levels. In practice, the concept of domestic liquidity targeted for control by the Credit Plan is M2.

In recent years, the government has resorted heavily to financing its deficit by recourse to non-bank borrowing (National Saving Schemes, special bonds, etc.). So it is useful to examine a broader definition of monetary assets in order to gain a better appreciation of the impact of budgetary operations on domestic liquidity. The broadest definition of monetary assets, M3, includes all others claims of a monetary nature in addition to M2. This includes deposits in various savings schemes, deposits of non-scheduled cooperative banks, NDFC bearer certificates, NIT bears units, etc. Table 4.6 shows the growth of monetay assets by three definitions.

Table 4.6 shows that following the earlier trend, the increase in M3 during 1985-86 has been more rapid. However, the

difference in the growth rates of M2 and M3 is less, because in 1985-86, much of the growth in liquidity was in special bonds, which have been excluded from M3. The government's increasing recourse to non-bank borrowing to finance budgetary deficits suggests the need to regulate M3 together with M2 under the Credit Plan. The data also show that depositor's preferences have shifted from bank time deposits to deposits with other financial institutions.

Table 4.6

Money Supply 1975-76 to 1984-85

(Rs billion)

Outstanding amount as on last Thursday/ last working day	Narrow Money (M1)	Monetary Assets (M2)	Broad Money (M3)
1975-76	27.47	41.65	47.91
1979-80	61.34	92.42	103.14
1984-85	118.23	183.90	238.87
End March			
1984	111.25	175.45	226.68
1985**	126.08	201.24	268.79
Annual Average Rate of Growth			
1975-85	(17.60	(17.94)	(19.54)
Jul 4 - Mar 85	(8.3)	(7.5)	(12.5)
Jul 5 - Mar 86	(6.6)	(9.4)	(9.6)

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.

Note

M1 =Currency in circulation + demand deposits.
M2 =M1 + time deposits + other deposits with S.B.P.
M3 M2 + various saving schemes + deposits with cooperative banks + NDFC bearer certificates.
* =Last Friday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day thereafter.
** = Provisional.

The most common concept of monetary asses in Pakistan is that of M2, which is widly used in monetary analysis. According to his definition, monetary assets expanded by 9.4 percent (Rs 17.23 billion) during July-March 1985-86 compared to 7.5 percent (Rs 12.18 billion) during the corresponding period of 1984-85.

The total change in monetary assets can be examined with respect to the components of monetary assets (currency, demand deposits, and time deposits), and with respect to "causative" factors (the allocation to private and public sectors), and with respect to the

Why Does Inflation Occur

Economists define inflation as a sustained rise in the general level of prices. The oldest view on why inflation occurs is that the quantity of money determines the level of prices. It finds its modern form in policy that advocates the increase of the money supply at a rate equal to or slightly above that at which the economy is expected to grow. This is known as the monetarist explanation of inflation.

The 'Keynesian' explanation is that inflation comes about when planned (ex-ante) investment is greater than the saving available at the full employment level of output.

Another alternative, the 'cost-push' explanation starts from the concept that the price of a good is determined by its cost. When costs increase, the prices of goods must go up. As goods become more expensive workers demand more pay -- further increasing costs, and hence, prices. This 'price-wage spiral' is thought to be the key to continuous inflation. Turning the tables on the monetarists', they say that if an increase in money supply is observed during inflationary periods, it is because the rise in cost creates a demand for money -- so high prices cause an increase in money, not the other way around.

The 'structural' approach to explaining inflation is to say that irrespective of differences in productivity increases, for social reasons, wages in all sectors increase uniformly. This creates 'cost-push' type of pressure on prices.

Each of the four theories contains an element of truth. Money expansion, demands for wage increases exceeding increases in productivity, efforts of monopolists to push prices well above their costs, sectoral imbalances resulting from the process of development (where sometimes constraints have to be put on the supply of essentials) and high indirect taxes, whose incidence is in general passed to the consumer -- all of these factors contribute to inflation in Pakistan.

decomposition of the money multiplier (the ratio of high powered currency to money, and that of reserves to deposits).

The increase in currency in circulation, which accounted for 23.6 percent of total increase in money supply during July-March 1984-85, contributed 26.0 percent in July-March 1985-86, whereas the contribution of demand deposits, which was 46.2 percent, declined to 19.3 percent. The contribution of time deposits increased from 30.5 percent to 54.2 percent (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7

Shares of Various Components in Total Change in Monetary Assets

	1984-85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86
Total Change in Money Supply (Rs billion)	20.64	12.18	17.33
% Share	(100)	(100)	(100)
a) Currency in Circulation	(21.4)	(23.6)	(26.0)
b) Demand Deposits	(53.6)	(46.2)	(19.3)
c) Time Desposits	(24.8)	(30.5)	(54.2)
d) Others	(0.2)	(-0.3)	(0.5)

Source: Statistical Annexure, Table 7.1-A.

The growth in money supply can be decomposed into changes in foreign assets and changes in domestic credit. Changes in foreign assets reflect changes in external reserves (in the balance of payments) while changes in domestic credit reflect the allocation of credit to different sectors in the economy. This analysis is presented in Table 4.8.

During 1985-86, in response to an improvement in the balance of payments, there is a likelihood of a small increase in net foreign assets. Net foreign assets, which declined by Rs 17.5 billion during 1984-85 have improved by Rs 781 billion during July-March 1985-86. Domestic credit increased by 8.4 percent during the first nine months of the current fiscal year compared to a full-year target of 7.1 percent. This happened because of unanticipated budgetary support. The growth in credit to the private sector (excluding Rs 11 billion extended by commercial banks for bonds purchases) was 16.1 percent during this period.

Table 4.8

Factors Affecting Changes in Monetary Assets

(Rs billion)

Changes in:	1984-85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86
A. Domestic Assets(Net)	38.11	24.98	16.55
1. Private Sector Proper	13.92	10.82	26.09*
2. Public Sector			
(a) Guvernment Sector	18.27	8.57	- 8.83
i) Budget Support	(18.98)	(11.64)	(2.01)
ii) Commodity Operations	(-0.71)	(-3.07)	(-10.84)
(b) Public Sector Enterprises	3.88	1.91	0.54
3. Other Items(Net)	2.04	3.68	-1.25
B. Foreign Assets(Net)	-17.47	-12.80	0.78
C. Monetary Assets	20.64	12.18	17.33

Source: Statistical Annexure, Table 7.1-A.

* Includes Rs 11.00 billion extended by Commercial Banks against Special National Fund Bonds.

Bydecomposition of money multiplier. ast experience shows that the maximum ontribution to changes in monetary assets vere made by the growth in high-powered ioney currency in circulation plus reserves of conmercial banks with State Bank of 'akistan and cash in tills of scheduled banks). On avrage, total monetary assets during 974-7. to 1984-85 grew by 18.8 percent per annum with high-powered money growing by 17.3 percent per annum. The remaining growth was contributed by changes in the currency/money ratio (0.81) and the reserve/deposit ratio (0.14 percent). As in the past, the increase in total monetary assets of 9.40 percent during July-March 1985-86 was mainly due to growth in high-power money (5.68 percent). The share of currency/money ratio has dropped to 1.85 percent compared to 3.28 percent observed during the same period last year (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9

Source of Change in Monetary Assets

Year	Total % Change in Moretary Assets* (M2)	% Rates of Change Contributed by High Powered Money	Currency Money Ratio	Reserve/ Deposit Ratio
1974-75	18.03	11.43	6.76	-0.16
1975-76	25.94	23.59	2.40	-0.05
1976-77	24.28	26.39	0.63	-2.74
1977-78	22.95	15.11	2.88	4.96
1978-79	23.36	30.26	-3.92	-2.98
1979-80	17.76	16.38	0.23	1.15
1980-81	12.46	19.34	-7.05	0.17
1981-82	11.94	8.89	2.55	0.50
1982-83	25.31	19.95	2.88	2.48
1983-84	11.94	14.02	-1.32	-0.76
1984-85	12.72	10.92	2.87	-1.07
July-March				
1984-85	7.40	3.28	2.39	1.73
1985-86	9.40	5.68	1.85	1.87

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.

* The growth rates reported in this table differ from the growth rates computed with discrete data, because the formula used to derive these contributions involve a continuous function which has been approximated by logarithms.

Sectorl Credit Trends

The policy of bank credit is framed withinthe overall sectoral priorities established in the Sixth Five-Year Plan and in Annual Plans. Bank credit is provided for seasonl finance, working capital, and for fixed investment. The share of credit in privat fixed investment has increased sharply from 37 percent in 1982-83 to 63 percent in 1983-84. During 1983-84 advances to manufacturing recorded the highest increase -- Rs 7.5 billion accounting for 47 percent of the total increase in advances to the private sector. This increase is substantial when compared to the increase of Rs 2.8 billion (38 percent of the total increase) witnessed in the previous year. During 1983-84, advances to

the agricultural sector increased by Rs 2.8 billion, compared to Rs 1.1 billion in 1982-83.

Table 4.10 presents a comparison of private investment and bank credit by sector of activity.

Table 4.10

Private Sector Investment and Bank Credit

(Rs million)

Sector	Private Investment by Sectors 1982-83	1983-84	Bank Credit by Sectors 1982-83	1983-84
Agriculture	5487	6708	1128	2817
Mining and quarrying	66	73	77	111
Manufacturing	5413	6992	2830	7463
Construction and ownership of dwellings	6383	6727	(-) 88	735
Electricity and Gas	—	—	(-) 8	25
Transport and Communication	1936	2390	241	20
Banking, insurance and other financial institutions	115	94	73	944
Services and others	2338	2540	3015	3911
Total:	21738	25524	7268	16026

Source: State Bank of Pakistan: Annual Report 1984-85 and Statistical Annexure, Table 7.4.

The Stock Market

Stock exchanges channel national resources into productive investment. The Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) was formed in 1949 and the Lahore Stock Exchange (LSE) in 1971. Out of 15,933 registered private and public limited companies in Pakistan, only 361 are listed on the Stock Exchanges. Similarly, from 1981 to 1985, the total capital of companies listed on the stock market was only Rs 5.3 billion against the Rs 46.5 billion in national savings schemes, and the Rs 62.40 billion in bank deposits. Since 80 percent of the listed shares are controlled by Stock Exchange members and government sponsored investment institutions, the egalitarianism of the market can be improved.

The stock exchange has not done very well because most companies on the stock exchange are family controlled and rarely admit outside capital. Instead they borrow from banks since capital is available at low rates. The required maximum debt/equity ratio is 70/30, while the sponsors' share in equity is, in general, no more than 15% of debt and equity. The over-pricing and over-costing of projects further reduces this share. Small savers cannot be expected to put up their money when the sponsors' financial stakes are so low. Also, brokers sit on boards of directors, so there is ample opportunity for insider trading. In contrast, the high risk free returns on national savings schemes makes investment in such schemes far more attractive.

The government has tried to encourage investment in shares by reducing corporate tax on public limited companies from 50 percent to 40 percent, while giving total exemption from income tax to dividend income.

Annexure
Internal Debt Outstanding
(At end of period)

(Rs miln)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	End March 1985	1986
1. PEMANENT DEBT	20942	20995	24763	31761	36018	36835	35994	42870
Fze Bonds	1290	1576	3542	9279	13538	13884	13276	14992
Secial National Fund Bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13666
Farer National Fund Bonds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	736
Freign Exchange Bearer Crtificate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1364
Arket Loans	18911	18682	19704	20219	19513	19374	19373	19117
Eome Tax Bonds	38	33	31	30	25	24	23	23
Gvernment Bonds	703	704	703	710	715	716	716	716
Gvernment Bonds for State Le Insurance Corporation	–	–	766	1506	2194	2786	2557	3195
Ind Reforms Act, 19, Act.1977	–	–	17	17	33	51	49	61
2. FOATING DEBT	29998	30777	40334	48395	56940	72830	66700	81108
Ahoc Treasury Bls for Ways and Means	21304	21406	30426	22886	32120	50636	35920	47436
Tasury Bills on Tap	5415	5966	5704	20348	20144	17633	25502	28970
Gvernment Treasury Dosits Receipts	3279	3405	3504	4530	4188	4141	4858	4352
Ahoc Treasury Bs for Capital Investment in Pak. Railways	–	–	700	630	490	420	420	350
3. UFUNDED DEBT SCHEMES	9542	10711	13992	21571	29725	40251	37284	51287
Dence Savings/National Dosits/Khas Deposits/ Pmium Savings Certificates	6107	6857	9054	12971	17887	24365	22381	32278
Kis Deposit Accounts/ Nional Deposits/ Sirigs Accounts/Fixed Deposits/ Mana Amdani/Special Sings Accounts	3042	3408	4422	7958	11090	14881	14016	17877
Pital Life Insurance	393	446	516	642	748	1005	887	1132
Total ternal Debt (1+2+3)	60482	62483	79089	101727	122683	149916	139978	186265

Source: Finance Division and Central Directorate of National Savings.

Table 5.1
Foreign Exchange Receipts, Expenditures and Financing

(US $ million)

Particulars	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86*
EXPENDITURE	8,292	8,397	8,592
Imports (cif)	6,518	6,531	6,500
Debt Service@	991	999	1,122
i)Interest	471	462	473
ii)Principal	520	537	649
Others	783	867	970
RECEIPTS	6,741	6,175	6,806
Exports (fob)	2,669	2,457	2,920
Workers' Remittances	2,737	2,446	2,570
Others	1,335	1,272	1,316
GAP (& Financing)	1,551	2,222	1,786
Borrowing			
Long-term	1,343	1,254	1,827
Short-term	89	48	29
Others (net)	-46	-132	235
Change in Reserves (- = increase)	132	1,099	-305
Errors & Omissions	33	-47	
Memorandum As % of GNP			
Trade Gap	9.8	10.6	8.5
Current Account	3.0	5.0	3.2

* Provisional. Source: Finance Division.
@ Inclusive of charges on IMF facility, etc. and therefore different from figures in Table 5.9.

Chapter 5

EXTERNAL FINANCE

After two difficult years, Pakistan's external financial position improved during 1985-86. Export receipts in dollar terms rose by 18.8percent, workers' remittances by 5.1 percent, while imports fell marginally. As a result the current account deficit fell from $ 1.7 billion (or 5.0 percent of GNP) in 1984-85 to $1.1 billion (or 3.1 percent of GNP) in 1985-86. With a 24 percent increase in gross disbursements of medium and long-term loans a modest accumulation of external reserves took place, after two successive years of reserve drawdown. Despite the improvement this year, however, the balance of payments position remains structurally weak, as reflected in a rise in both the stock of external debt and the burden of service payments in 1985-86. There is therefore no room for complacency in the continued pursuit of aggressive exchange and trade policies designed to augment our external reserves.

FOREIGN TRADE

After 1972-73, Pakistan has continuously had a deficit in the balance of trade. This situation has emerged from the country's increasing import requirements for capital, intermediate and consumption goods, which has not been matched by an equal increase in export capacity. While erratic agricultural output, low productivity and increasing domestic consumption have resulted in low exportable surpluses, our export performance has also been affected by external factors like changing global trade conditions, protectionist practices of the rich industrial countries,

tough competition due to the pursuit of export-led strategies by other Asian countries.

During July-March 1985-86, export receipts rose by 21.0 percent, while import payments declined by 0.14 percent. As a result, the trade balance, in dollar terms, decreased to $1,962 million from $ 2,351 million during the same period last year.

Exchange Rate Policy

After the devaluation of the Pakistani rupee in May 1972, the rupee remained pegged to the US dollar at Rs 9.90 per dollar from February 16, 1973 to January 7, 1982. During 1981, the rupee appreciated steadily against other currencies as it followed the climb of the dollar in the international currency markets. As a result Pakistan's exports, which were already facing strong competition in depressed export markets, became excessively uncompetitive. On Janury 8, 1982, the government delinked the rupee from the dollar and introduced a managed float system whereby the rupee/ dollar rate is fixed with reference to a trade weighted basket of currencies of Pakistan's major trading partners. The exchange rate is reviewed daily and changed when considered necessary. The dollar remains the intervention currency.

The change in par value over the four years reflects partly the devaluation of the rupee against all major currencies and partly the changing strength and weakness of the US dollar against major currencies of the world. From January 1982 to June 1983, the rupee depreciated against all the major currencies of the world. From June 1983 to June 1985 the rupee depreciated against the dollar but appreciated against major European currencies. From Spetember 1985 to March 1986 the rupee remained constant against the dollar but depreciated against major European currencies because the dollar had depreciated.

By March 1986, the exchange rate stood at Rs 15.9878 per US dollar, representing a devaluation of 38.03% since January 7, 1982. The depreciation of the rupee has been countered to some extent by a rise in domestic prices (or inflation). However, prices have also risen in our competitor's countries. On a net basis, the real competitiveness of the Pakistani rupee, measured by real trade-weighted depreciation, has increased by 25.7 percent over this period.

The Terms of Trade

While much attention has been given to the dramatic fall in our import prices, export prices have fallen by greater amounts. While import prices of edible oil fell by 28.3 percent, crude petroleum by 8.5 percent and tea by 43.9 percent during July-March 1985-86 over the same period of 1984-85, the export price of cotton fell by 32.4 percent, cotton yarn by 19.6 percent, tarpaulin by 17.1 percent and synthetic textiles by 64.9 percent. As a result, during July-March 1985-86, the terms of trade deteriorated by 4.3 percent compared to July-March 1984-85, reflecting a 2.9 percent fall in the export unit index and a 1.5 percent rise in the import unit value index.

Table 5.2

Terms of Trade

(1975-76 = 100)

Year	Barter Terms of Trade*	Income Terms of Trade@	Quantum Index of Exports	Quantum Index of Imports
1976-77	108.9	93.2	85.6	104.4
1977-78	105.3	98.2	93.3	115.8
1978-79	126.1	123.2	97.7	145.7
1979-80	111.4	139.4	125.1	153.6
1980-81	97.0	143.4	147.8	144.2
1981-82	89.2	116.3	130.4	144.8
1982-83	89.2	140.7	157.7	153.0
1983-84	93.1	144.9	155.6	163.5
1984-95	92.0	136.6	148.5	177.3
July-March				
1984-85	92.9	137.6	148.1	179.5
1985-86	88.9	175.4	197.3	190.0

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics & E.A. Wing.

* Ratio of exports to import prices.

@ Export receipts deflated by import prices.

Because of a 33.2 percent increase in export quantities, however, the income terms of trade, which measure our import capacity, increased by 27.5 percent during July-March 1985-86 compared to the same period of 1984-85.

SOURCES OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Expots

.xports and workers remittances are the princ.al sources of foreigr exchange earnings. Exports in rupee terms during the last decae showed an annual compound growth rate f 14.5 percent at current prices and of 4.5 prcent at constant prices of 1975-76. In curret dollar terms this growth was 9.4 percent. During July-March 1985-86, exports grew by a remarkable rate of 29.4 percent (21.0 percent in dollar terms) over the comparable period of 1984-85. This growth is mainly attributed to higher export quantities of rice, cotton and cotton-based products, despite the significant decline in their export unit values. Exports fell short of the target due to the fall in the world prices of our major exportables, despite impressive increases in quantity from last year (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3

Analysis of Export Performance in 1985-86

(US $ million)

Commodity	Actual 1984-85	Annual Plan Target	1985-86 (E)	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) over		Contribution to the Total Shortfall (%)	
				Actual 84-85	Annual Plan Target	Actual 84-85	Plan Tgts
Rie	222	365	323	+101	- 42	+ 4.1	- 1.4
Rw Cotton	279	412	524	+245	+112	+ 9.8	+ 3.6
Ccton Yarn	260	285	270	+ 10	- 15	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Ccton Cloth	306	360	320	+ 14	- 40	+ 0.5	- 1.3
Cpcts	134	165	140	+ 6	- 25	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Lether	153	182	175	+ 22	- 7	+ 0.9	- 0.2
Fih & Prep	82	100	90	+ 8	- 10	+ 0.3	- 0.3
Oner Items	1059	1251	1148	+ 89	-103	+ 3.6	- 3.3
Tcal (cif)	2495	3120	2990	+495	-130	+19.8	- 4.0
Tcal (fob)	2457	2945	2920	+463	- 25	+18.8	- 0.8

E Estimates.

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.

Comosition of Exports

Economic growth has led to enormous chanes in the production pittern which have chaned the commodity composition of expcts. Over a decade, the share of primary comodities in total expcts has decreased from 48 percent to 29 percent in 1984-85, whil the share of manufactured goods has icreased from 39 percent to 54 percent. The share of semi-manufactured goods declied sharply in mid-1970's and although it has behaved erratically since then, it has varied usually between to 11 to 17 percent.

A comparison of the first nine months of 1985-86 with the corresponding period of last year reveals that while the share of primary commodities increased from 27 to 35 percent, that of manufactured goods decreased from 55 percent to 49 percent. Similarly, the share of semi- manufactured goods dropped to 16 percent from 18 percent. This was the result of a big jump in the quantity of rice and raw cotton exports.

Countertrade

With rising protectionism in industrial countries, and falling net capital inflows, many developing countries are relying on countertrade to help finance essential imports. Countertrade is a wider form of barter, and can go beyond the simple transfer of goods and services to the transfer of technology, industrial licenses and multiparty investment. It can help to increase export of surplus goods, capture new markets, ensure the availability of essential imports, and, by assuring export volumes, to promote the growth of export-based industries.

Countertrade can take many forms:

(1) Barter: The simple exchange of goods and services.

(2) Buyback: Long-term barter where the supplier of plant and equipment agrees to accept future output as payment.

(3) Offset Transaction: An agreement where purchase is linked with sales, usually in commercial aircraft and defense deals.

(4) Counter-Purchase: Offset transactions in non-defense goods.

(5) Switch-Trading: Where three (or more) countries have bilateral agreements with each other, one country may tap a second country's trade surplus with a third country. For example, Bangladesh may sell goods to Pakistan, in excess of its agreed limits, against Pakistan's excess exports to Iran.

(6) Evidence Account: To help an exporting country meet counter-purchase requirements in a client country, the exporter may debit its own counter-purchase imports and credit its exports to such an account. Such an account must be kept in balance from year to year.

Pakistan has barter agreements with China and all East European countries. Recently, Memoranda of understanding have been signed with Sukab of Sweden, Mitsubishi of Japan, and Gokals, a European-based company: the total trade envisaged is US $500 million each way.

Countertrade could help to pay for Pakistan's bulk imports of crude oil, edible oil, tea and the like by exports of high value-added goods like textiles, cotton yarn, fabrics, garments & other made-ups, carpets & rugs, and cutlery. There is, however, the apprehension that countertrade would result in no addition to exports while disrupting existing markets, and that the terms of trade would deteriorate as the cost of imports may go up due to management inefficiencies.

Worker's Remittances

Worker's remittances are a major source of foreign exchange earnings. Remittances increased from $577.74 million in 1976-77 to $2,885.50 million in 1982-83 -- an annual compound growth rate of 30.7 percent. In 1983-84, however, remittances declined by 5.1 percent to 2,737.43 million and further by 10.6 percent to $2,445.92 million in 1984-85. The main cause for this decline, besides the slump in the Middle East countries, was probably the appreciation of the dollar and the relative depreciation of European currencies. During the first nine months of 1985-86, remittances have shown an increase of 7.6 percent over the same months of 1984-85 and stood at $1,998.47 million. It is likely that remittances will reach about $2.6 billion during 1985-86. The country/region-wise position is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4

Worker's Remittances

(US $ million)

		July-March	
	1984-85	1984-85	1985-86
USA	105.35	74.99	143.30
UK	135.98	94.53	165.26
Middle East	2069.29	1584.09	1574.52
Others	135.30	104.48	115.39
Total	2445.92	1858.09	1998.47

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Direc Foreign Investment

n response to an improvement in the investment climate and the government's offeiof a comprehensive set of incentives to foreign investors to motivate them to invest in Pakitan, particularly in sophisticated capital intesive industries, direct foreign private investment in Pakistan is on the increase. However, foreign investment has declined somwhat as a share of total investment.

Net foreign investment in Pakistan ha increased from Rs 112 million in 1974 to R 511 million in 1984 -- an annual compoun growth rate of 16.4 percent. During 1975-84 out of a total investment of Rs 3,824 millior 54.8 percent was invested in manufacturing 23.7 percent in mining & quarrying, 8. percent in commerce, 5.2 percent in construc tion, 1.1 percent in communication an transport, 0.2 percent in agriculture and 6. percent in other miscellaneous activitie (Table 5.5).

Table 5.5

Net Inflow of Foreign Investment by Economic Groups

(Rs million)

Economic Group	1974	1977	1981	1982	1983	1984
Agriculture	-	-	2.2	0.7	1.5	1.4
Mining & Quarrying	10.0	72.7	81.6	112.2	236.9	21.8
Manufacturing	95.8	166.3	260.8	342.0	139.0	279.4
Construction	1.4	181.4	2.0	1.9	2.3	0.8
Commerce	4.2	23.5	-16.6	- 5.0	120.0	150.3
Transport and Communication	0.5	1.3	5.8	1.2	10.7	10.8
Others		1.5	97.0	5.3	24.3	46.5
Total Foreign Investment	112.0	446.8	432.8	458.3	534.7	511.0
% Share in Total Investment	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7

Source: State Bank of Pakistan & E.A.Wing.

During the decade 1975-84 the major invstment came from UK (23.9 percent), fobwed by USA (16.4 percent), UAE (14.7 percent), Saudi Arabia (7.6 percent), and Kuwait (7.4 percent).

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REQUIREMENTS

Imorts

We require foreign exchange to pay for ou imports and to pay the service obligations onour loans. The liberal import policy of the goernment for achieving mport substitution an export expansion through increasing prduction capacity in the industrial and agricultural sectors has resulted in a persistent upward trend in imports. Over the last dec de, imports at current prices have increased a an annual compound growth rate of 17. percent, and 6.6 percent at constant prices c 1975-76. In current dollar terms this growt has been 12.4 percent.

During July-March 1985, while impor increased by 7.4 percent over the comparabl period last year, in dollar terms they decline by 0.14 percent. The main reason for this the fall in the volume and values of crude oi edible oil, fertilizer and tea. The quantity c fertilizers imported fell by 17 percent and c crude oil by 9.2 percent. The import volun of edible oil and tea, however, increased b 26.0 percent and 11.0 percent respectivel (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6

Analysis of Import Performance in 1985-86

(US $ million)

Commodity	1985-86 Actual	Annual Plan 1985-86	1985-86 (E)	Excess(+)/Shortfall(-) 1984-85 Actuals	Excess(+)/Shortfall(-) Annual Plan Targets	Contribution to the Total Excess/ Shortfall % 1984-85 Actual	Contribution to the Total Excess/ Shortfall % Annual Plan Targets
Wheat	85	262	266	+181	+ 4	+ 2.8	+ 0.1
Fertilizer	134	93	119	- 15	+ 26	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Edible Oil	470	400	308	-162	- 92	- 2.5	- 1.4
POL	1389	1325	1078	-311	-247	- 4.9	- 3.7
Public Sector	225	200	200	- 25	—	- 0.4	—
Private Sector	2345	2310	2415	+ 70	+105	+ 1.1	+ 1.6
Others	1883	2117	2114	+231	+ 3	+ 3.5	-
Total (cif)	6531	6707	6500	- 31	- 207	- 0.5	- 3.5
Less Freight & Insurance	522	561	543	+ 21	- 18	+ 4.0	- 3.0
Total(fob)	6009	6146	5957	- 52	-189	- 0.9	- 3.1

Source: Planning Division & E.A. Wing.

E : Estimates.

Composition of Imports

Owing to structural changes in the economy, the import composition has witnessed a significant diversion from consumer goods to industrial raw material and capital goods. Over a decade, the share of consumer goods has fallen from 21 percent of total imports to 16 percent, and of capital goods from 35 percent to 32 percent. The share of raw material for consumer goods has increased from 28 percent to 46 percent while that of raw material for capital goods has remained constant at 6 percent.

During July-March 1985-86 compared with the same period of 1984-85, the share of capital goods has increased from 30 to 34 percent, while that of raw materials has decreased from 53 percent to 48 percent. The share of consumer goods increased from 17 percent to 18 percent.

Debt Servicing

The change in the composition of aid from grants to loans, the expiry of the grace period of loans and credits contracted earlier, the larger inflow of external resources because of the accelerated tempo of development and the increasing magnitude of outstanding debt has led to increasing debt service obligations. On average, payments increased from $ 83 million per year during the 1960s, to $ 290 million per year during the 1970s, and to $ 410 million per year during the first six years of the 1980s. Debt servicing as a percentage of total foreign exchange earnings has ranged between 9 and 13 percent during the last decade. In 1985-86 it is estimated at around 12 percent.

'OREIGN EXCHANGE GAP AND FINANCING

Maintaining a high growth rate requires rge investments in infrastructure, basic aterial and capital goods producing indus- ies. This necessitates large imports of equisitmaterials. This pushes the import bill ir aboe the export earnings of the country hich ceates a trade gap. Domestic savings o not suffice to fill the gap due to low ncome levels, and high consumption levels. herefoe, the gap between investment and ivings s bridged through fcreign inflows.

Fceign assistance to Pakstan started in he earl 1950's. By December 1985 Pakistan ad a dsbursed and outstandirg debt burden f $10. billion. As a result, there is a general eeling hat the country is heavily dependent n forign borrowings, and it is feared that uch havy indebtedness is a threat to the ountrys sovereignty.

Wile there is some validity in being oncered about our external debt, the mount of debt in absolute terms is not a neaninful way of assessing the extent of ndebtdness. The burden of debt should be een inrelation to the GNP and the foreign exchane receipts of the country. Moreover, he grovth of debt over time and, in particu- lar, itsuse in productive and non-productive channes provides a better assessment of the debt brden. Table 5.7 gives tle external debt as a prcentage of GNP and of foreign ex- changeearnings.

Oer the last decade the debt has increa- sed at n annual growth rate of 7.3 percent while NP in dollar terms his increased by 11.5 prcent and foreign exchange earnings by 15 percent. While the debt has been rising i absolute terms, relatve to GNP and to forign exchange earnings, it has fallen.

Externl Debt

Te total of medium and short-term loans nd grants to Pakistan until December 1985, tood at $26.2 billion, of which $20.9 billionhave been disbursed. After deducting grants amounting to $4.7 billion, loans repayale in rupees of $0.7 bilion, repayment

Table 5.7

External Debt Ratios

Year	External Debt ($ bln)	External Debt as % of GNP	External Debt as % of Foreign Exchange Earnings
1974-75	4.796	44.3	315.9
1975-76	5.755	42.7	317.6
1976-77	6.342	40.4	312.7
1977-78	7.189	37.7	247.2
1978-79	7.792	36.8	213.b
1979-80	8.658	33.9	176.6
1980-81	8.765	28.9	151.5
1981-82	8.799	26.7	157.3
1982-83	9.312	29.5	140.9
1983-84	9.469	27.9	141.6
1984-85	9.732	29.0	157.6

Source: Economic Affairs Division & E.A. Wing.

of $4.4 billion, and adjusting for exchange rate changes, the net debt (disbursed and outstanding) on December 31, 1985 amounted to $10.3 billion, including $0.4 billion payable in local rupees.

Except fo $1.6 billion meant for balance of payments support, the remaining $24.6 billion (94 percent of the total) was tied to specific projects or commodities. Of the total inflows so far, the share of the consortium countries comes to 56 percent. Multilateral international agencies (like the IBRD, IDA, IFC, IFAD and the ADB) provided 23 percent of the total, while the non-consortium group contributed 21 percent.

There has been a continuing shift in the composition of capital inflows from grant-type assistance to loans and credits repayable in foreign exchange. Grant assistance constituted 77 percent of total inflows in the 1950s, and 38 percent in the 1960s. While it dipped to 13 percent during the 1970s due to the world wide oil crisis and the resultant recession in industrial countries. it

rose to 25.5 percent during the period July 1980 to December 1985. The magnitude of grants has increased in recent years mainly because of relief assistance for Afghan refugees.

Disbursements

Estimated disbursements of $1,557 million during 1985-86 are 23.9 percent higher than last year's $1,257 million. Excluding relief assistance for Afghan refugees, the contribution of consortium countries was 80.8 percent, of non-consortium countries 17.2 percent and of Islamic countries 2.0 percent.

During the current fiscal year, an estimated $970 million is to be utilized for project financing, $126 million for the import of commodities, $261 million for the import of wheat and edible oil and $200 million for Afghan refugees. The comparative position of commitments and disbursements since 1983-84 is given in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8

Foreign Capital Inflows

(US $ million)

	Commitments			Disbursements		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (E)	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (E)
Consortium	1,438	1,801	2,170	724	734	1,097
Non-Consortium	392	316	235	222	327	234
Islamic Countries	4	44	89	75	46	26
sub-total:	1,834	2,161	2,494	1,021	1,107	1,357
Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	155	150	200	155	150	200
Total:	1,989	2,311	2,694	1,176	1,257	1,557

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

E: Estimated.

Note: The above table excludes short-term credit of one and less than one year maturity

Net Transfer of Resources

Although the inflow of foreign capital is rising, the increase in debt servicing has adversely affected the net flows as an increasingly higher percentage of gross aid is to be returned to the lending countries and agencies in the form of repayment of principal and interest dues. Consequently, net transfers, which constituted 56 percent of gross disbursements in 1977-78, were at a low of 13 percent in 1984-85. However, due to a larger gross disbursement of $1,357 million in 1985-86, this share is estimated at 27 percent. Trends of net inflow are shown in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9
Net Transfer of Resources

(US $ million)

Year	Gross Disbursement@	Debt Service Payments**	Charges on IMF & Shortterm borrowing	Net Transfers	Net Transfers as % of Gross Disbursemnt
977-78	856	332	42	482	56
980-81	861	602	73	186	22
981-82	809	491	141	177	22
982-83	1,122	634	166	322	29
983-84	1,021	727	165	129	13
984 85	1,107	788	171	148	13
985-86	1,357	829	161	367	27

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

@ Gross disbursements are exclusive of relief assistance for Afghan refugees.
* Debt service payments are exclusive of charges on IMF facilities and short-term bor.owing.

The Si: Year Agreement Between Pakista and the United States

The United Stated has agreed to provide US S 4.02 tllion of loans and grants to Pakistan for a six-yea period begining Septemrber 11, 1987, the start c the US Fiscal year 1987-88. The amount is signifiantly short of Pakistan's iequirements, and is subjec to approval by the U.S. Congress. Although it is $82 million (25 percent) higher than the previous packae of $ 3.20 billion, with inflation it would be worthsubstantially less than theprevious package, in real tems.

The previous package was equally divided betwen economic and militarv sales. In the new package the share of economic loans and grants is 57 percent ($ 2,280 million) and that of military sales 43 percent ($ 1,740 million).

One favourable aspect of the new package is that its terms are softer than the previous one. As will be seen from the Table below, $1,800 million (about 79 percent of the economic aid) is an outright grant, while the remaining $480 million carries interest rates of 2-3 percent, with 10 years grace period, and 30 year. repayment period. Similarly the military sales loan is also on a concessional rate compared to the previous package. Thus the grant/loan ratio of the package is 45:55.

(US $ million)

	Annual Level	Total	Terms
EONOMIC			
Dvelopment Assistance	50	300	All grant
Eonomic Support Fund	250	1500	All grant
P-480	80	480	Loan: 10 years grace, 30 years repayment, interest at 2 percent during grace period and 3 percent thereafter.
Sub-Total	380	2280	
NLITARY			
Breign Military Sales	290	1740	Loan: five-years grace, seven years repayment at 5 percent.
Total	670	4020	

Chapter 6

AGRICULTURE

During the last three years, agricultural prodction has been erratic. In 1983-84, there was a decline of 6.0 percent mainly due to a fall in the production of wheat, rice and cotton. The subsequent two years, 1984-85 and 985 86, witnessed a substantial rise in agricltural production. A record growth rate of 1.0 percent was achievel in 1984-85. For 198586 growth has been estimated at 6.5 percnt. Bumper cotton crops were harvested in 1984-85 (5.9 million bales) and in 1985-86 (7.1 million bales). Wheat production has also ncreased by 15.3 percent in 1985-86. Howver, rice and sugarcane production declied in 1985-86 from the last year. Over the lst three years the country has realised a growh rate of 3.9 percent per annum in the agriclture sector.

CROP POSITION

Whet

The area under wheat is estimated at 7,35 thousand hectares in 1985-86 com pare to 7,259 thousand hectares in 1984-85, an increase of 1.4 percent. This rise in area was due to favourable weather and an increase of Rs 10 per 40 kg in the procurement price for the 1985-86 crop. Wheat production has increased by 15.3 percent to 13.5 million tonnes. Especially in barani areas, favourable weather conditions helped to increase the yield per hectare. Improved farm practices also contributed to the significant rise in production. Yield per hectare of wheat increased to 1,835 kg in 1985-86, 13.8 percent higher than the previous year. The use of fertilizers increased by 16.2 percent in 1985-86 from 1984-85. Favourable weather, timely rains, increased use of fertilizers, and improved seeds all contributed to the rise in yield.

Rice

Due to a shortage of water in rice growing areas, the area under rice declined by 6.4 percent, from 1,999 thousand hectares in 1984-85 to 1,870 thousand hectares in 1985-86. The production, estimated at 3.05 million tonnes in 1985-86, is significantly lower than the target of 3.647 million tonnes. This is 8.1 percent lower than the production in 1984-85. The yield per hectare of rice is estimated to have declined to 1,632 kg in 1985-86. This 1.6 percent decline from last year is because of damage to the crop by borer attack, heavy wind storm and drought.

Cotton

The area under cotton has gone up from 2,242 thousand hectares to 2,366 thousand hectares in 1985-86. Favourable weather and attractive prices of phutti both contributed to this increase of 5.5 percent over the last year's area. The output of cotton, estimated at 7.1 million bales, is higher than even last year's record cotton output of 5.93 million bales. The record rise in the production of cotton is the result of the introduction of Nayab-78, a variety of seed with a yield twice as high as that of other varieties, and the generally favourable weather conditions. Yield per hectare of cotton has risen to 511 kg during the current year, 13.6 percent above the last year's level.

Sugarcane

The area under sugarcane this year has been estimated to have declined by 14.9

percent, from 904 thousand hecatres in 1984-85 to 769 thousand hectares. A lack of abundant irrigation water, especially in Punjab and Sind, and low support prices for cane led to this decline. The sugarcane output, 26.77 million tonnes, was substantially lower than the target of 34.0 million tonnes, and 16.7 percent less than last year's output of 32.14 million tonnes. Yield per hectare declined to 34,810 kg, a 2.1 percent fall from 1984-85. The government has announced an increase of Rs 2 per 37.324 kg in the price for next year's crop. This should provide sufficient incentive to grow sugarcane.

An overall picture of crop production during 1984-85, 1985-86, the targets for 1985-86, and Sixth Plan targets are given in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1
Production and Targets of Major Crops

(000 Tonnes)

Crops	1984-85	Estimated 1985-86	Targets 1985-86	Sixth Plan Targets (1987-88)	Achievement as percent of Sixth Plan Targets
Wheat	11,703	13,500	13,300	15,500	87
Rice	3,315	3,051	3,647	4,200	73
Maize	1,028	1,009	1,035	1,380	73
Gram	524	578	540	580	99
Sugarcane	32,140	26,769	34,000	40,940	65
Cotton(000 bales)	5,930	7,105	5,200	6,070	117
Rapeseed & Mustard	235	242	290	.	.
Sesamum	14	15	.	.	.
Tobacco	87	87	.	100	87

. not applicable.

Sources: (i)Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.
(ii) Planning & Development Division.
(iii) Federal Bureau of Statistics.

FOOD SITUATION

The generally satisfactory food situation of 1982-83 and 1983-84 became tight in 1984-85 because of a shortfall in the wheat crop of 1983-84. The country, considered wheat-surplus during 1982-83, became wheat deficient in the subsequent two years. This forced the government to import around 2 million tonnes of wheat during 1985-86 to meet rising domestic demand. Of this, 1,380 thousand tonnes of wheat had been imported by the end of March 1986. The government raised the procurement price of wheat from Rs 70.00 per 40 kg to Rs 80.00 per 40 kg for the 1985-86 crop to increase wheat production. The government procured 2.5 million tonnes of wheat from the 1984-85 crop, compared to 2.3 million tonnes from the previous crop. Through procurement supplemented by the import of wheat, the government was able to build stocks which stood at 1,275,921 tonnes at the end of March 1986. This should be sufficient to meet domestic demand until the new crop is harvested in May 1986.

FACTORS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION

Rapid agricultural development depends on physical inputs, the economic environment and research and education. A brief description of these factors and progress made in various programmes is given in the following paragraphs.

Phsical Inputs

Besides weather, agricultural production depens on irrigation water, and the efficient use of fertilizers, improved seeds, plant protecion, and farm machinery.

Irigation water: Irrigation water, a vital input n agricultural production, is scarce in Pakistn. Despite one of the largest irrigation netwoks in the world, 45 percent of Pakistan's water resources are wasted in transit. Insufficient water, especially at crtical times, and inadequate drainage are the main causes of lower yields. Additional water supplies would exten the area under cultivation, increase the cropping intensity, improve land productivity and sift the cropping pattern from less to highervalued crops. Efforts are being made to increae the availibility of water. Special attenton is being given to riverain areas, land outsie canal boundaries, barani areas and underleveloped areas outside the Indus Basin.

A growth in the number of public and private tubewells installed has increased the total amount of water available from 100.51 million acre feet (MAF) in 1983-84 to 102.81 MAF in 1984-85 and to 103.86 MAF during the current year. Tubewells provided 8.2 percent of the total growth in available water. In 1985-86 the contribution of surface water declined by 0.6 percent from 1983-84. In 1983-84 4,240 tubewells were installed, in 1984-85 5,422, and in 1985-86 an estimated 5,573 are to be installed, of which 423 tubewells will be installed under the SCARP programme. The government is encouraging the installation of private tubewells, for which the rate of subsidy has been doubled in the 1985-86 budget. Under the on-farm water management programme, 1,889 water courses had been improved in 1984-85 and another 809 are expected to be improved during the current year.

The Klabagh Dam

The Kalabagh Dam is a gigantic project to be situatd about 193 kilometres downstream of the Tarbel Dam, at Kalabagh. Poducing electricity and irigating agricultural lands, t is scheduled to be comnssioned by 1993. The height of the earthfill main lam would be 81 metres, and the live-storage capacy of the main reservoir would be about 7.6 millio acre-feet. It is expected to generate 3600 MW of elctricity. Initially its capacty would be 8 units of 30 MW each, generating 11,000 GWH of energy annudy. In addition it would illow an increase of over 00 GWH at Tarbela.

The project would cost approximately S5,268 millio -- S 2,533 million in foreign exchange and $2,73 million in local currency, including $323 million in duties and taxes. Six percent of the expenditure ($319 million) will be incurred in the Sixth Plan period; 71% ($3,729 million) in the Seventh Plan period; and 23% ($1,220 million) in the Eighth Plan period.

The construction, beginning in 1987-88, is likely to affect 154,000 acres of land -- 89,360 (58%) in the Punjab and 64,640 (42%) in the NWFP. It will directly affect 41,722 people in the Punjab and 21,385 in the NWFP. The first stage of WAPDA's plan for the project includes detailed engineering and preparation of the project plan. The second stage includes detailed design and preparation of tender documents for civil works. The third stage involves award of construction contracts, preparation of tender documents and award of contracts for electro-mechanical equipment and for construction of the Kalabagh Dam Power Station.

Fertilizers: Fertilizers are the single most important source of growth of agricultural production. The offtake of fertilizers rose by 4.2 percent to 1,253.26 thousand nutrient tonnes in 1984-85. During the first 9 months of 1985-86 the offtake recorded an increase of 2.7 percent compared to the corresponding period last year. The trend indicates that the arget of 1,353 thousand nutrient tonnes willbe exceeded significantly. The N:P ratio has improved from 3.2:1 in 1984-85 to 3.1:1 in 1985-86. Although the use of fertilizers per hectare has increased from 36 kg in 1977-78 to 65 kg in 1985-86, this is still very low compared to the rich industrial countries

In order to promote the use of fertilizer the prices of fertilizers have always been subsidised. In recent years the subsidy on fertilizers has been reduced but this has been

compensated for through higher output prices. Recently, to improve efficiency, the fertilizers industry has been decontrolled. All kinds of restrictions on prices and distribution of urea and other nitrogenous fertilizers have been removed. The new system is expected to bring down the price of urea below the controlled price of Rs. 128 per 50 kg. It has also been decided to rationalize the prices of phosphatic and potassic fertilizer on the basis of the nutrient content of different kinds of fertilizer. The price of NP, TSP and SSP fertilizers remains unchanged. An increase of 10 percent in the price of DAP and of 25 percent in the price of SOP has been made. The increase is considerably less than the increase that has taken place in the support prices for various crops during the last three years, as the fertilizer prices remained unchanged since 1982-83.

Improved Seeds: The use of improved seeds, resistant to pest and diseases, plays a positive role in raising crop production. The increase in the yield of cotton in 1984-85 and 1985-86 has mainly been due to the introduction of the Nayab-78 variety. Similar varieties need to be developed for wheat, rice and sugarcane. Since the development and dissemination of seeds play a crucial role in agriculture, four seed processing plants, with a total capacity of processing 122 thousand tonnes of cotton and wheat seed, are being established. The Khanewal and Sakrand plants are in operation while the Rahimyar Khan and Sahiwal plants are likely to be operational by the end of the current year. Special attention is being given to the production, multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of oilseeds, pulses, fruits and vegetables. As a result the quantity of different varieties of seeds has gone up from 75,490 tonnes in 1983-84 to 88,020 tonnes in 1984-85. It is estimated that it will increase to 92,523 tonnes during 1985-86.

Plant Protection: The government's involvement in plant protection is restricted mainly to pest scouting and aerial spraying. Aerial spraying services are now available in well defined areas of Punjab and Sind considered suitable for this purpose. These services are available on demand and on payment of the cost of pesticides. Control of insects, pests and diseases by cultural practices is being encouraged. An area of 2.992 million hectares was covered by ground and aerial operations during 1984-85 compared to 2.929 million hectares during 1983-84. This year the area covered is estimated to have gone up to 3.220 million hectares.

Mechanisation: Farm mechanisation helps improve productivity and efficiency and helps reduce the hard work of farm operations. Mechanisation has increased both in the public and the private sector as a result of the developments in agricultural technology in the last two decades. In the early stages the mechanisation programme consisted mainly of the import of big tractors and the development of land through bulldozers. This did not prove very successful. The new mechanisation programme has been developed to suit local conditions. This involves the import of small tractors and other machines such as combine harvestors, threshers, reapers and transplanters. To provide mechanisation facilities for small farmers the government has encouraged the import and use of power tillers. About 2,000 power tillers (12HP) were imported from China. Much emphasis has been placed on the manufacture of tractors domestically to suit the local environment and conditions. Sanctions have already been given for setting up 5 plants for medium size ttactors.

Rapid mechanisation can create labour displacement problems in the agricultural sector where it is argued that labour already exists in surplus. Therefore, the introduction of rapid mechanisation needs careful planning to ensure that cropping intensity is increased to absorb surplus labour and that investment in rural industry is encouraged so that non-farm rural employment is created. In addition, training should be imparted to surplus labour.

ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Price Policy and Price Incentives

Since the import and export of agricultural goods is either banned or restricted to the public sector, prices in the domestic market are determined by domestic demand and supply and are restricted from above by procurement prices and from below by support prices. The government guarantees

ninimm prices for crops including wheat, ice paldy, cotton, sugarcane gram, potato, onion nd oilseeds. This policy is reviewed from tme to time and support/procurement prices are fixed well ahead of the sowing seasonof the crops. This policy has proved succesful in increasing area as well as spread-ing teenology.

The Agricultural Prices Commission (APCOM) advises the government on price policis for agricultural commodities and for agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, seeds and esticides. It has been advising the goverment on fixing agricultural prices on a more scientific and systematic basis. The increae in agricultural output prices over the past ew years has led to an improvement in the tems of trade for agriculture.

low income small farmers have been negleced in the past development plans and progrmmes. This has affected the country's overa agricultural productivty. According to the 980 Agricultural Census, low income smallfarmers with less than 5 hectares own abou 74 percent of the tctal farms in the coun'y. Holding one-third of the total area of prvate farms, they cultivate 6.48 million hectaes. So the production problems of these farmers deserve special attention on sociaas well as economic grounds. Progress in this irection is constrainec by the lack of technology suited to low income small farm prodction needs, non-availability of inputs and mited institutional credit. Also, families of lw income farmers suffer from malnutrition nd diseases which greatly affect productivity.

Agricultural scientists agree that there is a gret potential for using modern techniques of faming in different regions of the country. Withthe proper and balanced use of inputs and ppropriate farming practices, increased plan densities and higher cropping intensities are otirely feasible for low income farmers. Ther is considerable scope for improvement in copping intensity throigh the efficient utilistion of inputs. At present 40 percent, or 1.61 million of 4.07 milion farmers are usin only fertilizers while another 31 percent (1.24 million) are using both fertilizers and manres. Only 9 percent, or 0.346 million farm, are using manures. The remaining 20

Intervention Prices

Historically, the government has regulated the production, trade, and prices of essential commodities. The aim has been to provide adequate quantities to consumers at low prices while ensuring adequate return to producers. Wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, edible oils and fertilizers have been subject to such regulation. In time, the system had become in-efficient leading to a process of deregulation.

Since then, rationing of wheat floor "Atta" and sugar has been abolished. In April 1986, trade in edible oils industry was deregulated and the price of vegetable ghee was decontrolled. In May 1986, all control on prices and distribution of urea & other nitrogenous fertilizer were removed. In May 1986, monopoly procurement of paddy was replaced by voluntary sales. The National Deregulation Commission which makes recommendations on deregulation to the government periodically was constituted in 1985. The Table below gives the recent data on main prices of key commodities.

Intervention Prices of Ragulated Commodities
1981/82 - 1986/86

(Rupees per 3.9)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-8
Wheat					
Government Procurement Price	145.00	160.00	160.00	175.00	175.0
Issue Price to Mills	156.74	170.29	170.29	170.29	170.2
Ration Shop Issue Price (Atta)	166.11	179.99	179.99	179.99	179.9
Free Market Retail Price Multan	167.64	180.66	186.66	217.15	218.7
Rice					
Producer Price (Paddy) Basmati	212.49	219.99	225.00	237.50	240.0
Irri-6 (Fair/Average Qlv.)	112.50	122.49	127.51	127.51	132.5
Irri-6 (Superior)	122.49	132.49	137.50	137.50	142.5
Export Price (Milled Rice) Basmati	747.21	792.53	809.73	947.00	1037
Other Varieties	315.09	269.60	279.54	310.56	260
Free Market Wholesale Price Basmati - Rawalpindi	616.45	687.81	692.50	694.79	796.
Irri-6 - Hyderabad	204.16	233.87	242.07	251.04	251.
Cotton					
Phutti (Seed Cotton) Floor Price AC-134, NT, 85-1	425.00	437.50	445.00	452.50	462.
Desi B-557	415.00	420.00	423.74	423.74	433.
Ginnery Sales Price (AC-134, NT)	445.08	457.51	465.00	472.50	482
Free Market Wholesale Prices Karachi NT Sind (RG)	1122.49	1122.49	1178.97	1192.00	1192
	1198.00	1271.17	2007.61	1392.99	1220
Sugar					
Cane Purchase Price Sind	24.52	24.52	24.52	24.52	24
Punjab	24.11	24.11	24.11	24.11	24
N.W.F.P	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23
Ration Shop Consumer Price	700.00	700.80	775.00	775.00	850
Free Market Average Retail Price	750.00	800.00	800.00	850.00	972
Edible Oils					
Cotton Seed Oil Government Wholesale Price	669.76	669.75	790.30	857.35	857
Vegetable Ghee Retail Price (Dalda)	1111.00	1111.00	1272.00	1388.40	137
Fertilizers					
Government Retail Price Urea	286.00	236.00	256.00	256.00	75
Di-ammonia Phosphate (DAP)	210.80	242.00	266.00	266.00	26
SOP	60.00	70.00	90.00	80.00	8

Sources (i) Federal Bureau of Istics
(ii) Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Coopwes

percent, mainly low income farmers, are neither using fertilizers nor manures. Only 4 percent of the total farms are using insecticides. Only progressive farmers, some 37 percent of all farmers, use both tractors and bullocks, while the rest use only bullocks and other animals.

Agricultural Credit

Following a widespread use of agricultural inputs, farmers' credit requirements are increasing rapidly. Realising the role of small farmers in increasing crop production the government has been pursuing a liberal credit policy. The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP), commercial banks and cooperatives are the major credit disbursing agencies. Beside these, taccavi loans are also provided to farmers. Total credit disbursed by these sources during 1983-84 amounted to Rs. 8,352 million, increased to Rs. 10,316 million in 1984-85 and is expected to reach Rs. 11,174 million during the current year. Table 6.2 indicates credit disbursement by different sources during the last three years.

Table 6.2

Credit Disbursed by Sources

(Rs million)

Agency	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86(E)
ADBP	3,132	4,168	4,572
Commercial banks	3,771	4,543	4,369
Cooperatives	1,450	1,597	2,212
Taccavi	.	8	21
Total	8,353	10,316	11,174

. not applicable.
E : Estimated.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Besides normal loans, interest-free loans are also given to small farmers with less than 5.06 hectares of land. An amount of Rs 2,884 million was extended under this scheme in 1983-84 which went to Rs 3,403 million in 1984-85 and is estimated to increase further in 1985-86. The government also raised the limit of interest-free loans from Rs 6,000 to Rs 10,000 in 1985-86 budget. The ADBP has disbursed an amount of Rs 2,761.19 million during July-December 1985 compared to Rs 1,556.79 million during the corresponding period last year. The increase of 67 percent in disbursement for agro-based projects, was due to mass contact of small farmers through Mobile Credit Officers a liberal credit policy and simplification of loan appraisal and lending procedures. Purpose-wise disbursement of loans by ADBP during 1985-86 July-December is given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3

Disbursement of Loans

Purpose	Jul-Dec 1985-86 (%)	Jul-Dec 1984-85 (%)
Tractors	43.7	59.3
Seasonal inputs	17.4	15.3
Dairy Farming	14.6	6.7
Poultry Farming	3.6	3.3
Tubewells	3.3	1.8
Fisheries	1.0	0.4
Plough Cattle	–	0.9
Others	16.4	12.3
Total:	100.0	100.0
Amount Rs million	2,761	1,657

– Negligible.

Source: A.D.B.P.

Storage

Adequate storage capacity is essential for an efficient marketing system. Unfortunately, because the country lacks storage capacity, large quantities of agricultural products are wasted every year. The total storage capacity in the public sector has increased from 4,234 thousand tonnes in 1982-83, to 4,547 thousand tonnes in 1983-84, to 4,968 thousand tonnes in 1984-85 and is estimated to go up to 5,444 thousand tonnes in 1985-86. The government is making every possible effort to further increase the storage capacity.

Reserch and Education

mprovement, modernisation and expansion f the services is necessary if they are to be efective in raising productivity and in sustaning an agricultural growth rate of over 5 pecent per annum. Agricultural research is closely related to the priorities of the deveopment programme. New high yield, diseae resistant, and fertilizer responsive varieies of seeds suited to local conditions are deveoped for various crops through continuedresearch activities. The Pakistan AgriculturalResearch Council is responsible for the coorination and promotion of scientific reseach in agriculture and allied fields.

During the current year 18 research projcts related to the improvement of food crop, barani agriculture, ivestock production, range management and agricultural engineering are being implemented. These projcts would strengthen research activities and solve production prblems faced by the frmers.

The agricultural universities and educationa and training institutions have been expaded to meet the growing educational need of technical manpower in the agriculture sector. About 8,115 students are expected o be enrolled in various classes in agricultural universities and the Barani Agriculture Collge, Rawalpindi during 1985-86. It is estimated that 1,006 students will be completin their B.Sc., 476 their M.Sc., while 6 will recere Ph.D degrees during the current year.

Waterlogging and Salinity

The twin menace of waterlogging and salinty is negating some of the effects of the increased use of various agricultural inputs. Arond 8 million hectares of land, which is over39 percent of the total cultivated area, is suchthat the water table is within 10 feet of the surface -- this is the danger zone for waterlgging. About 3.5 million hectares of landhave already been affected seriously by salirty. Calculations made by various experts indiate that 20 percent of all agriculture is affeted by waterlogging and salinity.

Waterlogging and salinty is being checked by the installation of tubewells and other methods of drainage, proofing of canal beds with concrete, opening out closed and obstructed drains, replacing canal irrigation by well irrigation and by encouraging cultivators to economise water. Under the SCARP programme, more than 12,500 tubewells have been installed so far to check waterlogging and salinity. An accelerated programme is under implementation to combat waterlogging and salinity in the country. With these programmes an area of over 2.5 million hectares has been protected from waterlogging and salinity.

LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND FORESTRY

Livestock

The livestock sub-sector contributes about 8 percent to the GDP annually. Livestock population has increased significantly over the years, but because of the increases in income and population, it is not commensurate with the rapid expansion in the country's requirements for livestock products. To narrow the gap between supply and demand, programmes were initiated to improve and extend facilities for prevention and control of diseases, open new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, set up diagnostic laboratories in important places and open new livestock farms. In order to encourage livestock farming, 27 thousand hectares in Sind and 45 thousand hectares in Punjab was distributed to private parties under the Land Reform Act 1977 to establish livestock farms. Artificial insemination programmes continued successfully. In areas where artificial insemination facilities could not be provided, superior breeding bulls have been distributed for up-grading the livestock population. The livestock population, with the exception of horses and mules, has been rising steadily since 1971-72. This improvement has been due to strengthening and improvement of veterinary services throughout the country and effective measures against the outbreak of contagious diseases among different animals.

The production of milk in the country increased from 9.7 million tonnes in 1982-83 to 10.9 million tonnes in 1984-85, increasing the per capita availability of milk to 92 kg per annum. Nevertheless, the country has to

import milk regularly to bridge the gap between supply and demand particularly in the urban areas. During the Sixth Plan milk production is estimated to increase by 6 percent per annum. This would be achieved by improved inputs and services such as artificial insemination, disease control, feeds and improved management. Six additional milk plants are proposed to be set up. Beef and mutton production is proposed to increase by 6 percent during the plan period. The poultry sector is likely to achieve a 15 percent growth per annum during the plan. Per capita availability of major livestock products has improved during the last years (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4

Per Capita Availability of Major Livestock Products

Year	Milk	Meat including Fish	Eggs
	kg	kg	nos
1979-80	90	10.1	26
1980-81	89	10.2	28
1981-82	88	10.3	31
1982-83	88	10.6	36
1983-84	90	11.0	39
1984-85	92	11.4	43

Source: Livestock Division.

Fisheries

Fisheries provide protein and are an important source of foreign exchange earnings. Earnings from fish export increased from Rs 897 million in 1982-83 to Rs 1,231.0 million in 1984-85 and are expected to increase to Rs 1,284 million in 1985-86. Fish production went up from 300 thousand tonnes in 1979-80 to 330 thousand tonnes in 1982-83 and to 387 thousand tonnes in 1985-86 mainly due to the development projects both in marine and inland fisheries. Since the government is keen to encourage the local fish industry, loans for the purchase of fishing trawlers are being extended by ADBP to local fishermen. Interest-free loans are also being extended to fishermen to replenish their equipment. These measures would help increase fish production in the country.

Forestry

Pakistan is extremely deficient in forest resources. Forest coverage is only 4 percent, while the desired forest/land ratio is 20 to 25 percent. During 1985-86, about 0.32 million cubic meters of timber is likely to be produced from government forests against an estimated demand of 1.98 million cu. m. Similarly the production of firewood is estimated at 510 thousand cu. m. against the demand of 16.0 million cu. m. To meet the gap between the supply and demand of timber and firewood the country has to spend about Rs 1,500 million annually on the import of wood products. Cowdung, an agriculture residue is also used as fuel, depriving the land of nutrients and the industries of raw materials.

To increase the wooded area and wood production in the country and to narrow the gap between the supply and demand of forest products a number of measures have been taken by the government. The scientific management of forests,the introduction of social forestry, planting wasted and denuded lands in high rainfall areas, raising industrial wood species on suitable soil, raising and extending of nurseries to provide adequate plants to planting agencies and farmers, introducing plantation on areas other than forest areas, and plantation campaigns are all expected to help narrow this gap. As a result of these measures, the production of forest products is expected to increase in the coming years. During 1985-86, 103 million plants are proposed to be planted, compared to 93 million in 1984-85.

Chapter 7

MANUFACTURING

For over three decades, manufacturing hs grown at an average annual rate of around 10 percent, when GDP has grown at 5.2 prcent. As a result, manufacturing output hs risen from 7.8 percent of GDP in 1949-50 o 19.9 percent in 1985-86. Nevertheless, ranufacturing is confined to food processing, otton textiles, and a few other industries. As result its contribution to employment reation and export diversification has been odest. The Industrial Policy Statement of 984 has defined a newrole for the industrial sctor, and a number of policy initiatives are eing taken to support the Policy's objectives. ndustries are being deregulated, industrial icentives are being rationalised, private ivestment is being promoted, investment snctioning is being streamlined, foreign ivestment is being encouraged, and a new mphasis is being given to the promotion of mall-scale industries.

Output

In 1985-86, manufacturing is expecd to grow by 8.2 percent, compared to 6 percent the year before, with somewit higher growth in the small-scale sector (4 percent) than in the large-scale sector (8 percent). This is consistent with the lo- terms trend of widely fluctuating productn in the large-scale sector, and stable increasg growth in small industry (Table 7.1). In e 1970s, small industry grew faster than lae industry, but in the 1980s the two he grown at equal rates.

Table 7.1

Manufacturing Sector Growth

(average annual rates of grow)

Fiscal years Ending June 30	Small Scale	Large Scale	Tot
1950-60	2.30	15.39	7.7(
1960-70	2.91	13.31	9.9(
1970-77	7.30	2.59	3.7
1970-80	7.93	4.73	5.5
1977-86	9.40	9.67	9.5
1950-86	5.20	10.80	8.0(
1960-86	6.30	9.10	8.1(
1985-86	9.40	7.82	8.2

Source : Ministry of Produon

While there has been a decline inhe production of sugar, cotton cloth, pap & board and bicycles, there has been a srp increase in the production of salt, coon yarn, jute textiles, tyres & tubes, polies, paints & varnishes, match boxes, eleric tubes, cement and caustic soda. All plic industries have displayed positive grth rates, while private industries show diverent trends, (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2

Manufacturing Output

Item	Weight in Quantum Index) (%)	Unit of Measurement	1976-77	1984-85	Annual Compound Growth Rate	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86	Growth Rate Jul-Mar 1985/86
			INDUSTRIES IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR					
Sugar	7.400	000 Tons	736	1,306	7.4	1221	1055	-13.6
Sea Salt	0.008	000 Tons	138	209	5.3	135	197	45.9
Beverages	0.616	000 Dozen Bottles	28,878	76,178	12.9	41667	45216	8.5
Cigarettes	4.500	Mill Nos	28,379	38,921	4.0	29414	30254	2.9
Cotton Yarn	13.900	Mill Kgs	282.6	31.7	5.4	327.5	356.1	8.7
Cotton Cloth	13.000	Mill Sq Mts	408.3	271.8	-5.0	205.2	194.3	-5.3
Jute Textiles	0.600	000 Tons	33.9	78.2	11.0	57.8	67.8	17.3
Motor Tyres and Tubes	0.223	000 Nos	285	394	4.1	280	464	65.7
Cycle Tyres and Cycle Tubes	0.500	000 Nos	7592	11,114	4.9	8361	8241	-1.4
Paints and Varnishes	0.250	000 Tons	4.4	11.2	12.6	7.5	9.1	21.8
Polishes	0.017	M.Grams	604.1	974.3	6.2	731.2	751.8	2.8
Safety Matches	0.096	M.Boxes	780.0	1,765.1	10.7	1310.2	1440.2	9.9
Sewing Machines	0.082	000 Nos	58.4	67.2	1.8	49.8	58.0	16.5
Fans	0.400	000 Nos	175.8	178.8	0.2	109.8	104.8	-4.6
Electric Bulbs	0.182	000 Nos	14.9	40.9	13.5	33.3	35.0	5.1
Electric tubes	0.080	000 Mtrs	413	3,222	29.3	2469	3093	25.3
Board	1.037	000 Tons	21.6	67.0	15.2	50.8	47.6	-6.3
Paper		000 Tons	23.0	50.0	0.2	36.2	33.9	6.4
			INDUSTRIES IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR					
Vegetable Ghee	2.7	000 Tons	326	640	8.8	477	490	2.7
Cement	2.6	000 Tons	3071	4,698	5.5	3348	3629	8.4
Sulphuric Acid	0.2	000 Tons	45.2	78.0	7.1	57.8	62.6	8.3
Fertilizer: Phosphatic	2.8*	000 N.Ton	13.4	89.9	26.9	66.91	67.7	1.2
Soda Ash	0.4	000 Tons	55.3	122.1	0.4	93.0	95.6	2.8
Caustic Soda	0.4	000 Tons	24.9	40.3	6.2	29.2	34.6	18.5
Mild Steel Products	2.7	000 Tons	269.6	718.5	13.0	549.2	557.6	1.5
			INDUSTRIES IN BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTOR					
Fertilizer: Nitrogenous	2.8*	000 N/Ton	312.3	1028.2	16.1	761.7	752.9	-1.2
Bicycle	0.3	000 Nos	211.5	462.6	0.3	361.3	344.5	-4.6

* Refers to the weight of all types of fertilizers in manufacturing output.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Table 7.2

Growth Rates of Manufacturing Sector

Period	Total	Manufacturing	
		Large Scale	Small Scale
1949-50 to 1959-60	7.70	15.39	2.30
1959-60 to 1969-70	9.90	13.31	2.91
1969-70 to 1976-77	3.74	2.59	7.30
1969-70 to 1979-80	5.51	4.73	7.93
1976-77 to 1985-86	9.59	9.67	9.40
1949-50 to 1985-86	8.00	10.80	5.20
1959-60 to 1985-86	8.10	9.10	6.30
1984-85 to 1985-96	8.24	7.82	9.40

Emplyment Generation

ndustrial employment has lagged behind production growth. From 1963-64 to 1984-85, 1.24 million persons entered the labour force but the manufacturing sector provided jobs o only 1.37 million persons, only 12.2 percet of the entrants to the labour force. Durig this period, on average manufacturing accouted for 16.7 percent of domestic outpt. Viewed another way, while investmentin manufacturing is 70 percent higher than in agriculture, the creation of new industrial employment is only 9 percent of that i agriculture.

ven this limited capacity of the manufactuing sector to generate employment has been alling. The employment elasticity has declined from 0.40 in the 1960s, to 0.27 in the 1970s. Low employmen elasticities may reflec highly desirable increases in productivity brought about by better operations as a rsult of training, experence, etc. But in Pakistn, the decline in easticities largely reflecs increasing capital intensity. At constant prices of 1959-60, capital intensity measred in terms of incremental capital to labou ratio, has increased by 54 percent, from Rs 11,402 in the 196)s to Rs 17,569 in the 1970s. While the capital intensity of the production process has increased significantly for the manufacturing sector as a whole, the increase has been much more pronounced in the large-scale manufacturing sector, where it increased by 411 percent, from Rs 36,230 in the 1960s to Rs 185,233 in the 1970s.

The employment potential of small-scale and large-scale manufacturing sectors differs very significantly. While the small-scale-sector accounts for only 28.2 percent of manufacturing output, its share in employment is 80.9 percent (Table 7.3). Also, the creation of a job in large-scale manufacturing costs about 80 times more than the cost in small-scale manufacturing. At current market prices of 1985-86, it would cost about Rs 1.5 million to create just one job in the large-scale manufacturing sector.

Exports

The manufacturing sector is expected to reduce dependence on foreign countries through import substitution and to contribute to foreign exchange earnings through enhanced and stable export levels. However, import substitution has led to an increase in the

Table 7.3

Employment Generation in the Manufacturing Sector

	1963-64 to 1969-70			1969-70 to 1980-81		
	Total	Large	Small	Total	Large	Small
Change in Employment (000 Nos)	550	152	398	720	60	660
Change in Output at Constant Prices of 1959-60 (Million Rs)	1,991	1,81	181	4,026	2,584	1,442
Investment at Constant Prices of 1959-60 (Million Rs)	6,271	5,507	764	12,650	11,114	1,536
Incremental Capital/ Labour Ratio	11,402	36,230	1,920	17,569	185,233	2,327
Percentage Change in Employment	24.9	37.8	22.0	20.7	10.8	29.9
Percentage Change in Output	62.3	81.0	18.8	77.6	63.9	126.0
Employment Elasticity	0.40	0.47	1.17	0.27	0.17	0.24
Incremental Capital/ Output Ratio	3.15	3.04	4.22	3.14	4.30	1.07

demand for raw materials and capital goods. At the same time, the manufacturing sector has contributed significantly towards the growth of exports. Compared to 7.4 percent growth in total exports, exports of manufactured goods grew by 9.7 percent from 1959-60 to 1984-85, while exports of non-manufacturing goods grew only by 3.3 percent. As a result, where manufacturing goods were only 9.0 percent of total exports in 1955, and 42.9 percent in 1959-60, they now account for 71.1 percent of total exports.

Exports of manufactured goods at constant prices grew by 9.7 percent over the long period of 36 years. The growth rate has slowed down from 12.9 percent in the 1960s, to 7.8 percent in the 1970s and to 7.4 percent in the 1980s. A major proportion of the total exports of manufactured goods is claimed by textiles, including cotton textiles (37.9 percent), synthetic textiles (2.4 percent), towels (2.8 percent), hosiery (2.4 percent), and ready-made garments (7.4 percent). This accounts for almost half the exports of manufactured goods. Adding this to the share in total exports of carpets (7.6 percent), leather (8.6 percent), surgical goods (2.8 percent), sports goods (2.5 percent), machinery (2.3 percent) and urea (4.4 percent), almost 80 percent of total exports of manufactured goods is accounted for. This is a reflection of the lack of diversity in the production structure of the manufacturing sector.

SUB-SECTOR PROFILES

Cotton textiles, cement, vegetable ghee, sugar, fertilizers and steel account for almost half the output of the manufacturing sector. The performance of these industries is analysed below.

Cotton Textiles

• While the production of cotton yarn in 1985-86 increased by 8.7 percent, that of cotton fabrics declined by 5.0 percent. This is in keeping with the trend observed in the 1976-77 to 1984-85 period, when the production of cotton yarn increased at a rate of 5.4 percent, but that of cotton cloth declined by 1 percent per annum.

• Import restrictions imposed by countries are a major problem facing the textiles industry. Due to various factors like inefficiency, obsolete plants and inadequate cash flows, more than 60 percent of the installed looms were lying idle on March 31, 1986. During the first 9 months of 1985-86, only 39 percent of the installed capacity was utilised. High import duties on polyester fibre and yarn impede the growth of both the production and the exports of blended fabrics. To promote blended fabrics, customs duties on polyester yarn were reduced from Rs 40/kg to Rs 30/kg, and on fibre from Rs 23/kg to Rs 20/kg in the 1985-86 budget. Moreover, a compensatory rebate of 12.5 percent was provided on exports of blended fabrics. Furthermore, to promote the blending of cotton and polyester rather than viscose with polyester, the duty on viscose fibre was increased from Rs 20 to Rs 25 per kg. With these measures production and exports of blended fabrics are expected to grow substantially.

• In the spinning industry, 29 percent of the installed spindles were lying idle on March 31, 1986 and the capacity utilisation rate, during the first 9 months of 1985-86, was only 7.6 percent. Exporters of cotton yarn are handicapped by higher prices of raw cotton in the domestic market compared to international markets. A judicious pricing policy will have to be formulated to overcome the crisis in the short-run. To solve the persisting crisis in this industry, the government has formulated a long-term policy under which no new spinning unit is to be sanctioned except in the zero customs duty areas of the country. Further expansion of existing units is allowed only under the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) Scheme in order to upgrade them to an economic size. In the future only integrated units of 25,000 spindles and 1,000 looms and finishing plants will be permitted. For the present, no sanction will be issued for setting up textile units on the basis of repatriable investment.

Vegetable Ghee and Cooking Oil

The total capacity of vegetable ghee and cooking oil, installed and under installation, comes to 916,400 tonnes per year. Over the first nine months, the production of vegetable ghee has increased by 2.7 percent. Until recently, the edible oils industry had been operating under price controls. The government fixed the price of vegetable ghee and the price of vegetable oil supplied to vegetable ghee mills. If the c&f price of vegetable oil exceeded the fixed price, the government provided subsidies, and if the import price was lower, the government made profits. On April 6, 1986, the government decided to de-control the price and import of vegetable oil and ghee. The domestic impact of fluctuations in the price of oil in the world market is offset by regulatory duties. The private sector, too, has been allowed to import oil.

Table 7.4
Installed Capacity in Vegetable Ghee & Cooking Oil Industries

('000 Tons)

	Total	Private	Public
Ghee	792.0	269.5	493.0
Present	(774.0)	(251.5)	(493.0)
In-progress	(18.0)	(18.0)	(-)
Cooking Oil	153.9	142.9	11.0
Total	916.4	383.9	532.5

Source: Ministry of Industries.

Table 7.5

Performance of the Cotton Textiles Industry

	1969-70	1976-77	1984-85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86
SPINDLES					
i) Installed Capacity (000)	2397	3544	4396	4356	4396
ii) Working at the End of the Period (000)	2327	2650	3022	4356	3117
iii) Idle Spindles (000)	70	894	1374	0	1279
iv) Idle Spindles as Percentage of Installed Capacity	2.92	25.22	31.2	0	29.0
v) No of Spindle-Hours Worked (Million)	16,964	18,118	32,274	27,536	17,931
vi) Percentage Utilization of Installed Capacity	98.3	71.0	102.0	117.1	75.6
LOOMS					
i) Installed Capacity(000)	31	29	23	23	23
ii) Working at the End of the Period (000)	27	19	10	12	9
iii) Idle Looms (000)	4	10	13	11	14
iv) Idle Looms as Percentage Installed Capacity	12.9	34.5	56.5	47.8	60.9
v) No of Loom-Hours Worked (Million)	197.1	138.6	69.8	52.9	48.7
vi) Percentage of Utilization of Installed Capacity	88.3	66.4	42.1	42.6	39.2

Source: Statistics Division & Economic Adviser's Wing.

ugar

Thre are 39 sugar mills in the country aving n annual productior capacity of ,075 tousand tons of cane sugar and 38.9 nousan tons of beet-sugar. The production f suga during the current year has been .055 rillion tons, a 13.6 percent decline om la: year. Decline in the production of ugar ha been due to a shortage of sugarcane /hose roduction declined by 16.5 percent :uring ne year. The government has decided o increse the procurement price by Rs 2 per naund to ensure sufficient sugarcane for rushin in the next year.

Cement

Th cement industry, which had been ntirely n the public sector, was de-regulated ist yea. During the current financial year, wo cerent factories, at Dandot and at D. G. Khan, vith capacities of 0.3 to 0.6 million ons pe year, have started production. As a esult, he total installed capacity in the ountry has increased to 5.7 million tons ier yea which is still short of total demand. Conseqently, imports of 144,505 tons of ementvalued at Rs 95.1 millon took place luring July-March 1985-86. During the urrent year (July-March 1985-86) cement roducion has increased by 8.4 percent over he sam period of last year.

Fertilizr

Atpresent the total installed capacity of ertilize is 1.117 million nutrient tons -- 1.021 rillion n. tons of nitrogenous fertilizer, ind 86200 n. tons of phosphatic fertilizer. The ferilizer industry has remined regulated intil rcently. Prices were fixed by the govermient and a return on investment was guranteed. With the progressive rise in prices, ind an increase in domestic produc- ion, te supply of urea has exceeded de- nand, nd exports have becone possible. In 1984-8. exports of urea amounted to Rs 1,189 rillion. During the first nine months of 1985-86 (July-March), export of urea amounted to Rs 1,108 million, an increase of 54.6 percent over July-March 1984-85 exports of Rs 717 million. With the deregulation of the fertilizer industry, the price of urea in domestic market is expected to fall. This should generate more demand, and lead to higher levels of capacity utilisation.

Pakistan Steel

Pakistan Steel, set up at a cost of Rs 24,700 million, is an integrated steel mill with a capacity of 1.1 million tonnes per year of raw steel. The mill has a built-in potential to expand annual production capacity to 2.2 million tonnes. The main products of the mill, with their capacity and production, are shown in Table 7.6.

Table 7.6

Capacity of Steel Mill and Production in 1985-86

(000 Tons)

	Annual Production Capacity	Production (Jul-Mar) 1985-86
MAIN PRODUCTS		
Coke	485	465
Pig Iron	615	627
Billets	260/400	207
Hot Rolled Coils/ Plates	305/445	207
Cold Rolled Coils	90	36
Galvanised Sheets	100	7
Formed Sections	120	2
BY-PRODUCTS		
Coal Tar	46.5	21.1
Ammonium Sulphate	17.2	7.2
Blast Furnace Granulated Slag	300.0	120.9

Source: Ministry of Production.

The bulk of public industrial units are under the Ministry of Production.* There are eight holding corporations (including Pakistan Steel) under the Ministry of Production each managed by a Board of Directors. Seven corporations control 66 operating units: the Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation Limited (FCCCL) controls 14, the National Fertilizer Corporation (NFC) 6 (including one marketing company), the Pakistan Automobile Corporation (PACO) 11, the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) 8, the State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (SCCP) 13, the State Engineering Corporation (SEC) 11, and the State Petroleum Refineries and Petrochemical Corporation (PERAC) 3. During 1985-86, the D. G. Khan Cement plant started commercial production. As a result of special measures taken by the government, the increasing trend in production, sales, and profits of public sector industries has continued to grow, as has their contribution to the national exchequer, in the shape of taxes and duties. The main indicators of the operating results from 1981-82 to 1984-85 and 1985-86 (including projections for April-June 1986) are given in Table 7.8. Performance of each of the corporation in terms of production value and pre-tax profits is given at Table 7.7.

* Manufacturing units not under the Ministry of Production include telephone industries, shipping, and vegetable ghee industries. For a review of their performance and of public corporations as a whole, see Government Sponsored Corporations, 1984-85, released recently by the Economic Adviser's Wing, Ministry of Finance.

Table 7.7

Production and Pre-Tax Profits

	Production Value at Constant Prices of 1977-78		Pre-Tax Profit	
	1984-85	1985-86*	1984-85	1985-86*
Federal Chemicals and Ceramics Corpn Ltd	962.09	1243.46	6.82	23.68
National Fertilizer Corporation	1677.33	1632.56	698.96	617.00
Pakistan Automobile Corporation	2922.78	2708.01	319.67	129.09
Pakistan Industrial Development Corpn	444.14	500.48	(-)213.61	(-)158.16
State Cement Corporation of Pakistan	2090.49	2225.90	459.73	730.00
State Engineering Corporation	1943.94	1910.29	45.18	5.52
Textile Machinery Corporation	56.98	41.47	(-)13.70	(-)25.46
State Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Corpn	2773.62	3044.26	121.21	112.74
Total	12871.37	13306.43	1424.26	1434.41
Pakistan Steel	2466.43	3379.50	(-)1631.61	(-)783.24

* Estimated.

Source: Ministry of Production.

Table 7.7

Production and Profits in Public Industries

(Rs million)

	Production Value at Constant Prices of 1977-78	Sales	Pre-tax Profit	Taxes and Duties
1981-82	9,794	19,011	1,051	3,708
1982-83	11,618	21,509	914	4,192
1983-84	12,708	23,221	841	5,086
1984-85	12,871	25,531	1,424	4,047
1985-86	13,306	27,317	1,435	4,188

Source: Ministry of Production.

Excluding Pakistan Steel, the value of production, at constant prices of 1977-78, increased by 3.4 percent during 1985-86. Net sale increased by 7 percent, from Rs 25,531 million in 1984-85 to Rs 27,318 million in 1985-86. New job opportunities for 543 persons were created during 1985-86 raising the otal number of employees to 57,049 as on March 31, 1986, as against 56,506 on Jun 30, 1985. The production value of Pakistan Steel is estimated to increase by 37 percent during 1985-86, and net sales are to increase from Rs 1,938 million in 1984-85 to Rs 2,864 million, an increase of 99.4 percent. Thetotal number of employees would increase o 21,949 on March 31, 1986, against 21,480 on June 30, 1985. Total employment in 1985-86 compared to 1984-85 is thus likely to increase by 1 percent.

In 1985-86, 32 units attained capacity utilisation rates equal to or more than 75 percent, where there were only 29 such units in 1984-85 (Table 7.9).

An index of production for Pakistan Steel shows that during July-March 1984-85 production increased by 37 percent over the corresponding period of 1984-85. Sales are estimated to show an increase of 48 percent, andthe losses are likely to fall from Rs 1,632 million in 1984-85 to Rs 783 million during 1985-86. The accumulated losses of the mill as on 30th June 1986 are estimated at Rs 5,352 million. The prices of the products of Pakistan Steel have been regulated at less than the landed cost of competing imported products to promote the engineering industry in the country. The losses incurred will be subsidised by the government. The mill is expected to break even during the year 1986-87.

Thirty two downstream projects have so far been proposed for implementation by the private sector. Three projects -- one for production of wire rods and baling hoops and two pipe manufacturing plants -- have already

Table 7.9

(Number of Units)

Capacity Utilisation Slabs	1984-85	1985-86
Under 25%	8	6
25-50	13	12
50-75	17	16
75-90	7	8
90-100	7	11
Over 100%	15	13

Source: Ministry of Production

gone into production. Another three projects are in an advanced stage of completion and are expected to go into production shortly. The remaining downstream projects are in different stages of planning and implementation.

INDUSTRIALISATION POLICY & STRATEGY

The Industrial Policy, 1984, provides the framework for industrial policies in Pakistan. Under the Industrial Policy a new strategy of industrialization has been defined, in which greater emphasis is being given to exports, employment creation, and increased efficiency of production units. The country is pursuing a strategy in which efficient industries, whether for the domestic market or for the export market, are established. At the same time, employment is to be promoted by greater use of locally available skills, the choice of projects with low capital/labour ratios, and by utilisation of local technology embodied in locally produced capital goods.

At the same time, a number of measures are being taken to achieve the goals of the Industrial Policy. These are reviewed below.

Deregulation

Since industrial sanctioning procedures were leading to unnecessary delays, investments upto Rs 100 million have been exempted from investment licensing, provided that the foreign exchange component does not exceed Rs 50 million and the industry is on the positive list. Since sanctioning is still required for all industries included in the specified list if capital costs exceed Rs 10 million, an Industrial Policy and Procedures Committee was established under the chairmanship of the Federal Minister for Industries to simplify sanctioning procedures. The setting up of a Deregulation Commission to remove unnecessary regulation was also announced in the 1985-86 budget speech. In accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, the fertilizer and vegetable ghee industries have been deregulated. The cement industry was deregulated in 1985, prior to the formation of the Deregulation Commission. In order to overcome any remaining problems inhibiting the growth of the manufacturing sector, the Prime Minister has announced the setting up of an Industrial Commission. The Commission is expected to look into the progress and performance of the Industrial Policy.

Infrastructure

Both the Sixth Plan and the Annual Development Plan, 1985-86 assign high priority to the provision of infrastructure. As high as 35 percent of the total Sixth Plan outlays have been allocated to energy. In order to make more efficient use of the limited infrastructure available, industrial estates have been set up and they are being provided with infrastructure on a priority basis. The Ministry of Industries and the Investment Promotion Bureau are to ensure that the utilities departments provide the necessary facilities. The Provincial Facilities Boards render necessary assistance to avoid any bottlenecks in the provision of infrastructure.

Incentive Structure Reform

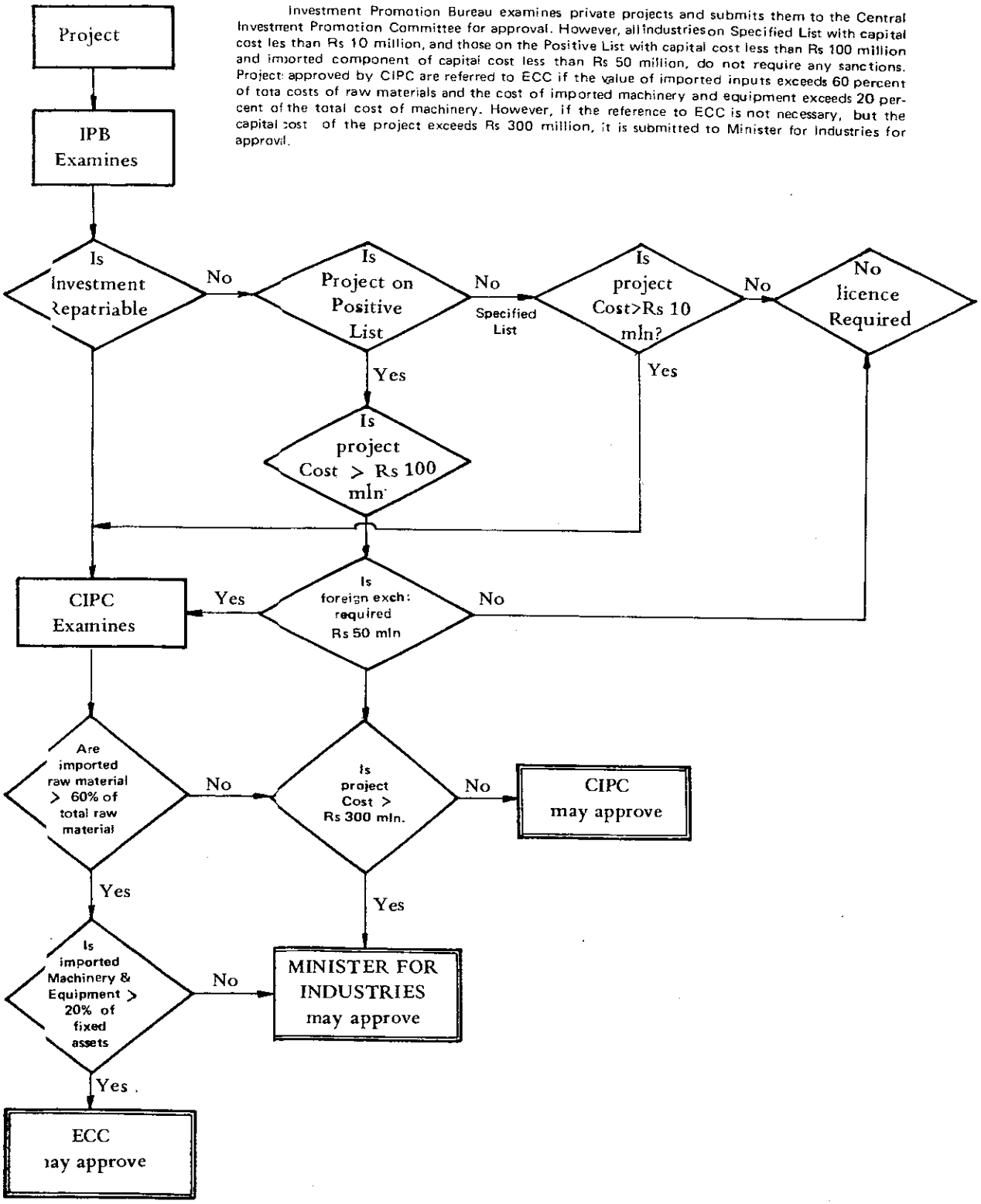
Further deregulation of investment licensing is contingent on the reform of the incentive structure which governs the manufacturing sector. Since most of the industries on the specified list (for which sanctions are required if capital exceeds Rs 10 million) enjoy very high protection rates, the demand for sanctions would exceed the total demand for the products in the country. An Industrial Incentives Reforms Cell has been created in the Ministry of Finance to rationalise the structure of industrial incentives, which would help in further delicensing of investments.

Private Investment Promotion

The Industrial Policy Statement and measures taken along with it have helped revive the confidence of the private sector.

HOW INDUSTRIES ARE SANCTIONED

Investment Promotion Bureau examines private projects and submits them to the Central Investment Promotion Committee for approval. However, all industries on Specified List with capital cost les than Rs 10 million, and those on the Positive List with capital cost less than Rs 100 million and imported component of capital cost less than Rs 50 million, do not require any sanctions. Project approved by CIPC are referred to ECC if the value of imported inputs exceeds 60 percent of tota costs of raw materials and the cost of imported machinery and equipment exceeds 20 percent of the total cost of machinery. However, if the reference to ECC is not necessary, but the capital cost of the project exceeds Rs 300 million, it is submitted to Minister for Industries for approval.



Over the last three years, private investment at constant prices has increased by 22.1 per annum, from 1.4 percent of GNP to 1.8 percent of GNP. Although this is a remarkable achievement, it has fai d to compensate for the decline in public investment in the manufacturing sector. Total investment in manufacturing at constant prices has increased only marginally from Rs 1,482.8 million in 1982-83 to Rs 1,498.2 million in 1985-86, a decline from 2.6 percent of GNP to 2.4 percent of GNP. Therefore, private sector participation would have to increase substantially to boost manufacturing investment.

Table 7.10

Private Investment in the Large Scale Manufacturing Sector

(Rs million)

Year	At Current Prices	At Constant Prices of 1959/60	Share in GNP
1963-64	1013.6	858.7	4.42
1969-70	1208.2	833.1	2.79
1971-72	1016.3	635.8	2.04
1974-75	990.4	295.4	0.95
1976-77	1526.7	382.8	1.08
1979-80	2519.0	439.8	1.13
1980-81	3291.0	528.7	1.22
1982-83	4068.3	656.8	1.11
1983-84	5655.5	833.8	1.37
1984-85	7469.3	1036.2	1.61
1985-86	9386.7	1196.0	1.83

Investment Sanctioning

Between 1977-86 (upto March) an investment of Rs 96.4 billion has been approved in the private manufacturing sector. The fast acceleration in the pace of sanctions, an 80.7 percent increase in the first nine months of the year over the corresponding period of the last year, reflects the growing confidence of the private sector. The industry-wise break-up of the sanctions issued shown in Table 7.11 shows that sanctions in 1985-86 have largely been in the machinery sector. This is an encouraging sign as it is a step in the direction of the diversification of manufacturing output.

Foreign Direct Investment

A liberal domestic investment environment is being created to attract foreign investors. A comprehensive set of incentives has been offered to both foreign private investors and overseas Pakistanis to motivate them to invest in industrial undertakings requiring sophisticated technology. As a result, total approved foreign investment from July 1977 to March 1986 amounts to Rs 262 billion. This amounts to 27.2 percent of the total investment sanctioned during the year. A major chunk of foreign investment (44.8 percent) is repatriable. Another 31.3 percent investment has been non-repatriable while

Table 7.11

Industry-wise Position of Sanctions

(Rs million)

	1977-83	1983-84	1984-85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86
1. Food Beverage and Tobacco	5,638	2,067	1,692	1,244	477
2. Textile	7,023	1,868	1,854	844	1,374
3. Leather & Leather Products	302	1	61	27	45
4. Rubber & Rubber Products	2,482	132	42	3	81
5. Paper, Pulp Products	1,888	873	1,218	1,074	125
6. Chemicals & Synthetics, Fertilizers, Chemicals Petroleum	16,429	6,197	2,332	1,718	4,076
7. Non-Metallic Mineral Products	9,454	3,270	1,023	391	516
8. Basic Metals	223	1,559	99	12	395
9. Metal Products	684	1,127	370	12	142
10. Machinery Other than Electrical	1,126	178	609	369	7,047
11. Electrical Machinery Equipment & Apparatus	1,070	469	274	593	259
12. Electronics	071	207	225	218	149
13. Transport Equipments	619	812	392	189	350
14. Miscellaneous (Including Hotel & Other Services Industries)	2,987	982	771	1,029	435
Total	50,003	19,742	11,162	8,560	15,471

0.2 pecent has been sanctioned against the Pay-As-You-Earn Scheme. Foreign private investmot shows wide fluctuations compared to that in the corresponding period of last year. Wile it fell from Rs 4,848 million in 1983-84 to Rs 1,776 million in 1984-85, it increase by 189 percent in the July-March period of 1985-86.

Five high level delegations from the Republi of Korea, Turkey, China, Japan and the Feeral Republic of Germany visited Pakistar during 1985-86 to study the investment climate, to explore possibilities of cooperaion in various fields and to identify specific projects for joint ventures. As a result of these visits, foreign private investment in Pakistan is expected to increase further.

Small Scale Industries

Since the early 1970s small scale industries have grown more rapidly than the large scale manufacturing sector. This is a happy trend as it has a great potential for employment generation and can have positive effect on the distribution of income. However, the performance of small industries has been constrained by the lack of a clear concept of quality control, and limited access to knowledge about foreign markets. The acquisition of

imported inputs has also been a major problem. In general, small producers do not get import licences to meet their raw material requirements. On obtaining licences, it is uneconomical to import in small consignments. Special measures will have to be taken to meet their requirements.

Table 7.12

Foreign Private Investment

(Rs million)

Year	Repatriable Capital Investment(RCI)	Non-Repatriable Investment (NRI)	Pay-As You-Earn Scheme (PAYE)	Other (Cash Licence Free of Cost etc.)	Total
1977-78	1364	219	70	10	1663
1978-79	2189	543	1708	83	4523
1979-80	288	1015	509	47	1839
1980-81	921	1228	413	33	2595
1981-82	917	1703	370	78	3068
1982-83	468	797	581	146	1992
1983-84	2379	1474	844	151	4848
1984-85 (July-March)	668	604	286	218	1776
1984-85	561	484	211	83	1339
1985-86	2554	631	523	164	3872

Small scale industries are being assisted through the Leather Industry Development Organisation (LIDO), the Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC), the Metal Industry Research and Development Centre (MIRDC), and the Pakistan Textile Crafts Development Organization (PITCDO). A number of programmes of technical assistance under IDA credits and bilateral grants and loans have been launched to up-grade technical know-how. The Asian Development Bank earmarked US$330 thousand for a study to recommend measures for the development of small scale industries in Pakistan.

A Small Scale Industries credit of US$30 million negotiated with IDA/World Bank, has been disbursed through commercial banks. The second credit line of US$ 50 million is presently being disbursed. Negotiations for the third credit line are under way. These loans are available to small entrepreneurs at concessional rates and on easy terms. The money is being utilised for the establishment of new units, balancing, modernisation & replacement (BMR), and the expansion of small industries in textiles, garments, surgical goods, leather goods, sports goods, and light engineering.

Small industries, particularly the agro-allied and agro-based industries in backward rural areas and small towns, are being promoted by Small Industries Corporations/Boards, which have been set up by the provincial governments, to assist prospective entrepreneurs in project development and marketing.

ıdigenistion Policy nd Deleion Programmes

Asembly arrangements are the first step owards:he manufacture of capita goods, transport quipmet and consumer durables. 8ut the country benefitsfrom such industrialisatio1 only if progresively lost of the parts are manufactured locally. This is vny investment sanctions in all such industries ire mac subject to a schedule for the progressive manufacure of components locall/. The industry is encouraed by a concession in duty rates on imports of comletely knocked down (CKD) kits compared to the rtes on completely built urits (CBU). Gradually, th concession is withdrawn from various components, forcing the industry to search for and develop local substitutes for the imported components.

These indigenisation/deletion programmes relates to /3 wheelers, tractors, trucks, buses, air conditionersrefrigerators, TV sets etc. The achievement of deletio programme has been as folows:

	Required Deletion By Dec.85 %	Deletion Achieved %
Motor Cycle	73.64	52.36
Scooter	79.97	52.82
Scooter Rickshaw	53.82	37.39
Tractors	52.84	37.30
Black & White TV	*	46.00
Coloured TV	*	27.00

* Except for seven parts which can be imported at a concessional duty rate of 25 percent, T.V. manufacturers are not allowed any concessiuns in duty so no deletion targets have been fixed. Only four parts of airconditioners and refrigerators/deepfreezers can be imported at a concessional duty rate of 25%. So, here too, no deletion targets have been fixed.

Indiginisation has been slow due to a number of factors. Foreign suppliers of CKD kits keep prices of those parts which are likely to be replaced low, sometimes even lower than the cost of their raw materials. The small size of the market and its further bifurcation into still smaller sized markets for numerous makes and models makes it a rather difficult hurdle for the manufacturers to cross. Finally the manufacturing of certain parts requires very sophisticated techniques and the country does not have the necessary technical know-how.

The Prduction of Cotton Cloth ı Pakistan

he production of cotton in the large scale manufcturing sector has fallen from 658.3 million square meters in 1970-71 to 271.8 million square meter: in 1984-85, a decline of 6.1 percent per annum Cloth production is expected to have gone down nother 5.6 percent during 1985-86. However, only te large scale manufacturinç sector is experiencing th decline.

he non-mill sector is getting an increasingly larger:hare of the product. Whe're 23,000 looms are installd in the mill sector, of wh ch 14,000 looms lie idle, nere are over 80,000 looms in the non-mill sector Similarly, out of the tota yarn consumed by the textile industry, the non-mill sector accounts for 76.8 percent of the total yarn consumption. Taken together, the output of cotton cloth is estimated to have grown by 1.0 percent per annum over 1970-71 to 1984-85 period.

Cloth Production in Pakistan

(million sq. meters)

	1970-71	1984-85
Mill Sector	658.3	271.8
Non-Mill Sector*	649.0	1443.1
Total:	1307.3	1714.9

*: Estimated as 7 square meters per kg of yarn.

Chapter 8

ENERGY

akistan is deficient in petroleum and petroeum products, but has considerable reseres of natural gas. The recoverable reseres of natural gas from dry gas fields and assocated gases from oilfields are at present estimted at 441.13 billion cubic metres. Mostoil is imported, but some is also being extrated locally. Oil reserves as of June 30, 1985 are estimated at 139.260 million US barres. Of late, local extraction of oil has incresed considerably due to the exploration and development of new oil fields. The presot rate of extraction is around 38,000 US arrels per day compared to around 12,00 barrels per day five years ago. Further discoery of new oil and gas fields is likely.

The country has large deposits of low qualty coal which is highly volatile lignite to sub-ituminous with a high ash and sulphur contnt, poor coking potential and low heatng value. The coal found in the Shahrigh coalelds, however, has medium coking charcteristics. Feasibility studies are being conducted to reduce production costs and to invetigate the suitability of various sulphur contnt reducing treatment processes to utilie Lakhra coal for power generation.

The most important source of energy is hydropower. The main sources of hydropower in the country are Tarbela, Mangla and Warsak having an installed generating capacity of 1,400 MW, 800 MW and 240 MW respectively. Feasibility studies for Kalabagh Dam have been completed and efforts are being made to start work on the project at the earliest. On completion the dam will add another 3,600 MW. Another study has been completed on locating suitable hydropower sites with potential greater than 200 MW on the Indus river. Two sites, Basha and Dasu, with an estimated potential of about 2,500 MW and 2,700 MW respectively, have been earmarked for development after Kalabagh. Small hydropower projects in the Northern areas of the country have also been undertaken. To promote the discovery and development of oil and gas fields the government is preparing a model agreement. The government is also providing large funds for the sector and liberal concessions and incentives to attract foreign participation and local private enterprise. The Oil and Gas Development Corporation, the public sector organisation engaged in the discovery and development of oil and gas is stepping up its activities. Oil and gas prices are being rationalised to neutralise the price factor in the choice of fuels. During the first three years of the Sixth Plan 6 new oil wells, 8 new gas wells and 2 oil/gas wells were discovered.

The rural population uses less than 20 percent of the total energy consumed. The domestic fuel requirements are mostly met by non-commercial fuels like fuel wood, animal dung and farm waste. The agrieultural sector accounts for about 16 percent of the total electricity consumption. All domestically consumed LSD (low speed diesel) is used to run tubewells. 601 thousand tonnes or about 23.5 percent of the total consumption of high speed diesel (HSD) is used in the rural areas for agriculture operation. Almost all the kerosene utilized in the rural area of the country is in the domestic sector and that too for lighting only. About one percent of electricity is consumed in the domestic sector in the rural areas. Ninety seven percent of coal is used in brick Kilns of which 95 percent are located in the rural areas.

Although per capita availability and consumption of energy increased from 0.136

Oil Prices

The proven recoverable oil reserves at present are estimated at 139.26 million barrels and daily production is around 38,000 barrels per day which has already exceeded the Sixth Plan Target of 21,000 barrels per day in 1987-88. Despite this, the country has to spend a huge chunk of foreign exchange earnings on the import of petroleum and petroleum products in order to meet the demand for oil, which is increasing by 11.3 percent per annum.

As oil exploration and development is capital intensive, concerted efforts are being made to find resources and foreign oil companies are also being induced to find oil in the country and are being offered attractive terms and conditions and incentives. Besides Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC), a public sector organisation, six foreign oil companies are engaged in oil exploration and development. Important discoveries made so far are: OGDC - Toot, Tando Alam and Fimkassar; Pakistan Oilfields (POL) - Khaur, Dhulian, Joyamair, Balkassar and Meyal; Union Texas (UTP) - Khaskheli, Laghari and Dhabi; Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) - Adhi; and, Occidental (OXY) - Dhurnal.

The Sixth Five Year Plan envisaged a target of drilling 83 exploratory wells, 9 appraisal wells and 158 development wells.

Crude imported by Pakistan is refined at the Pakistan Refinery Ltd and the National Refinery Ltd in Karachi, while Attock Refinery Ltd processes the local crude found in the Potohar area. Since last January crude is being imported on a net back formula basis under which the Light Arabian crude averaged $18.065/bbl in January, $17.325/bbl in February, and $14.27/bbl in March, 1986. Besides crude oil, Pakistan also imports refined products, generally from Kuwait. The C&F price as on March 27, 1986, was $14.14/bbl for HOBC, $14.80/bbl for SKO and $16.45/bbl for HSD. The import price for furnace oil was $54.00/MT.

The ex-refinery prices are fixed relative to consumer prices. The ex-refinery price of various petroleum products per litre are: motor gasoline (regular) Rs 3.36337, HOBC Rs 4.395, HSD Rs 2.47923 and LDO Rs 1.66130. The ex-refinery price of furnace oil is Rs 1,355.10 per tonne. Oil refineries operate on a cost plus' basis and are allowed a fixed return of 18 percent on paidup capital. The shortfall if any, is reimbursed in cash by government. Customs/excise duties, distribution margins and dealers commission are added to ex-refinery prices to determine the prescribed price. The prescribed price and fixed sales price differ due to the inland freight margin and the development surcharge.

Distribution of oil is both in the private as well as the public sector. Out of the three oil marketing companies, Pakistan State Oil Company is wholly Government owned accounting for 62 5 percent of market share. Caltex Oil (Pakistan) Limited is a hundred percent foreign company while Pakistan Burmah Shell is a foreign rupee company.

tonnes oil equivalent (TOE) in 1977-78 to 0.174 TOE in 1983-84 and further to 0.180 TOE in 1984-85, this is still much less than energy use not only in developed countries but also in some developing countries. The total commercial energy supply increased from 15.37 million TOE in 1982-83 to 17.01 million TOE in 1984-85. Non-commercial energy is estimated to have increased from 8.8 million TOE in 1983-84 to 9.5 million TOE in 1984-85.

ENERGY DEMAND

The total demand for energy has increased by 37 percent, from 13.01 million TOE in 1980-81 to 17.84 million TOE in 1984-85. During this period demand in the domestic sector rose by 29.4 percent, in the industrial sector by 27.1 percent, in the agriculture sector by 29 percent, in the transport sector by 30.3 percent, in the commercial sector by 41.4 percent, and in the power sector by 39.1 percent. Sector wise energy consumption and the percentage share in total consumption from 1980-81 to 1984-85 and July-March 1984-85 and 1985-86 can be seen from Table 8.1

In order to promote optimal utilization of available energy resources a number of steps have been taken. These include creating additional refining capacity and enhancing the energy efficiency of the National Refinery Ltd., reducing losses in the power transmission and distribution network, establishing organizations for strengthening energy planning capability and energy conservation (ENERPLAN and ENERCON).

Table 8.1

Energy Consumption By Sector

Unit Million TOE(% share)

Sector	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86
Domestic	1.63 (12.6)	1.94 (13.5)	2.22 (14.6)	2.60 (15.9)	2.92 (16.4)	2.11 (16.3)	2.30 (16.0)
Commrcial	0.41 (3.1)	0.46 (3.1)	0.47 (3.0)	0.54 (3.3)	0.58 (3.2)	0.44 (3.4)	0.44 (3.1)
Industial	4.09 (31.5)	4.52 (31.5)	4.55 (29.9)	4.84 (29.6)	5.20 (29.1)	3.92 (30.4)	4.16 (29.0)
Agricitural	0.69 (5.3)	0.69 (4.8)	0.77 (5.0)	0.81 (4.9)	0.89 (5.0)	0.70 (5.4)	0.71 (5.0)
Transort	2.57 (19.8)	2.84 (19.8)	2.96 (19.5)	3.17 (19.5)	3.35 (18.8)	2.36 (18.3)	2.75 (19.2)
Powei	2.15 (16.5)	2.27 (15.8)	2.50 (16.4)	2.59 (15.8)	2.99 (16.8)	2.03 (15.7)	2.41 (16.8)
Fertilzer*	0.53 (4.0)	0.72 (5.0)	0.75 (4.9)	0.76 (4.6)	0.77 (4.3)	0.58 (4.5)	0.61 (4.2)
Othei Govenment	0.94 (7.2)	0.94 (6.5)	1.02 (6.7)	1.05 (6.4)	1.14 (6.4)	0.77 (6.0)	0.97 (6.7)
Total	13.01	14.38	15.24	16.36	17.84	12.91	14.35
A.G.I. (%)	7.8	10.5	6.0	7.3	9.0	—	11.1

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources, Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.

* Excluding feed stock of 60% of total gas supply to fertilizer industry.

ENEIGY SUPPLIES

Oil and gas together, continue to be the main ources of energy, meeting more than 76 percat of the total energy requirements durin 1984-85. Next come hydroelectricity and oal, accounting for 17.1 percent and 5.9 percat of the total energy requirements, respetively. The percentage contribution of nucler energy and LPG was 0.4 and 0.5 percat, respectively. Total energy supplies and heir percentage contribution can be seen fromTable 8.2

Oil

About 24 percent of our crude oil requirements are met by indigenous sources. This figure had been 8-10 percent for many years before 1983-84. This is because of accelerated exploration and discovery activity, and because the new oil fields of Dhurnal, Laghari, Tando Adam, Khaskheli and Dhabi have come into full production. During 1985-86, 17 exploratory wells were planned, while 16 wells had been drilled by March, 1986. Of these, 8 wells were drilled by the

Table 8.2

Energy Supplies

Unit Million TOE/(% share)

Source	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86
Oil (Excluding Export)	4.89 (36.7)	5.16 (37.1)	5.85 (38.1)	6.44 (40.1)	6.93 (40.7)	4.96 (38.4)	5.84 (41.5)
Gas (Excluding Feed Stock)	5.55 (41.7)	5.73 (41.2)	6.01 (39.1)	5.61 (34.9)	6.02 (35.4)	4.41 (34.1)	4.85 (34.5)
Coal	0.71 (5.3)	0.78 (5.6)	0.72 (4.7)	0.84 (5.2)	1.00 (5.9)	0.95 (7.3)	0.81 (5.8)
Hydel (Excluding Auxilary Consumption)	2.11 (15.8)	2.16 (15.5)	2.70 (17.6)	3.05 (19.0)	2.91 (17.1)	2.49 (19.3)	2.44 (17.4)
Nuclear (Excluding Auxilary Consumption)	0.03 (0.2)	0.03 (0.2)	0.04 (0.2)	0.06 (0.4)	0.07 (0.4)	0.05 (0.4)	0.06 (0.4)
L.P.G.	0.04 (0.3)	0.05 (0.4)	0.05 (0.3)	0.07 (0.4)	0.08 (0.5)	0.06 (0.5)	0.06 (0.4)
Total	13.33	13.91	15.37	16.07	17.01	12.92	14.06
A.G.R. (%)	8.1	4.4	10.5	4.5	5.8		8.8

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources; Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.

O.G.D.C. and 8 by concerns in the private sector. Against a target of 69 appraisal and development wells, 60 wells had been drilled by March 1986-- 8 in the public sector (OGDC),and 52 in the private sector.During the first nine months of 1985-86 (July-March) 10.58 million barrels of oil were produced as against 6.74 million barrels during the same period of 1984-85 -- an increase of 56.9 percent. Fieldwise production of oil during 1984-85 and 1985-86 can be seen from Table 8.3.

Natural Gas

The production of natural gas during 1984-85 was 10,194.71 million cubic metres. During the first nine months of 1985-86 the production of natural gas was 7,793.0 million cubic metres as against 7,507.8 million cubic metres during the same period of last year-- an increase of 3.8 percent. The fieldwise extraction of natural gas during July-March, 1985-86, can be seen from the Table 8.4.

The total consumption of natural gas during 1984-85 was 9,037 million cubic metres. Of these 27.86 percent was consumed by the power industry, 23.38 percent by general industries, 31.36 percent by the fertilizer industry, and 2.60 percent by the cement industry. The domestic sector consumed 11.71 percent and the commercial sector consumed 3.08 percent. During the first nine months of 1985-86 total consumption of

Table 8.3

Crude Oil Production

(000 US barrels)

Oilfield	1984 85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86
Meyal	1,395	1,079	949
Balkassr	184	139	121
Dhuliar	9	6	11
Joyamar	87	63	73
Toot	925	7-2	593
Adhi	399	300	348
Khaur	3	2	2
Khaskeli	1,161	844	1,158
Laghar	2,188	1,489	2,399
Dhurnal	2,166	1,133	3,390
Pimkasar	10	7	7
TandoAlam	995	658	1,232
Dhabi	–	.	293
Total	9,522	6,742	10,576

Surce: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources
Directorte General of New & Renewatle Energy Resources

natura gas was 7,191 million cubic metres -- sectorwise consumption compared to July-March1984-85 can be seen from Table 8.5

Gas shortage has become a regular featur during the peak months of demand in winte. In order to close the gap between demad and supply, the government has increased the reservoir pressure from Sui by installing field compression facilities. The government is developing the Pirkoh gas field, streamlining the gas distribution system, making efforts to discover new fields, and rationalizing gas prices so that the price factor becomes neutral in the choice of the fuel used by the consumer.

Coal

Coal extraction, mainly in the private sector, accounts for 85 percent of total production. Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (Private) Ltd (PMDC) is a public sector organisation producing approximately 0.25 million tonnes of coal per annum from operating coal mines at Degari, Sor-Range, Sharigh and Makerwal/ Gullakhel. PMDC is developing two new coal mines at Lakhra and Meting in Sind with a production capacity of 0.23 million tonnes per annum. During 1985-86 (July-March) 186,267 tonnes of coal was raised compared to 197,386 tonnes during the same period of 1984-85.

The use of indigenous coal is restricted to the brick kiln industry which consumes about 97 percent of the total coal produced in the country. There is only one coal based power plant at Quetta which consumes 30,000 tonnes of coal annually. Demand in the brick kiln industry is linked with construction activity, which has been somewhat slack during the last two years. The government is keenly interested in promoting

Table 8.4

Extraction of Natural Gas

(In million cubic metres)

Field	1984-85	Jul-Mar 1984-85	% Share	Jul-Mar 1985-86	% Share
Sui	7,423	5,493.8	73.2	5,405.7	69.4
Pirkoh	410	308.2	4.1	446.6	5.7
Meyal	268	174.9	2.3	161.9	2.1
Mari	1,876	1,414.4	18.8	1,459.8	18.7
Dhurnal	116	38.6	0.5	254.3	3.3
Toot	102	77.9	1.1	64.7	0.8
Total	10,195	7507.8	100.0	7793.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources;
Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.

Table 8.5

Consumption of Natural Gas by Sectors

(In million cubic metres)

Sector	1984-85	Jul-Mar 1984-85	% Share	Jul-Mar 1985-86	% Share
Power	2518	1702	25.9	2003	27.9
Cement	235	225	3.4	187	2.6
Fertilizer	2834	2147	32.7	2255	31.3
Gen. Industries	2113	1597	24.3	1682	23.4
Commercial	279	199	3.0	222	3.1
Domestic	1058	704	10.7	842	11.7
Total	9037	6574	100.0	7191	100.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources; Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.

alternate uses of coal such as in power generation, cement plants and gasification. Expanding coal utilization avenues would be of great help in attracting further investment in the coal industry for its future development both in the public as well as the private sector. The development of the Lakhra coal mine is scheduled for completion in June, 1987, when a production capacity of 200,000 tonnes of coal per annum would be available. PMDC is also contemplating a detailed techno-economic feasibility study of a smokeless coal briquetting plant based on Lakhra coal. If feasible the project could save substantial amounts of foreign exchange through import substitution of kerosene oil.

Electricity

The total installed generating capacity in the country during 1984-85 was 5,265 MW. With the commissioning of Guddu unit-IV of 210 MW and the Guddu gas turbines (excluding combined cycle) of 400 MW, the installed capacity will increase to 5,875 MW by the end of 1985-86. The peak demand for power increased from 4027 MW in 1983-84 to 4588 MW in 1984-85 and further to 4808 MW (estimated) in 1985-86. Energy generation rose from 22,430 GWH in 1983-84 to 23,747 GWH in 1984-85 and to 27,218 GWH in 1985-86 (estimated). Peak hour power shortages continued in 1984-85 but their intensity lessened in 1985-86 due to favourable weather conditions and addition to generating capacity.

Due to delay in the execution of the Kalabagh Dam Project, the Lakhra Coal Fired Project and the Chashma Nuclear Power Project, the power generation crisis is likely to persist even beyond 1990. In order to remove power shortages at the earliest, allocations for generation projects are being enhanced, initiative is being taken for private sector participation in power projects and measures are being adopted for energy conservation. During 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 9,255 million was spent in the power sector against an allocation of Rs. 8,867 million.

Village Electrification: The village electrification programme launched by the Government had covered 19,269 villages by 1984-85. Another 2,500 villages were electrified during 1985-86 bringing the total number of the villages electrified so far to 21,764. Details of villages electrified upto 1984-85 can be seen from Table 8.6.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE)

Pakistan realized the importance of utilizing and developing NRSE after the energy crisis of 1973 and had launched a systematic programme of NRSE. The following sources of energy are being developed:

Biogas: The first biogas unit was installed in 1974 to demonstrate the utility of biogas

Table 8.6

Details of Villages Electrified Upto 1985

rovinc	Total No of Villages	Villages Elec- rified from 1959- 60 to 1979-80	Villages Electrified: 1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	Total Villages Electrified from 1959-60 upto (June 1985)
unjab nd slamabd	24,872	476	550	925	1399	1355	681	9,671
WFP ad ATA	6,818	2305	344	415	445	380	517	4,406
ind	5,840	2213	247	297	303	408	280	3,753
aluchitan	5,715	276	40	64	41	182	287	830
Total	43,244	9560	1181	1701	2188	2325	1705	18,660
) Villaes electrified from June 1959 to June 1985						18,660		
i) Villaes electrified prior to the formation of WAPDA								
Punjab		100						
NWF		509						609
Sind		Nil						
Baluoistan		Nil						
							Total	19,269

Source: Ministry of Petroeum & Natural Resources; Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.

technoogy. During 1980-81 a national programme costing Rs. 33 million was launched. n the first phase promising districts were slected on the basis of livestock available in lifferent regions of the country. In the light c a survey conducted n 1974, energy balanc sheets of the prospective beneficiaries were repared to determine the feasibility of installig 20 Biogas units per village. Earlier only oe unit had been sanctioned in a village for deionstration purposes. The cost of the units as borne entirely by the government. So far2,521 units have been installed free of cost. n the second phase costs were shared with te beneficiaries, and 1337 units were installd. In the third phase the cost of the installzion of biogas units is to be borne entirel by the beneficiaries. However, the Government will give a subsidy between Rs. 1500 to Rs. 3000 to deserving farmers. Provincewise details of the biogas units installed so far can be seen from Table 8.7. Solar Energy: Located in the latitudinal range of 47° north and 40° south Pakistan has a lot of sunshine. Pakistan has developed a practical strategy for heating, cooking, electrifying and water pumping to tap this energy. Both solar thermal and solar photovoltaic systems are being used. Four solar units, with a total capacity of about 90 KWP, are already operating. Nine more solar systems, with a total capacity of 225 KWP, are in different stages of completion. Two of these systems are located in Northern areas, three in Baluchistan, two in the remote desert areas of Sind and two in Punjab.

Table 8.7

Province-wise Detail of Biogas Units Installed

	Punjab	Sind	NWFP/ FATA	Baluchis-tan	AJ&K	TOTAL
Free of Cost	1125 (50.5)	466 (90.5)	625 (77.3)	241 (100)	64 (100)	2521 (65.3)
On Cost Share Basis	1104 (49.5)	49 (9.5)	184 (22.7)	–	–	1337 (34.7)
Total	2229 (57.8)	515 (13.3)	809 (21.0)	241 (16.2)	64 (1.7)	3858 (100)

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources; Directorate General of New & Renewable Survey Resources.

Note:– Figures in brackets are percentages.

Wind Energy: Low velocity wind mills are being developed in the country for water pumping to develop dairy farming and to meet limited irrigation requirements. 100 small wind mills for water lifting are to be installed during the next three years. Two wind mills in the windy regions of Baluchistan and of lower Sind are being installed for power generation with the financial assistance of UNDP.

Load Shedding

Hydroelectricity (hydel) is the cheapest source of energy. So, in the last decade the government installed 2030 MW of hydel generation capacity on Mangla, Tarbela and Warsak, while adding only 345 MW thermal generation capacity on WAPDA's system. Hydel generation varies with the level of reservoirs and the quantity of water released for irrigation, both being sensitive to weather conditions. The generating capacity of the power stations on Tarbela and Mangla,on average drops to 40 percent and 30 percent of their total capacity during January when canals are closed and during March and May when the levels of reservoirs at Mangla and Tarbela are the lowest.

In the 6th Five Year Plan the existing capacity (4809 MW) was to be increased by 3,795 MW -- 3,165 MW of this was to be thermal. Financing problems have delayed some of the projects, so the actual increase by June 1988 will only be about 1,845 MW. But by June 1990 another 3,128 MW will be added -- bringing the total capacity to 9,782 MW.

Increased economic and industrial activity, growth in the use of electrical appliances (especially air conditioners), and the electrification of new villages has pushed up the demand for energy. Over the last 8 years the demand for power has been growing at 11 percent yearly. By the end of the 6th Plan demand will be 5765 MW, while capacity will be 6654 MW. But since 2548 MW of this will be hydel, the demand will be barely within the limits of the supply capacity when hydel production goes down. By 1990, however, the situation should be under control.

Meanwhile, effort is under way to explore nuclear and renewable interfuel adjustments, the rationalisation of energy prices, measures to conserve energy, and associating the private sector with energy projects. hydel production is being supplemented by thermal power,which is more dependable.

Immediate difficulties are being handled by staggering weekly industrial holidays, reducing the street lighting load and the industry lighting load by 50 percent, closing shops after sunset, closing all except continuous process industries during evening peak load hours, suspending TV transmission during these hours, the voluntary reduction by industries of 25 percent of the non-essential load, and appeals to public cooperation. An Economic Priorities Committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Planning and Development, which meets every week to review the power situation and make changes in power conservation measures and load shedding hours.

Chapter 9

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport and communications are vital sectcs of the economy. In the Annual Plan for 985-86, Rs 4,883 million were earmarked ı the federal programme for the development of transport and communication facilities, an increase of 4.9 ɔercent over the estimated expenditure of Rs 4,659 million in 198485. Another Rs 898 million were allocated ı the provincial programmes. Allocation for ıass media during 1985-86 amounted to Rs 54 million, an increase of 28.3 percent over the revised expenditure of Rs 120 millin during 1984-85.

TRANSPORT

Roads dominate inland transport for botl passengers and freight, and will continue to b the most important mode of transport in tle future. Out of 115.9 billion passenger-kms of total inter-city traffic in 1985-86, roac carried 84.0 percent, railways 14.4 percnt, and air 1.6 percen:. Of an estimated 35.2 billion ton-km of freight (excluding bulk transport of coal and oil), roads carried 76.3 percent and rail 23.6 percent. Domestic air freight was only 0.1 percent of total tariff.

The main strategy for the sector centres around the rational allocation of inland freight traffic between the rail and road network on the basis of relative transport cost. Better maintenance and operational techniques and managerial practices would also help obtain optimal utilisation of the existing capacity of the system.

Table 9.1
Inland Traffic

(million)

Year	Road	Rail	Air Domestic
	Passenger Kilometres		
1971-72	36,520	9,515	300
1977-78	65,370	15,375	1,026
1980-81	65,991	16,387	1,205
1981-82	..	16,502	..
1982-83	79,513	18,031	1,484
1983-84	83,363	18,287	1,510
1984-85	89,952	17,806	1,623
1985-86	97,374	16,657	1,827
	Freight Tonne Kilometres		
1971-72	8,047	7,756	5
1977-78	12,389	8,557	18
1980-81	18,207	7,918	16
1981-82	..	7,067	..
1982-83	21,200	7,323	19
1983-84	22,620	7,385	22
1984-85	24,126	7,203	24
1985-86	26,859	8,299	22

.. not available. Source: Planning & Development Divisio

The existing classified road network (excluding city streets) has a total length of 104,323 km of which 45,561 km (43.7 percent) asphalted. The road network has percent) was asphalted. The road network increased by 8.2 percent since 1980-81. Special emphasis is being laid on the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing road network and the construction of new roads, especially farm to market roads.

Traffic is particularly heavy on the Grand Trunk (GT) Road which runs from Peshawar to Karachi. During April 1986, the volume of daily traffic on the Super Highway varied from a minimum of 5,245 vehicles to a maximum of 6,818 vehicles. Traffic at Attock bridge and Jhelum bridge on G.T. Road during the month of October 1985 varied from a minimum of 4,029 vehicles and 7,712 vehicles per day respectively to a maximum of 5,298 vehicles and 10,316 vehicles per day respectively. Truck traffic on G.T. Road (Karachi-Peshawar) accounts for 56 percent of total traffic, the most common makes of trucks being Bedford, Nissan, Isuzu and Mercedes. Overloading and the rapid growth of traffic has necessitated large road maintenance expenditures. During 1985-86 Rs 120 million of non-development expenditure was incurred on road maintenance.

The immediate cause of an increase in traffic has been the liberal import policy of the government. As road transport is mainly in the private sector adequate facilities are being provided to augment the existing fleet of trucks, buses and light commercial vehicles (LCVs). Table 9.2 shows the trend of the import and sale of these vehicles.

To cater to the growing needs of big cities, the Karachi Transport Corporation (KTC) and the Punjab Urban Transport Corporation (PUTC) were established under the federal government in February 1977. Since then these two corporations have been handed over to the respective provincial governments.

Table 9.2

Import and Sale of Trucks, Buses and LCVs

Years	Trucks	Buses	LCVs
	Imports		
1976-77	598	1,512	12,021
1977-78	1,788	120	6,579
1978-79	6,636	2,388	11,958
1979-80	1,501	576	8,112
1980-81	3,580	660	7,847
1981-82	1,847	136	9,537
1982-83	1,531	144	..
1983-84	1,385	644	..
1984-85	1,299	74	..
	Sales		
1976-77	3,525	953	12,027
1977-78	3,277	805	7,733
1978-79	4,300	1,320	5,908
1979-80	4,696	1,138	9,564
1980-81	2,686	773	8,216
1981-82	3,719	627	7,744
1982-83	3,256	593	7,281
1983-84	3,149	701	11,949
1984-85	2,734	658	12,963

..not available. Source: National Transport Research Centre.

Private truck service and the Pakistan Railways have been assisted by the operations of the National Logistics Cell (NLC) which was created in 1978 and has now a carrying capacity of 820 to 1,080 million ton-km per year. Steps have been taken to distribute the traffic of goods between the NLC and the Pakistan Railways in such a way as to make the most efficient use of both. Most urban and inter-city passenger transport service in the private sector is being provided by small firms and individual owners. Also, there are four large provincial bus corporations which operate urban and inter-city services.

Railways

Th railways have not been able to play greatr role because of persistent problems f old nd worn out assets, oıtdated machiery ard lack of operational efficiency. The oods raffic handled by railways increased uring the 1970s, but declined thereafter. eventyfive percent of goods traffic reflected he moement of public sector commodities. reightcarried by railways has declined from .3 milon tonnes in 1977-78 to 11 million onnes in 1984-85. Annual passenger traffic arried by railways in the late 1970s was round145 million, falling from a peak of .49 million in 1977-78. Freight tonneslometes declined from 8,557 million in 977-7 to 7,203 million in 1984-85. Passenger kilmetres during the period, however, ncreasd from 15,375 million to 17,806 nillion

Pakistan Railways aims at increasing operatinal efficiency, reducing arrears of eplacements, modernizing existing equipnent, elecommunication and related signalling sytems, and streamlining operational echnicues. Besides facing severe competition rom nad transport, its capacity to handle raffic, espccially short distance passenger raffic, is limited by the inadequacy of ocomcive power and the shortage of woodn sleepers for track rehabilitation.

Dring 1985-86, 100 kms of complete rack rnewals, 25 kms of rail renewals and 55 kms o sleepers renewals were completed. Nine lcomotives were rehabilitated, 30 new ocomcives were procured and 125 carriages were mnufactured.

Ports

Pakistan has only one general cargo port t Karchi, handling 14.90 million tonnes of non-oil traffic in 1984-85, an increase of 26.7 percent over 1977-78. A second port, Port Mohammad Bin Qasim, which is the first bulk, semi-bulk and industrial port of the country is situated 53 Kilometers south-east of the Karachi port and is nearing completion. Traffic on inland waterways is limited due to several irrigation barrages on the Indus.

The Karachi Port: For 1985-86, an allocation of Rs 140 million was made for major port development project works, against which an expenditurc of Rs 80 million was incurrcd upto March 1986. The pace of progress on various works was satisfactory.

With the completion of the Third and Fourth Projects of the Port, the detailed design of the Fifth Project has been taken up. Under this project a two berth fully integrated container Terminal will be constructed. Construction works at site are expected to commence during 1986-87. A project has also been formulatcd for the construction of a modern Marine Oil Products Terminal in place of the old Oil Berths which have outlived their usefulness. The project for the modernisation of harbour craft and equipment has also been taken in hand. During 1984-85, 14.9 million tonnes of cargo was handled at the Karachi port. During the first nine months of 1985-86, 11.79 million tonnes of cargo was handled.

Port Muhammad Bin Qasim: A substantial portion of the work started in 1977 on the development of the port has been completed. All the seven berths at the marginal wharf have become operational. The work on the railway siding from Pipri station to Port Qasim has been nearly completed and trains carrying wagons of finished fertilizers for export have started arriving at Port Qasim since March 1984. From February 1985, Port Qasim Authority has started handling imported wheat at its multipurpose terminal. For 1985-86, Rs 165.6 million were earmarked for works relating to the construction of the head office, the housing project and the development of a commercial area. During 1984-85, Port Qasim handled 3.01 million tonnes of cargo as against 2.92 million tonnes in 1983-84. For 1985-86 cargo handling is estimated at 3.02 million tonnes.

Shipping

The fleet strength of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) consists of 29 vessels with a deadweight tonnage of 449,983. The ships ply on the following routes from Pakistan: (i) USA/Canada-East Coast (ii) UK/Continent (iii) Far East (iv) People's

Republic of China (v) Mediterranean (vi) Middle East/Gulf (vii) Red Sea (viii) Adriatic/ Black Sea and (ix) West Africa.

Liner services are operated mainly with vessels owned by PNSC. However, for the container services to UK/Continent container vessels had to be chartered as the PNSC does not yet own container vessels. Chartered vessels were also used for shipping wheat and importing palm oil. The total cargo handled by the PNSC during 1984-85 was 3.29 million tons, out of which 1.94 million tons was lifted by PNSC owned vessels. In addition the *M.V. Shams* was utilised for transporting Hajis to Jeddah and back.

The PNSC's development programme includes the acquisition of a bulk carrier for shipments of rock phosphate, an edible oil tanker for shipments of palm oil, four bulk carriers for shipments of iron ore and coal imported by Pakistan Steel and three container vessels for handling containerised general cargo trade.

Air Transport

The overall performance of the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation improved considerably during 1984-85 due to measures initiated during the last few years. The airline crossed the Rs 10 billion mark in revenue and posted an all time high profit of Rs 868.545 million.

Traffic Performance: Passenger traffic in revenue passenger-kilometres (RPKs) was 2.5 percent higher during July 1985 to March 1986 compared to July 1984 to March 1985, rising from 5,367.85 million RPKs to 5,503.6 million RPKs. Passenger capacity in available seat-kilometres (ASKs) increased by 2.2 percent over the same period, from 7,981.77 million to 8,156.44 million ASKs.

Revenue freight tonnes-kilometres (RFTKs) increased by 8.8 percent, from 211.84 million during July-March 1984-85 to 230.51 million RFTKs in July-March 1985-86. The cargo capacity in available freight tonnes-kilometres (AFTKs) increased by 8.3 percent, from 385.81 million to 417.98 million AFTKs during the same period.

Aircraft Fleet: During 1984-85 eight aircraft were inducted -- an A300, five B737-300s and two Twin Otters. During December 1985, PIA exchanged one of its DC-10-30 aircraft with a Boeing 747-200 of Canadian Pacific Air.

On March 31, 1986, PIA's fleet of aircraft consisted of 43 planes -- five Boeing 747s, three DC-10-30s, seven Airbus A300Bs, seven Boeing 707s, one Boeing 720B, five Boeing 737-300s, nine Fokker F-27s, two Twin Otters, and four Cessna Trainers.

PIA intends to induct a Boeing 747-200, a B-737-300 and a Fokker F-27 by June 1986, while grounding the sole B720B aircraft in the fleet.

Under the fleet rationalisation plan, PIA is swapping its four DC-10 aircraft plan, PIA is swapping its four DC-10 aircraft with three B747 and one A300 aircraft over the period 1985-87. Of these, one B747 was inducted in December 1985 in place of a DC-10-30. One A300 and two Boeing 747-200s would be inducted in May/October 1986 in exchange for three DC-10-30 aircraft.

Route Network: PIA is currently flying to 38 international and 30 domestic stations. PIA started its services to Zhob in Baluchistan with F-27 aircarft on a twice-weekly basis and two new stations in interior Sind -- Badin and Jacobabad, on a weekly basis. Sargodha, Mianwali, Bannu and Kohat have been added on its Twin Otter Feeder Service.

An additional flight was provided between Lahore and Jeddah with A300 aircraft with effect from July 1984. A Copenhagen terminator was introduced by DC-10 aircraft from October 1984. The B-707 operation of the Rome terminator was substituted by DC-10 aircraft effective October 1984. Freighter operation was introduced to Zurich effective January 1985. Damascus was added as a new point on the Islamabad-New York flight with effect from February 1985. The once-weekly Khatmandu terminator was introduced by Boeing 707 aircraft from March 1985. A new service to Sanaa (Yemen Arab Republic) was introduced from April 1985. A fourth flight to New

Yck was started from June 1985 and Mosco/ was reintroduced on the PIA network.

COMMUNICATIONS

Pct Office

With the opening of 87 post offices frm July 1985 to 15th March 1986, the total number of post offices in the country increase to 11,985. Of these 2,610 post offices wre in urban areas and 9,375 were in rural aras. About 70 more pst offices will open by June 1986, raising the total number of pst offices to 12,053 – 2,621 in urban areas ard 9,432 in rural areas.

Tlecommunications

In the Annual Deveopment Programme 185-86, an allocation of Rs 1,704.62 million ws made for various development schemes of th Telegraph and Telephone Department. Te programme included improvements in lcal telephone and telegraph systems and log distance communication, the provision o a standard "A" satellite earth station and a scond gateway exchange at Islamabad, the oening of 350 Public Call Offices and th provision of 60,000 new telephone connections. Upto March 1986, Rs 1,687.58 rillion had been spent. Physical progress on vrious schemes was satsfactory and all the trgets were expected to oe achieved.

Pakistan is linked with 30 countries trough the Satellite Communication System. Tie total number of overseas channels via szellite are 647, out of :hese 613 are speech c·cuits. The total number of record circuits vi satellite are 22. One hundred and eight tiephone circuits were added via Satellite Ommunication during July 1985 to March 1986. One hundred more telephone circuits ae expected to be opened by the end of June 1986. The total duratior of outward telepho- n traffic was 5,811 thousand paid minutes fr the period July 1935 to January 1986.

Nass Media

Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation (PBC): Vith 16 Broadcasting stations, and 39 short- vave and medium-wave transmitters with a otal radiating power of 3,433 KW, the PBC is providing more than 270 hours daily of p- grammes in the home services and 30.5 hos of programmes in the external and wcd services. The objectives of the programmes e to inform, educate and entertain. Speal emphasis is being laid on promoting Islarc ideology, national cohesion and Pakistaniy.

During 1985-86 a provision of Rs 363 million was made for various on-going schoes of the PBC. Upto March 1986 an amott of Rs 20 million was utilized and the pacef progress on the various on-going schemes vs satisfactory.

Pakistan Television Corporation (PTV: With its five main programme originatg centres, twelve rebroadcast centres, the super high frequency links, five translar centres and one low power transmitter, e PTV is telecasting 8½ hours of programrs daily.

During 1983-86 PTV commissioned e main telecasting centres of Peshawar id Quetta, along with further work on on-gog projects. Work on the rebroadcast centresf Mangora, Chitral, Tando Allah Yar, S.F. Links, Quetta-Loralai, and Cherat-Raznk and translator centre at Morasar was stard during 1985-86.

As the present government's Five-Pot Programme includes literacy and educations primary objectives, PTV has undertakeno produce science programmes at all levelsn support of the school system. PTV has so recorded an educational series (Suno Hamri Baat) which familiarises children under e years of age with the alphabet and numbs through animated skits and musical ites.

In addition to broadcasting programmes for PTV, the Educational Television (ETV) Division is coordinating the production id telecast of its programmes with the Allaa Iqbal Open University to reach studcts enrolled in the University's distance-teachg efforts. ETV continues to impart functical literacy skills to illiterate men and womn, especially in the rural areas, as and wn required by the Literacy and Mass Educatn Commission. To meet the growing demanon television, PTV has a programme to sta a second T.V. Channel.

POLICY MEASURES

This Annexure summarises the key policy measures taken during 1985-86 to achive various national objectives. The measures summarised in this Annexure consist of:

1. Price Stabilisng Measures
2. Commercial Policy
3. Credit Policy
4. Capital Market
5. Revenue Measures
6. Policy Measures in Agriculture Sector

PRICES

The following measures were taken by the government to check prices in 198-86.

1. To stabilise sugar prices, following measures were taken during the year:

a) to encourage import of sugar in the private sector, import duty was reduced from Rs 6.50 per kg to Rs 5.00 per kg in July 1985 and further to Rs 4.00 per kg in February 1986. Moreover, the minimum margin requirement on letters of credit for import of sugar has been withdrawn from February 4, 1986.

b) Two lakh tonnes of sugar has been scheduled to be imported by the TCP during the period upto next crushing season. Out of that already imported, 12,000 tonnes of sugar has been supplied to the Utility Stores for sale at a retail price of Rs 8.50 per kg. The remaining sugar is auctioned in lots in the open market.

2. Prices of vegetable ghee were decontrolled in April 1986 as a result of whih the price of vegetabe ghee decreased immediately by paisa 50 per kg. Private sector wasalso allowed to import edible oil.

COMMERCIAL POLICY

1. Export Policy

The 1985-86 Export Policy, a continuation of earlier export policies, aims at inceasing the foreign exchange earnings by expansion of exportable surpluses, improving thecompetitiveness of exports, diversifying export items and and export markets, improving thequality of exports, simplifying the producers and documentation required for exports, expanding and improving export infrastructure and strengthening institutional arrangements forpromotion of exports. The central thrust of the export policy is to encourage the cretion of exportable surpluses and to expand exports of primary and manufactured goods wih built-in preference for value addition. The production structure is being given an exprt orientation through narrowing the gap between export subsidies and protection in thdomestic market.

An export Action Group has been setup to review the production and assess the export potential of leather goods, carpets, garments, fruits & vegetables and to take appropriate measures in order to increase the competitiveness of Pakistan in these items. A committee on Simplification of procedures has been set up, while another is looking into the rationale of various export incentives. Besides, the basic strategy of encouraging the exporters and manufacturers to produce more quality goods for export is being followed by the Ministry of Commerce in consultation with the Chamber of Commerce and industry and various Exporters' Associations.

Export Promotion Measures

The following policies/ measures continued during 1985-86.

(I) Export Compensatory Rebate Scheme

Export Compensatory Rebate Scheme which was introduced in 1978 is admissible on FOB value of export. With a view to encouraging exports of high value added export items, differential rates have been prescribed for semi-manufactured and manufactured articles.

Basic commodities (except poultry, flowers and fruits) or items involving Compensatory rebate is allowed at a rate of simple manufacturing processes are excluded from the Scheme. Generally, 7½% of the FOB value to semi-manufactured and 12½% to manufactured articles. For textile exports (excluding yarn), a uniform rate of 10% has been prescribed.

Broad categories of items and the rates of compensatory rebates are given hereunder-:

Items	Rate As % of FOB Value
A. Commodities:	
1. Poultry	7½
2. Flowers	7½
3. Fresh Fruits	7½
B. Semi-Manufactures:	
4. Cotton Thread (bleached or dyed)	7½
5. Tyre Cord	7½
6. A. Bleached or dyed and Mercerised cotton thread	7½
B. Zari Thread	7½
C. Acetate yarn	7½
7. Grey Cloth	7½
8. Rexine (Artificial Leather and its products)	7½
9. Bakers yeast, santonin,Diosgenin, Aescin and Mono Ammonium Glycyrribizinate	7½

C. Manufactures:

10.	A. Cotton Textiles (including made-ups) other than yarn	10
	B. Synthetic Textiles (only made-ups)	10
	C. Blended Textiles (including made-ups) but excluding yarn	10
	D. Wooen Textile (including made-ups) but excluding yarn	10
11.	Canvas, Tents, Tarpaulin	10
12.	Carpets & Rugs	
	Hand-knotted	12½
	Machine-made	12½
13.	Leather Manufactures:	12½
	- Gloves	
	- Garments	
	- Footwear (including other than of canvas)	
	- other eather Manufactures	
14.	Engineering Goods:	12½
	- Mechanical	12½
	- Electrical	12½
	- Non-electrical.	12½
15.	Surgical instruments and cutlery	12½
16.	Sports Goods	12½
16.	Sports Goods	12½
17.	Fiber gass & PVC Products	12½
18.	Glass Bottles	12½
19.	Plastic Goods:	
	- Water Coolers	12½
	- Other plastic manufactures	12½
20.	Wooden launches	12½
21.	Marble manufactured products	12½
22.	Cannec fruits	12½

(II) Export Finance Scheme

In order to provide financial assistance to the exporters, an Export Finance Schme was introduced by the State Bank of Pakistan in 1973. Under this Scheme financial assisance is provided to exporters at concessional rates of interest. The scheme operates in twoparts; under part-I export finance is provided on the basis of confirmed irrevocable letters of credit or firm export orders on case to case basis: under part-II export finance limis are given by the banks to the exporters on the basis of their export performance in the previous year. certain amendments have been made in the scheme w.e.f. 25th May, 198. The maximum range of profit for the financing by banks as laid down in the scheme has ince been raised to 6%. The facility of concessionary finance has been revised for a maxmum period of 150 days instead of 180 days. Entitlement for export finance limit has een decided upto 5/12th of the exporter's performance during the year.

The Export Finance Scheme covers all commodities and manufactures except the following:-

1. Raw Cotton.
2. Cotton Yarn.
3. Fish other than frozen and preserved.
4. Mutton and Beef.
5. Petroleum Products.
6. Crude Vegetable Materials.
7. Wool and Animal Hair.
8. Crude Animal Material
9. Food-stuff for Animals.
10. All Grains including Grain Flour.
11. Stone, Sand and Gravel.
12. Waste and Scrap of all kinds.
13. Fertilizer Crude.
14. Oil-seeds, Nuts and Kernels.
15. Pearls and Precious Stones.
16. Jewellery exported under the Entrustment Scheme.
17. Live Animals.
18. Hides and Skins.
19. Leather Wet Blue.
20. Inorganic Elements, Oxides etc.
21. Crude Minerals.
22. Works of Arts and Antiques.
23. All Metals.
24. Fur Skins.
25. Wood in rough or squared.

The Export Credit Guarantee Scheme was established by the Government of Pakistan in 1962 to assist the expansion of the export trade of the country. The Scheme is wholly owned by the Federal Government. Its management is entrusted to the Pakistan Insurance Corporation who issues policies and settles claims on the account of the Federal Government. The guarantees issued by the Scheme are thus government backed and offer fullest security to the guarantee holders.

The Export Credit Guarantee Scheme is designed to give credit guarantees for the purpose of any business connected with the export of goods from Pakistan or for manufacture, treatment or distribution of goods or for rendering of services or other matters conducive to the export trade of Pakistan. This scheme is applicable to all exports from Pakistan and all classes of goods wholly or partly manufactured or processed in Pakistan except raw cotton, food grains etc. The scheme also covers loans and credits granted by commercial banks to exporters for the manufacture or processing of goods to be exported from Pakistan.

(IV) Export Processing Zones

Two export-oriented industrial zones are being set up, one each at Karachi and Lahore, in order to attract foreign investment, speed up flow of modern technology, provide

more job opportunities, raise skill and management standards, and ensure Pakistani exporters a greater access to world markets. Machinery & raw materials imported for use in the exprt processing zones is exempted from import duty.

IMPORT POLICY

The main objectives of the 1985-86 Import Policy are to promote industrialization, to make fuller utilization of existing industrial capacity to modernise agriculture, to provide of grater employment, to make essential goods available on time at reasonable prices and to minimise government control on imports.

Imports are being regulated on the basis of the negative and the restricted lists. Th negative list consists of items whose imports are not allowed on religious and national cosideration or to protect local industry or to restrict luxury imports. The restricted list comprises of items on which there are quota restrictions or whose import is permissible against credit or on barter from specified sources.

Under the restricted list, 28 categories of products are importable by industrial cosumers, 12 items by specific industries, 11 items are subject to specific conditions, while, anther 20 categories of products are importable from specified sources. Import of arms, buter and milk is subject to quantitative restrictions.

The salient features of the Import Policy 1985-86 are given as under:-

Items removed from the Negative List and made importable are:

i) Carbon fibre by hockey sticks manufacturers.

ii) Components of tractor above 20 tons through public sector assemblers only.

iii) Small agricultural tractors of 7-15 H.P. in CBU condition after inclusion in the standardised list of importable tractors.

Following steps have been taken to simplify the regulatory framework:

i) The importer/ exporter would be required to supply only the NTN (National Tax Number)for the purpose of fresh registration/ renewal as against the previous practice of producing evidence in the form of a certificate from the concerned Income Tax Authority to the effect that they have filed income tax returns for the previous assessment year.

ii) The present condition of restricting import licences of industrial consumers from one source has been dispensed with.

iii) For EMR purposes prepatory/ spinning sections and weaving/finishing sections are treated as separate units and entitled to BMR licences upto the prescribed ceiling independently.

iv) The monetary ceiling of Rs. 2.5 million for the import of machinery and millwork by the commercial importers subject to the value restriction of Rs. 0.25 million per unit of machinery or spares has been increased to Rs. 4 million and Rs. 0.50 million respectively.

v) The monetary ceiling of Rs. 0.25 million per unit for the import of green house has been increased to Rs. 1 million.

vi) The aggregate CIF value of Rs. 2000/- per annum for import of bonafide samples of articles without involving any foreign exchange or import authorisation has been raised to Rs. 3000/-.

Import Facilities for Exports

To facilitate production for exports, concessions have been allowed in the Import Policy, to enable producers to get raw materials the import of which is not normally permitted and to import machinery without payment of Customs duty or sales tax. Such facilities are:

i) Raw Material Replenishment: Import of items which are banned or restricted, if required for actual use in the manufacture of goods for export, its import is allowed from world-wide sources against cash upto the specified percentage of the FOB value of exports. Such licences are allowed upon application by the exporter concerned. For the purposes of determining the percentage of items of raw materials required for production of exportable goods, an RMR Committee has been established with the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

ii) Temporary Importation Scheme. Some specified categories of good imported temporarily for export production are exempt from payment of customs duty and sales tax on production of a bank guarantee equal to the amount of customs duty and sales tax otherwise leviable.

iii) Facilities for import of Industrial Plants and Machinery

iv) Machinery Exempt from payment of Customs Duty

v) Facility for Deferred Payment of Customs Duty on Import of machinery

vi) Bonded Warehousing Scheme

CREDIT

Export Finance: Concession under Export Finance Scheme were extended to precious/semi precious stones and pearls in January 1986. Export of ceramic tiles also benefit from this scheme under the "Export-to-Iraq on deferred payment basis" from August 5, 1985.

For exporters of carpets and rugs, a total period of upto 210 days (at pre shipment and/ or post shipment stage) is allowed for repayment, provided shipments are made within 150 days from the drawal of export finance and shipments are made during the financial year 1985-86.

Credit Ceilings. From August 1985 advances made by banking companies to holders of Special National Fund Bonds, are exempt from the per borrower ceiling on advances upto 75% of the face value of the bonds.

Locally Manufactured Machinery: From August 31, 1985 the State Bank participates in the overall profit and loss of banks/ development finance institutions obtaining refinance from the State Bank under the Scheme for financing Locally Manufactured Maninery subject to a maximum profit on annual basis as indicated below:-

		Maximum profit on the refinance on annual basis
i)	Refinarce for local sale of locally manufactured machinery.	5.5%
ii)	Export Sales:	
	a) Pre-shipment refinance	3.0%
	b) Post-shipment refinance	4.5%

The financial institutions make provisional payment of the State Bank's share in their profit on quarterly basis each year at the rates given above.

From October 21, 1985 the Bank while determining the amount of refinance, (under the Scheme for Financing Locally Manufactured Machinery), will discount the invoice value as under:-

i) in cases where the importer is not required to pay interest separately from the invoice amount, at the rate of 7% p.a., which is the minimum return prescribed for post-shipment finance under the Scheme;

ii) in cases where the importer is required to pay interest at a rate of less than 7% p.a., separately from the invoice amount, at the rate of the difference between 7% p.a., and that to be paid separately by the importers;

iii) in cases where the importer has to pay interest separately from the invoice amount at a rate of 7% p.a., or more, the invoice amount shall not be discounted for the purposes of determining the refinance entitlement under the Scheme.

The Nationa Development Leasing Corporation was also approved by the State Bak as Development Finance Institution under the Scheme for Financing Locally Manufactued Machinery (local sales). This raises number of approved development finance institutions would increase to ten.

On December 19, 1985 three nationalised commercial banks i.e. Habib Bank Limited, United Bank Limited and Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd., were also approved by th State Bank to participate in the Scheme for Financing Locally Manufactured Machinery (Local sales) on their own.

PLS Return: While calculating PLS return on saving bank accounts at the end of the half year, banks are to give benefit of the return declared for a half year with effect from the first day of the succeeding half year when calculating return for the aforesaid succeeding half year. Banks/ DFIs can declare provisional return/ profit for the Ist half year to its PLS depositors subject to adjustment when the rates of return are cleared by the State Bank.

From January 16, 1986 the following procedure is followed by the banks/ DFIs while calculating rates of profit on various types of PLS liabilities:-

i) In the first instance, the rates of return payable on refinance/finances of the nature mentioned above are calculated according to the normal formula as laid down in BCD Circular No. 34 of November 26, 1984. If the rates of return so calculated on the refinances/ finances under reference exceed the maximum stipulated rates of return the excess amount distributed proportionately on the amounts of return payable on the remaining items.

ii) In case the rates of return payable on the refinances/ finances under reference works out to be less than the maximum rates of profit thereon prescribed/ already agreed upon, then no recalculation of the rates of return is needed.

Bank Guarantee Policy

State Bank had directed banks not to participate or guarantee in any way in any loan or advance being guaranteed in Pakistan to a borrower by a non-banker. However, these restrictions did not apply to PICIC, ICP, NIT and NDFC. Subsequently, the Bankers Equity, SBFC, EPF, Pak-Kuwait Investment Co., Pak-Libya Holding Co., Saudi-Pak, HBFC and the NDLC were also excluded from this restriction.

From January 30, 1983 banks could issue guarantees on behalf of their constituents backed by any tangible security. From February 25, 1986 exemption is allowed from the aforesaid requirement guarantees issued to Pakistani firms and companies functioning in Pakistan against guarantees received from banks functioning abroad.

From March 30, 1986 clean advances or advances secured by guarantees are permissible upto a maximum amount of Rs. 25,000/- to any one party for a maximum period of two years. In the case of agricultural Loans by Commercial Banks loans against guarantees/ sureties can now be granted upto a maximum amount of Rs. 40,000/-.

CAPITAL MARKET

Following important measures were taken for expanding and strengthening the capital market in Pakistan in the 1985-86 budget.

1) Reduction in the corporate tax for listed companies from 50% to 40%, whereas privately held companies as taxed at 55%.

2) Income tax exemption on dividends paid by listed companies;

3) Disinvestment of Rs. 2 billion in shares of public sector companies which would expand the supply of shares by about 10% and

4) Bearer National Fund Bonds, on redumption are saleable on stock exchinge.

REVENUE MEASURES (1985-86)

A Nationa Taxation Reforms Commission was set up by the Government to eview the entire taxation system in detail and formulate recommendations from the point of view of resources mobilization, economic and social equity and simplicity of law, administration and procedures. The Government also decided to set up National Finance Commission for the allocation of financial resources and financial responsibilities between the Federation and the Provinces.

In order to improve the efficiency of Railways and to bring about a balance between their cost and tariff, Railway fares were increased by 15 percent. Prices of petroleum products were increased by 10 percent. A 5 percent " Iqra Surcharge" on imports expected to yield Rs 4.68 billion would be used for special program in rural development and education. Price of Gas for commercial and industrial consumers was increased, on average by 50 percent.

Black money was converted in to white money through Special National Fund Bonds. This scheme was expected to bring the exchequer about Rs 3 billion. In addition, to promote savings Government also issued Bearer National Fund Bonds and Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificates. Each was expected to yield Rs 1.00 billion to the treasury. The disinvestment of shares in public sector undertaking was expected to provide Rs 2.0 billion to the Government.

Pakistani workers abroad were allowed to bring all their wealth to Pakistan. Such wealth is exempted from wealth tax for 6 years. Conversions of such wealth into property, shares etc. is freely permitted.

Important changes in income tax were introduced. Personal allowances were raised from Rs 18,000 to Rs 24,000 and marginal tax rates were reduced substantially for all income groups.

Incentives for Industrial Investment

The 1985-86 budget is lined and coordinated with the new Industrial Policy Statement. The budget has taken cognizance of the achievements in the industrial sector during the last eight years and has offered a package of incentives, concessions and tariff rationalization in order to maintain the tempo of investment and to continue with Government's Policy of liberalization in the industrial sector. The new Policy package has addressed itself to.

i) encouragement of investment in the backward areas;

ii) rationalization of tariff structure to encourage local production and to remove anomalies which hitherto gave comparative advantage to the imported products; and

iii) encourage investment in industries involving highly sophisticated technology. Such industries have been classified as pioneer and special incentives provided to them.

Industrial Production

The Government took the following steps for boosting production and improving capacity utilization:

i) Liberalisation of Import Policy and increasing number of industrial raw materials on the Free List.

ii) Elimination/substantial reduction in margin requirements for import of raw materials, spares and equipment for use in the manufacture of machinery.

iii) For balancing, modernization and replacement of obsolete machinery, the industrial units have been allowed the facility of cash licensing upto Rs 5 million.

Agricultural Sector

Procurement/support prices of wheat, paddy, seed cotton, potato, sunflower, soyabean and safflower for the 1985-86 crops have been raised. The prices are given as under:

Commodities	1984-85	1985-86
	(Rs per 40 kgs)	
Wheat	70.00	80.00
Paddy		
Basmati	90.00	93.00
Irri-6 (F.A.Q)	51.00	83.00
Seed Cottn		
Desi	169.50	173.50
AC-134, NT	181.00	185.00
B-557,149-F	189.00	193.00
Potato	40.50	42.00
Sunflower	150.00	170.00
Soyabean	140.00	160.00
Safflower	125.00	140.00

Price of sugarcane has also been raised by Rs 2 per 37.324 kgs but would be applicable for the 1986-87 crop. The government has decided to replace monoply procurement scheme of paddy by voluntary procurement from the next crop.

The limit of interest free loans has been raised from Rs 6,000 to 10,000 during 1985-86.

Subsidy on installation of tubewells has been doubled.

Price of nitrogenous fertilizer has been decontrolled whereas an increase of 10 percent in case of DAP and 25 percent increase in case of SOP fertilizer price has been made.

Monitoing of the Annual Plan Targets.

The Annexure broadly gives the physical targets and achievement for the Annual Plan 1985-86 for various sectors of the economy. During the year 1985-86, the growthin the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been 7.5 percent against the target of 6.b percen. The growth in agriculture, small scale manufacturing, other commodity sectors and service sectors was also highe compared to the respective targets. The only shortfall was in large sale manufacturing.

GDP and Sectoral Growth Rates (percentage)

	1985-86 Targets	1985-86 Revised	1986-87 Targets
1. Agriculture	5.3	6.5	5.9
Major crops	5.5	7.1	5.5
Minor crops	4.3	4.b	5.1
Others	5.5	6.4	6.8
2. Large Scale Manufacturing	8.8	7.8	8.0
3. Other Commodity Secors	6.3	11.0	8.5
4. Total Commodity Secors	6.7	7.9	7.2
5. Services Sector	6.3	7.0	6.4
GDP	6.5	7.5	6.8

Agriculture

Growth of the agriculture sector during the year has exceeded the target. The targets have been surpassed in all the sub-sectors i.e. major crops, minor crops and others. The production of cotton was higher compared to target by 36.5 percent and that of wheat by 2.3 percent. Table 1 shows the targets for 1985-86, achievement, and targets for 1986-87. However, shortfall have been observed in case of rice, maize and sugarcane.

Table 1

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Agriculture Sector

Items	Unit	Targets 1985-86	Expected Achieve-ments	Excess+ Short-fall - (%)	Targets 1986-87
I. CROP PRODUCTION					
(a) Wheat	000 Tonnes	13,200	13,500	2.3	13,800
(b) Rice	000 Tonnes	3647	3,051	-16.3	3,450
(c) Maize	000 Tonnes	1035	1,009	- 2.5	1,039
(d) Sugarcane	000 Tonnes	34000	26,769	-21.3	32,140
(e) Cotton	000 bales of 375 lbs	5200	7,100	36.5	7,200
II. GOVERNMENT STORAGES (Addition)	Mln Tonnes	0.47	0.25	-46.8	
III. LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION					
(a) Milk Production	Mln Tonnes	11.4	11.4	0	
Available for consumption	Mln Tonnes	9.3	9.3	0	
(b) Meat	000 Tonnes	1153	1153	0	
i. Beaf	000 Tonnes	543	543	0	
ii. Mutton	000 Tonnes	496	496	0	
iii. Poultry Meat	000 Tonnes	114	114	0	
(c) Eggs	Million(Nos)	4629	4629	0	
(d) Wool	000 Tonnes	50	50	0	
(e) Hides	Million No.	5.45	5.45	0	
(f) Skins	Million No.	31.8	31.8	0	
IV. FORESTRY PRODUCTION					
(a) Timber	000 Cm	300	300	-	
(b) Fuel Wood	000 Cm	454	454	-	

Source: Planning Division.

Manufaturing

The growth of the manufacturing sector remained behind the target mainly because of fall in the production of the most of the major industries such as sugar, vegetable ghee, cotton yarn and cloth, fertilizers, cement and mild steel products. Table 2 gives targets and achievements in the manufacturing sector.

Table 2

Production Target/Achievements: 1985-86
Manufacturing Sector

I. Items	Units	Targets 1985-86	Expected Estimates 1985-86	Excess(+) Short-fall(-) (%)	Targets 1986-87
. Whie Sugar	000 Tonnes	1390	1146	- 17.6	1,360
. Vegtable Ghee	000 Tonnes	728	660	- 9.3	695
. Cigarette	Billion Nos.	40	41.7	4.3	43.7
. Coton Yarn	Million Kgs.	515	471	- 8.5	497
. Coton Cloth (Mil Sector)	Mln Sq. Mtr.	286	259	- 9.4	268
. Papr & Paper Boad	000 Tonnes	124	127	2.4	-
. Sod Ash	000 Tonnes	142	125	- 12.0	134
. Cautic Soda	000 Tonnes	42	55	31.0	60
. Nitrgenous and Phophatic Ferilizer	000 Nutrient Tonnes	1170 5800	1118 5741	- 4.4 - 1.0	1,146 6,330
0. Cement	000 Tonnes	840	729	- 13.2	790
1. Mil Steel Products	000 Tonnes	38	..	..	..
2. Polyester	000 Tonnes	800	..	..	..
3. Iron and Steel					
(a) Billets	000 Tonnes	295	307.2	4.5	400
(b) Hot Rolled Sheets	000 Tonnes	270	340.5	26.1	536
(c) Cold Rolled Sheets	000Tonnes	65	..	..	..
(d) Galvanised Sheets	000 Tonnes	74	..	..	..
(e) Structural/ Formed Section	000 Tonnes	96	..	..	..

Minerals

Minerals sector is relatively small sector of the economy. Its performance during the year has been satisfactory as all the targets of production of major minerals are expected to be achieved. Table 3 shows the achievement of targets for the mineral sector.

Table 3

Production Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Minerals

Items	Unit	Targets	Expected achieve-ments	Excess(+) Shortfall(-) (%)
Coal	000 Tonnes	2740	2740	0
Rock Salt	000 Tonnes	636	636	0
Gypsum	000 Tonnes	527	527	0
Limestone	000 Tonnes	6900	6900	0
Byrite	000 Tonnes	57	57	0
Silica Sand	000 Tonnes	..	..	0
Gem Stones	Million Rs.	300	300	0

Source: Planning Division.

.. not available.

Wter

In view of the large agriculture sector, supply of sufficient irrigation water has grat importance. Every year in addition to augmenting of the supply of irrigation water, masures are taken for protecting land from floods and water logging and also for improvemnt of water courses to check wastage of water. The achievements of the 1985-86 targets ar given in table 4.

Table 4

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Water Sector

Items	Unit	Targets	Expected achieve-ments	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
1 New Cropped Area	(M.A.)	2.00	2.00	0
2 Additional Area Protected	(M.A.)	1.08	1.08	0
3 SCARP Tubewells (i) New	(Non)	293	293	0
(ii) Replacement	(Nos)	130	130	0
4 Surface Drains	(Mcft)	572.3	572.3	0
5 Flood Control E/W	(Mcft)	161.0	161.0	0
6 Water Course Improvement: (i) Regular	(Nos)	809	809	0
(ii) Land Levelling	Acres	13250	13250	0

1.A. Million Acres.

Power

Supply of sufficient energy is one of the priority sectors in the planning. Electricity power is the major source of energy in the country and persistent efforts are under way to increase its generation and distribution. Village electrification is also being given greater emphasis. Performance in this sector during 1985-86 is given in table 5.

Table 5

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Power Sector

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Targets	Achievements	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
1.	Energy Generation (WAPDA)	GWH	21631*	21347	-1.3
2.	Installed Capacity (WAPDA)	MW	4949	4981	0.6
3.	No. of Consumers		377000	377000	0
	(a) Domestic & Commercial	Nos.	5,300	5,300	0
	(b) Industrial	Nos.	4,100	4,100	0
4.	No. of Villages Electrified:				
	(i) WAPDA	Nos.	2500	2500	0
	(ii) AK/NA/FATA	Nos.	500	150	70.0

* Excludes import from KESC equal to 290 GWH in 1985-86.

Fuls

Fuels programme covers both exploration and production of oil and natural gas Oil and gas together account for roughly 80 percent of the total energy supply. The exploration and development of oil and gas is done mainly by the OGDC. The Annual Plan envisaged work to be done on 22 wells by OGDC which succeeded in doing so on 29 of them. Performance has been more than satisfactory in the case of survey work. The achievement in oil production however remained behind target.

Table 6

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86

Fuels

Sl No.	Items	Unit	Targets	Estimated Achievements	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
	O.G.D.C.				
1.	Seismic Survey	Kilo-Metre	3000	3500	-
2.	Geological Survey	Kilo-Metre	1050	1562	48.8
3.	Gas Production	MMCFD	87	72	- 17.2
4.	No. of Wells on which work was done	Number			
	(a) Exploratory	"	7	10	42.9
	(b) Appraisal	"	15	19	26.7
	(c) Development	"			
5.	Oil Production	US Barrels per day	7884	6707	- 14.9

Source: Planning Division.

Health

In Health sector, 1456 hospital beds were added. The number of additional rural health centres was 48 and basic health units was 295. Four thousand doctors, 980 nurses and 4570 paramedics were also added to the health personnels. The achievement of Annual Plan 1985-86 targets is given in Table 7.

Table 7

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Health Sector

Items	Unit	Targets	Likely Achiev-ments	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
A. Accelerated Health Programme				
1. Poly-immunization	Million No.	4.0	4.0	0
2. Training of Traditional Birth Attendants(TABS)	No.	4200	4200	0
3. Oral Rehydration salts	Million Pkts.	10.00	10.00	0
B. Physical Infrastructure				
1. Hospital beds	No.	2332	1456	- 37.6
2. Rural Health Centres	No.	38	48	26.3
3. Basic Health Units/MCH Centres/ Dispensaries	No.	370	295	- 20.3
C. Health Manpower				
1. Doctors	No.	4200	4000	- 4.8
2. Nurses	No.	1050	980	- 6.7
3. Paramedics	No.	4805	4570	- 4.9

Source: Planning Division.

Soci: Welfare

Social welfare programmes are important in the sense that they primarily concern with the welfare of the special groups of the society, e.g., blind, deaf, mute, physically handcapped and destitute persons. Moreover, they undertake programmes which promote geneal welfare of the masses, such as women and children welfare programmes.

The performance of the social welfare programmes during 1985-86 has been extremely poor. In majority of the areas achievements lagged behind the targets significarly.

Table 8

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Social Welfare

	:ems	Unit	Targets	Expected achiev-ments	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
1	pecial Education nd Rehabilitation ervices for the)isabled	School/ Institu-tion	34	21	- 38.2
2.	ocial Welfare ervices	Field Training Courses/ Services Centres	53	34	- 35.8
3.	romotion of oluntary ocial Welfare ervices	Added Agencies	220	220	0
4.	taff Welfare ervices	Buildings	3	5	66.7

Transport and communication sector was allocated an amount of Rs. 4887 million for development programme during the year. The programme included the expansion of T&T net work, improvement of railways and other facilities. Performance during the year shows that physical targets have been achieved fully. These are given in table 9.

Table 9

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Transport and Communications

Items	Targets	Likely Achievements	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
T & T			
New Telephones Lines	60,000	60,000	0
Trunk Position(Nos)	50	50	0
Post Offices			
1. Operational Buildings(Nos)	50	50	0
2. Staff quarters	185	185	0
Railways			
1. Track Rehabilitation			
(a) Complete Track Renewal (Kms)	100	100	0
(b) Sleeper Renewals (Kms)	55	55	0
(c) Rail Renewal (Kms)	25	25	0
2. Locomotives			
(a) New Procurement(Nos)	30	30	0
(b) Rehabilitation(Nos)	9	9	0
3. Passenger Carriages(Nos)	125	125	0
4. Hopper Wagons(Nos)	35	35	0

Source: Planning Division.

Physial Planning and Housing

The programmes in the physical planning and housing sector are mainly concerned with the development of residential plots, office buildings, water supply and sewerage facilities. The achievement during 1985-86 for almost all the items of the sector was blow targets except urban residential plots. The achievements in this sector are given in table 10.

Table 10

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Physical Planning and Housing

Item	Unit	Targets	Expected Achieve-ment	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
1. Uban Residential Plots	Nos.	100,000	130,000	30.00
2. Uban Water Supply	(Addl.Pop. to be ser-ved- Mln)	3.000	1.160	- 61.3
3. Uban Sewerage/ Eainage	Do.	1.000	0.50	- 50.0
4. Rural Water Supply	Do.	2.000	1.40	- 30.0
5. Rural Sanitation	Do.	0.500	0.20	- 60.0
6. Gvernment Servants Husing	Nos.	2.500	..	..
7. Gvernment Offices/ uildings	Million Sq.ft.	1.500	..	..
8. Iprovement of atchi abadies	000 Nos.	..	0.420	..

Source: Planning Division.

Education

In view of the poor literacy level in the country, the Annual Plan is making greater allocations for implementing comprehensive programmes for improving the quantity and quality of the educational system. Though performance has remained behind targets in most of the programmes, yet, the achievements have been impressive as given in table 11.

Table 11

Targets and Achievements: 1985-86
Education and Training

Sub-Sector	Targets	Estimated achieve-ment	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
A. PRIMARY EDUCATION			
1. Opening of Mosque Schools	2800	3020	7.9
2. Opening of Primary Schools	2593	2350	9.4
3. Consolidation and Improvement of primary schools	2471	2471	0
4. Additional enrolment at primary level (in 000s)		350	
B. SECONDARY EDUCATION			
1. Upgradation of			
i. Primary schools	809	734	- 9.3
ii. Middle schools	410	350	- 14.6
2. Estt. of new high schools	18	18	0
3. Consolidation and Improvement of secondary schools	558	505	- 9.5

RuralDevelopment

Rural Development is being given greater emphasis to improve quality of life in the rral areas. The programme includes village electrification, water supply for drinking purpees, rural sanitation, rural roads, health and communication. A sum of Rs. 153 million has ben spent during the year 1985-86. The achievement made during the year are given in table 2.

Table 12

Targets/Achievements: 1985-86
Rural Development

Items	Unit	Targets	Expected achievements	Excess(+)/ Shortfall(-) (%)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT				
1. Village Electrification	No of Villages	3000	2650	- 11.7
2. Water Supply	Additional population served in million.	2.00	1.40	- 30.0
3. Rural Sanitation	(Do)	0.50	0.20	- 60.0
4. Rural Roads	(K.M)	1812	..	-
5. Rural Health Centres	No. of Centres R.H.C./ B.H.U.	408	343	- 15.9
6. Telephones	Installed	7090	5,000	- 29.5

STATISTICS

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Population

TABLE 1.1

POPULATION

Yr (Jan 1)	Popula-tion (mln)	Age 10 Years & Above: Crude Activity Rate* (%)	Civilian Labour Force	Employed: Total	Agricul-ture (%)	Mining & Manufac-turing(%)	Age 15-64: Labour Force Partici-pation Rate(%)	Crude Birth Rate (. . . per	Crude Death Rate 1000 persons . . .)	Infant Mortali-ty Rate	Life Expectancy At Birth (Years): Male	Female	Acal Grith of bu-lain
19	16.58	34.80	5.77	..	..	..	..	46.0	44.4	..	..	..	..
19	19.38	34.10	6.61	..	..	..	..	48.0	42.6	..	..	..	58
19	21.11	33.30	7.03	..	..	..	..	49.0	48.6	..	..	..	36
19	23.54	31.80	7.49	..	59.70	..	..	46.0	36.3	..	..	..	10
19	28.28	31.30	8.85	..	..	..	..	45.0	31.2	..	..	..	35
11	36.18	30.70	11.11	..	66.00	9.60	..	..	..	..	33.8	..	78
11	46.20	32.36	14.95	14.67	59.30	13.43	54.1	..	..	131	38.7	..	80
12	47.53	32.44	15.42	15.18	59.85	13.89	..	45.0	17.0	136	51.5	48.6	80
13	48.90	32.52	15.90	15.70	60.40	14.36	..	42.0	16.0	136	51.5	48.6	90
14	50.31	32.60	16.40	16.24	58.80	14.85	54.4	42.0	15.0	136	51.5	48.6	90
15	51.76	32.18	16.65	16.47	58.60	15.36	..	42.0	15.0	136	51.5	48.6	90
16	53.26	31.76	16.91	16.70	53.29	15.88	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
17	54.79	31.35	17.17	16.93	53.37	16.42	..	..	..	121	..	..	90
18	57.37	30.94	17.44	17.17	56.88	15.80	..	..	..	124	52.9	51.8	90
19	58.00	30.53	17.71	17.40	55.79	15.66	49.7	..	..	111	52.9	51.8	90
10	59.70	30.34	18.11	17.75	57.03	15.57	51.6	..	..	108	52.9	51.8	90
11	61.49	30.41	18.70	18.37	57.58	15.25	51.7	..	..	106	52.9	51.8	90
12	65.34	29.90	19.54	18.55	57.32	12.92	52.0	..	..	..	..	..	10
13	65.89	29.77	19.62	19.24	56.47	13.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
14	67.90	29.63	20.12	19.76	55.62	13.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
15	69.98	29.50	20.64	20.30	54.80	13.78	50.4	..	..	..	..	..	10
16	72.12	29.87	21.54	21.08	54.25	13.99	..	42.8	11.5	87	59.0	59.2	10
17	74.33	30.25	22.48	21.89	53.71	14.21	..	40.6	10.7	100	59.0	59.2	10
18	76.60	30.63	23.46	22.73	53.17	14.44	..	40.9	10.1	95	59.0	59.2	10
19	78.94	31.02	24.49	23.62	52.65	14.66	51.5	41.6	9.6	95	..	..	10
30	81.36	30.81	25.07	24.15	52.69	14.37	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
31	83.84	30.60	25.66	24.70	52.69	14.09	44.9	..	..	..	..	..	10
32	86.44	30.39	26.27	25.27	52.71	13.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
33	89.12	30.19	26.91	25.85	52.73	13.54	51.0	..	..	..	..	..	10
34	91.88	30.19	27.74	26.66	52.75	13.27	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
35	94.73	30.19	28.60	27.48	52.77	13.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
36	97.67	30.19	29.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.iot available.

Sources: (1) Population: —(i) Population Census Organisation.
—(ii) From 1951 onward, Planning Commission estiites.

(2) Crude Activity Rate: —(i) Labour Force Surveys for the year 1963-64, 68-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, 1971-72, 1974-75 and 19183.
—(ii) Census of Pakistan 1951 and Population Cen: of Pakistan 1961.

(3) Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate: —(i) Kingsley Davis, **The Population of India and Patan** Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University ess, 1951 pages 36, 69, for the years 1901-41.
—(ii) Federal Bureau of Statistics for 1962 onward.ased on longitudinal registration).

(4) Infant Mortality Rate: —Federal Bureau of Statistics.

Crude Activity Rate is the proportion of labour force (age 10 years and above) in the total population. This is commonly called labouorce particip aon rate (LFPR) in official dcuments, but LFPR is more correctly defined as labour force 'age 10 years and above' as pportion of ppulation 'age 10 years & abov'.

TABLE 1.2

POPULATION BY SEX AND RURAL/URBAN AREAS

(In thousands)

Census	Inter-censal Period (years)	All Areas	Rural Areas	Urban Areas	Male	Female
1901		16,576	14,957	1,619	9,000	7,609
1911	10.000	19,382	17,693	1,689	10,600	8,800
1921	10.000	21,109	19,051	2,058	11,700	9,400
1931	10.000	23,542	20,773	2,769	12,900	10,600
1941	10.000	28,282	24,267	4,015	15,400	12 900
1951	10.000	33,780	27,761	6,019	18,200	15,600
1961	10.000	42,880	33,226	9,654	23,000	19,900
1972	11.625	65,309	48,716	16,593	34,400	30,500
1981	8.458	84,254	60,412	23,842	44,232	40,021

Source: Population Census Organization.

. not applicable.

Note: All censuses were conducted in February, except 1961 and 1981, which were in March, and 1972, which was in October.

TABLE 1.3

POPULATION BY SEX, URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 1972 and 1981 CENSUS

(In thousands)

Region/ Province	Population									Density (Psq.)
	Total			Urban			Rural			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
				1972 CENSUS						
PKISTAN	65,309	34,833	30,476	16,594	9,027	7,567	48,715	25,806	22,909	32
Isnabad	235	130	105	77	46	31	158	84	74	39
Pjab	37,610	20,211	17,399	9,183	4,977	4,206	28,427	15,234	13,193	33
Sd	14,156	7,574	6,582	5,726	3,131	2,595	8,430	4,443	3,987	00
NFP	8,389	4,363	4,026	1,196	647	549	7,193	3,716	3,477	13
Bjchistan	2,428	1,289	1,139	399	218	181	2,029	1,071	958	7
FTA	2,491	1,266	1,225	13	8	5	2,478	1,258	1,220	32
				1981 CENSUS						
PKISTAN	84,253	44,232	40,021	23,840	12,766	11,074	60,413	31,466	28,947	00
Isnabad	340	185	155	204	113	91	136	72	64	76
Pjab	47,292	24,860	22,432	13,051	6,951	6,100	34,241	17,909	16,332	30
Sd	19,029	9,999	9,030	8,243	4,433	3,810	10,786	5,566	5,220	35
NFP	11,061	5,761	5,300	1,665	898	767	9,396	4,863	4,533	48
Bjchistan	4,332	2,284	2,048	677	371	306	3,655	1,913	1,712	12
FTA	2,199	1,143	1,056	.	.	.	2,199	1,143	1,056	81

.ot applicale.

Source: Population Census Drgantion.

TABLE 1.4

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 1981 CENSUS

(In thousands)

Age (in years)	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
All ages	84,254	44,233	40,021	23,842	12,767	11,074	60,412	31,466	28,947
0– 4	12,949	6,334	6,614	3,579	1,813	1,766	9,369	4,521	4,848
5– 9	13,485	7,003	6,482	3,552	1,839	1,713	9,934	5,165	4,767
10–14	11,083	6,055	5,029	3,120	1,653	1,467	7,964	4,402	3,562
15–19	7,947	4,328	3,620	2,540	1,365	1,175	5,407	2,963	2,444
20–24	6,560	3,358	3,202	2,108	1,159	950	4,452	2,199	2,253
25–29	5,606	2,971	2,635	1,719	944	776	3,886	2,027	1,860
30–34	4,731	2,449	2,282	1,391	757	634	3,340	1,692	1,648
35–39	4,301	2,173	2,128	1,276	668	608	3,025	1,504	1,520
40–44	3,958	1,986	1,972	1,132	606	526	2,827	1,380	1,446
45–49	3,147	1,650	1,497	882	4,810	392	2,265	1,160	1,105
50–54	3,029	1,675	1,354	796	459	337	2,233	1,215	1,018
55–59	1,641	879	762	424	242	182	1,217	637	579
60–64	2,256	1,327	929	549	327	222	1,707	1,000	707
65–69	1,003	567	436	232	135	97	770	432	339
70–74	1 175	688	487	261	152	109	914	536	378
75 and Above	1,383	792	592	281	160	121	1,103	632	471

Source: Population Census Organization.

TABLE 1.5

LITERACY RATIOS OF POPULATION BY SEX, REGION AND URBAN/RURAL AREAS, 1981 AND 1972 CENSUS

Sex	Total			Urban			Rural		
	1981		1972	1981		1972	1981		1972
	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	15 Years & Above	10 Years & Above	10 Years & Above
RKISTAN									
Both Sexes	26.2	26.2	21.7	47.4	47.1	41.5	17.2	17.3	14.3
Male	36.0	35.1	30.2	56.9	55.3	49.9	26.6	26.2	22.6
Female	15.2	16.0	11.6	35.9	37.3	30.9	6.8	7.3	4.7
ILAMABAD									
Both Sexes	..	51.8	40.1	..	63.3	67.3	..	33.8	26.5
Male	..	63.1	53.2	..	71.3	72.7	..	49.6	41.8
Female	..	37.5	22.7	..	52.7	58.2	..	15.9	8.3
UNJAB									
Both Sexes	27.3	27.4	20.7	47.2	46.7	38.9	19.6	20.0	14.7
Male	37.5	36.8	29.1	57.2	55.2	47.8	29.7	29.6	22.9
Female	15.9	16.8	10.7	35.4	36.7	28.0	8.6	9.4	5.2
SIND									
Both Sexes	31.2	31.5	30.2	50.5	50.8	47.4	15.3	15.6	17.6
Male	40.4	39.7	39.1	58.6	57.8	54.5	24.7	24.5	27.5
Female	20.4	21.6	19.2	40.4	42.2	38.4	4.7	5.2	5.8
WFP									
Both Sexes	17.3	16.7	14.5	37.1	35.8	33.7	13.6	13.2	11.0
Male	27.5	25.9	23.1	49.7	47.0	44.7	22.8	21.7	19.0
Female	6.3	6.5	4.7	21.3	21.9	19.9	7.7	3.8	2.2
ALUCHISTAN									
Both Sexes	10.9	10.3	10.1	33.4	32.2	32.2	6.4	6.2	5.6
Male	16.4	15.2	14.8	40.3	42.4	42.4	10.4	9.8	9.2
Female	4.2	4.3	4.2	17.9	18.5	19.2	2.0	1.8	1.2
ATA									
Both Sexes	..	6.4	4.9	..	.	..	..	6.4	..
Male	..	10.9	..	..	.	..	..	10.9	..
Female	..	0.8	..	..	.	..	..	0.8	..

ATA: Federally Administered Tribal Areas.
not available.
not applicable.

Source: Population Census Organization.

TABLE 1.6

POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY ACTIVITY, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1981 CENSUS

(In thousands)

Age Group and Sex	Total	Working	Looking for Work	House-keeping	Students	Others
			ALL AREAS			
Both Sexes	56,339	21,925	702	24,064	4,506	5,142
10–14 Years	10,803	2,010	184	3,931	2,724	1,955
15–19 Years	7,763	2,558	163	3,066	1,316	660
20–24 Years	6,228	2,508	103	2,764	332	522
25–29 Years	5,479	2,516	62	2,472	86	344
30–34 Years	4,617	2,158	38	2,146	39	237
35–39 Years	4,197	1,986	29	2,009	9	164
40–44 Years	3,865	1,833	25	1,867	–	140
45–49 Years	3,076	1,532	20	1,426	–	98
50–54 Years	2,966	1,528	20	1,286	–	132
55–59 Years	1,611	785	10	734	–	83
60 Years & Above	5,734	2,514	50	2,363	–	807
Male	30,078	21,152	639	–	3,149	5,138
10–14 Years	5,857	1,871	164	–	1,867	1,955
15–19 Years	4,193	2,445	153	–	934	660
20–24 Years	3,270	2,406	96	–	246	522
25–29 Years	2,891	2,425	58	–	66	343
30–34 Years	2,388	2,088	36	–	29	236
35–39 Years	2,121	1,924	27	–	6	164
40–44 Years	1,937	1,775	22	–	–	140
45–49 Years	1,610	1,494	18	–	–	98
50–54 Years	1,638	1,489	18	–	–	132
55–59 Years	860	769	8	–	–	82
60 Years & Above	3,314	2,466	41	–	–	806
Female	26,261	772	63	24,064	1,357	5
10–14 Years	4,946	139	20	3,931	856	–
15–19 Years	3,571	112	10	3,066	382	–
20–24 Years	2,958	101	7	2,764	86	1
25–29 Years	2,598	91	4	2,472	20	1
30–34 Years	2,229	70	2	2,146	11	1
35–39 Years	2,077	62	2	2,009	3	–
40–44 Years	1,928	57	2	1,867	–	–
45–49 Years	1,466	38	2	1,426	–	–
50–54 Years	1,328	39	2	1,286	–	–
55–59 Years	751	16	2	734	–	–
60 Years & Above	2,420	48	9	2,363	–	–

(Contd.)

– nil (or less than 500)

TABLE 1.6

POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY ACTIVITY, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1981 CENSUS

(..Contd.) (In thousands)

Age Group and Sex	Total	Working	Looking for Work	House-keeping	Students	Others
			URBAN AREAS			
Both Sexes	16,711	5,728	315	6,310	2,517	1,841
10–14 Years	3,119	239	76	843	1,402	559
15–19 Years	2,540	596	84	833	797	231
20–24 Years	2,108	773	55	834	231	215
25–29 Years	1,719	763	29	717	56	154
30–34 Years	1,391	651	17	595	24	105
35–39 Years	1,276	606	11	577	6	76
40–44 Years	1,132	560	10	502	–	60
45–49 Years	882	455	8	376	–	43
50–54 Years	796	409	7	322	–	58
55 -59 Years	424	206	4	176	–	39
60 Years & Above	1,323	472	16	533	–	302
Male	9,115	5,481	293	–	1,503	1,839
10–14 Years	1,653	224	70	–	800	559
15–19 Years	1,365	571	79	–	484	231
20–24 Years	1,159	733	51	–	159	215
25–29 Years	944	723	27	–	41	153
30–34 Years	757	621	16	–	16	104
35–39 Years	668	579	10	–	4	75
40–49 Years	490	440	7	–	–	43
50–54 Years	459	396	6	–	–	57
55–59 Years	242	200	4	–	–	39
60 Years & Above	773	457	14	–	–	302
Fmale	7,596	247	22	6,310	1,014	3
10–14 Years	1,467	15	6	843	602	–
15–19 Years	1,175	24	4	833	314	–
20–24 Years	950	40	4	834	72	–
25–29 Years	776	40	2	717	16	1
30–34 Years	634	30	1	595	8	–
35–39 Years	608	27	1	577	2	–
40–44 Years	526	23	1	502	–	–
45–49 Years	392	15	–	376	–	–
50–54 Years	337	13	1	322	–	–
55–59 Years	182	60	–	176	–	–
60 Years & Above	550	14	2	533	–	–

-nil (or less than 500) (Contd.)

TABLE 1.6

POPULATION (10 YEARS AND ABOVE) BY ACTIVITY, SEX AND AGE GROUP, 1981 CENSUS

(In thousands)

(... Contd.)

Age Group and Sex	Total	Working	Looking for Work	House-keeping	Students	Others
			RURAL AREAS			
Both Sexes	39,628	16,197	386	17,754	1,990	3,300
10–14 Years	7,684	1,770	108	3,088	1,322	1,396
15–19 Years	5,223	1,962	79	2,233	519	429
20–24 Years	4,119	1,735	47	1,930	101	307
25–29 Years	3,760	1,753	33	1,754	30	190
30–34 Years	3,226	1,507	21	1,551	15	132
35–39 Years	2,922	1,380	18	1,432	3	88
40–44 Years	2,733	1,272	15	1,365	–	81
45–49 Years	2,194	1,077	12	1,050	–	55
50–54 Years	2,170	1,119	13	964	–	74
55–59 Years	1,187	579	6	558	–	44
60 Years & Above	4,410	2,042	35	1,830	–	504
Male	20,963	15,671	346	–	1,646	3,299
10–14 Years	4,203	1,647	93	–	1,068	1,396
15–19 Years	2,828	1,874	74	–	451	429
20–24 Years	2,111	1,673	44	–	87	307
25–29 Years	1,948	1,702	31	–	26	190
30–34 Years	1,631	1,468	20	–	12	132
35–39 Years	1,453	1,345	16	–	3	88
40–44 Years	1,332	1,238	13	–	–	80
45–49 Years	1,121	1,054	11	–	–	55
50–54 Years	1,179	1,093	11	–	–	74
55–59 Years	618	569	5	–	–	44
60 Years & Above	2,540	2,009	28	–	–	504
Female	18,665	525	41	17,754	343	2
10–14 Years	3,480	124	15	3,088	254	–
15–19 Years	2,395	88	5	2,233	68	–
20–24 Years	2,008	61	3	1,930	14	–
25–29 Years	1,812	51	2	1,754	4	–
30–34 Years	1,595	40	1	1,551	3	–
35–39 Years	1,469	35	1	1,432	1	–
40–44 Years	1,402	34	2	1,365	–	–
45–49 Years	1,074	23	1	1,050	–	–
50–54 Years	991	26	2	964	–	–
55–59 Years	569	10	1	558	–	–
60 Years & Above	1,870	3	7	1,830	–	–

– nil (or less than 500)

Source: Population Census Organization.

TABLE 1.7

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABOVE BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES DIVISION.

(percentage)

Yes	Agricul-ture	Mining & Manufac-turing	Construc-tion	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Trans-port	Trade	Other
193-64	60.47	13.60	1.44	0.35	2.04	7.60	14.50
194-65	59.5)	13.99	1.74	0.35	2.42	8.08	13.91
195-66	58.55	14.39	2.10	0.35	2.88	8.59	13.13
196-67	57.61	14.80	2.54	0.36	3.43	9.14	12.13
197-68	56.69	15.22	3.06	3.06	4.07	9.71	10.88
198-69	55.79	15.66	3.70	0.36	4.84	10.33	9.32
199-70	57.03	15.57	3.93	0.41	4.73	9.89	8.44
190-71	57.58	15.25	3.60	0.25	4.88	10.88	7.56
191-72	57.32	12.92	3.41	0.37	4.84	9.89	11.25
192-73	56.47	13.20	3.66	0.41	4.85	10.27	11.15
193-74	55.62	13.49	3.92	0.45	4.86	10.67	10.99
194-75	54.80	13.78	4.20	0.49	4.87	11.09	10.77
195-76	54.25	13.99	4.37	0.54	4.83	11.09	10.92
196-77	53.71	14.21	4.55	0.60	4.80	11.09	11.04
197-78	53.17	14.44	4.73	0.67	4.76	11.08	11.15
198-79	52.65	14.66	4.92	0.74	4.73	11.08	11.22
199-80	52.67	14.37	4.89	0.82	4.69	11.29	11.26
190-81	52.69	14.09	4.86	0.91	4.66	11.50	11.28
191-82	52.71	13.81	4.83	1.02	4.62	11.72	11.29
192-83	52.73	13.54	4.80	1.13	4.59	11.94	11.27
193-84	52.75	13.27	4.77	1.26	4.56	12.17	11.23
194-85	52.77	13.01	4.74	1.40	4.52	12.40	11.16

Nte: Please see footnotes to Tabe 1.1.

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.
(Based on Labour Force Surveys)

TABLE 1.8

POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

(million)

Year	Population (million)	Crude Activity Ratr(%)	Labour Force (million)	Unemployment Rate(%)	Employed Labour Force	Agriculture	Mining & Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution	Transport	Trade	Others
1963-64	50.31	32.60	16.40	0.98	16.24	9.82	2.21	0.23	0.06	0.33	1.23	2.35
1964-65	51.76	32.18	16.65	1.13	16.47	9.80	2.30	0.29	0.06	0.40	1.33	2.29
1965-66	53.26	31.76	16.91	1.28	16.70	9.78	2.40	0.35	0.06	0.48	1.43	2.19
1966-67	54.79	31.35	17.17	1.42	16.93	9.75	2.51	0.43	0.06	0.58	1.55	2.05
1967-68	56.37	30.94	17.44	1.57	17.17	9.73	2.61	0.53	0.06	0.70	1.67	1.87
1968-69	58.00	30.53	17.71	1.74	17.40	9.71	2.72	0.64	0.06	0.84	1.80	1.62
1969-70	59.70	30.34	18.11	1.98	17.75	10.13	2.76	0.70	0.07	0.84	1.76	1.50
1970-71	61.49	30.41	18.70	1.74	18.37	10.58	2.80	0.66	0.05	0.90	2.00	1.39
1971-72	63.34	29.90	18.94	2.04	18.55	10.63	2.40	0.63	0.07	0.90	1.83	2.09
1972-73	65.89	29.77	19.61	1.92	19.24	10.86	2.54	0.70	0.08	0.93	1.98	2.14
1973-74	67.90	29.63	20.12	1.80	19.76	10.99	2.66	0.77	0.09	0.96	2.11	2.17
1974-75	69.98	29.50	20.64	1.69	20.30	11.12	2.80	0.85	0.10	0.99	2.25	2.19
1975-76	72.12	29.87	21.54	2.16	21.08	11.44	2.95	0.92	0.11	1.02	2.34	2.30
1976-77	74.33	30.25	22.48	2.63	21.89	11.76	3.11	1.00	0.13	1.05	2.43	2.42
1977-78	76.60	30.63	23.46	3.10	22.73	12.09	3.28	1.08	0.15	1.08	2.52	2.53
1978-79	78.94	31.02	24.49	3.55	23.62	12.43	3.46	1.16	0.17	1.12	2.62	2.65
1979-80	81.36	30.81	25.07	3.64	24.15	12.72	3.47	1.18	0.20	1.13	2.73	2.72
1980-81	83.84	30.60	25.65	3.72	24.70	13.01	3.48	1.20	0.23	1.15	2.84	2.79
1981-82	86.44	30.39	26.27	3.81	25.27	13.32	3.49	1.22	0.26	1.17	2.96	2.85
1982-83	89.12	30.19	26.91	3.91	25.85	13.63	3.50	1.24	0.29	1.19	3.09	2.91
1983-84	91.88	30.19	27.74	3.91	26.66	14.06	3.54	1.27	0.33	1.21	3.24	2.99
1984-85	94.73	30.19	28.60	3.91	27.48	14.50	3.58	1.30	0.38	1.24	3.41	3.07

Note: Please see footnotes of Table 1.1

Source: Economic Adviser's Wing.
(Based on Labour Force Surveys).

TABLE 1.9

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF 10 YEARS AND ABOVE AND CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE BY AGE, SEX AND NATURE OF ACTIVITY: 1982-83

	Population			Civilian Labour Force									Not in Civan Labour Fe		
				Total			Employed			Un-employed					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	male
AKISTAN	100.0	52.3	47.7	44.4	39.3	5.1	42.7	37.6	5.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	55.6	13.0	2.6
Rural	100.0	52.1	47.9	47.1	40.8	6.4	45.6	39.3	6.3	1.5	1.5	0.1	52.8	11.4	1.5
Urban	100.0	52.6	47.4	37.8	35.7	2.1	35.6	33.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	0.1	62.2	16.9	5.3
ALU-HISTAN	100.0	55.1	44.9	41.6	40.5	1.0	40.3	39.2	1.0	1.3	1.3	..	58.4	14.6	3.9
Rural	100.0	55.1	44.9	42.3	41.1	1.1	40.9	39.8	1.1	1.3	1.3	..	57.7	14.0	3.8
Urban	100.0	54.8	45.2	38.3	37.5	0.7	37.2	36.4	0.7	1.1	1.1	..	61.7	17.3	4.5
.W.F.P.	100.0	51.8	48.2	39.9	37.4	2.5	36.8	34.3	2.5	3.1	3.1	—	60.0	14.3	5.7
Rural	100.0	51.6	48.4	40.5	27.8	2.7	37.3	34.6	2.7	3.2	3.2	..	59.5	13.8	5.7
Urban	100.0	52.7	47.3	37.2	35.7	1.5	34.4	32.9	1.4	2.8	2.7	0.1	62.8	17.1	5.7
JNJAB	100.0	51.8	48.2	44.5	39.0	5.5	42.7	37.3	5.3	1.8	1.7	0.1	55.4	12.7	2.7
Rural	100.0	51.7	48.3	46.7	40.1	6.6	45.1	38.6	6.5	1.6	1.4	0.1	53.3	11.6	1.7
Urban	100.0	52.1	47.9	38.3	36.0	2.3	35.7	33.6	2.0	2.6	2.4	0.2	61.7	16.0	5.6
IND	100.0	53.4	46.6	46.7	40.6	6.1	45.9	39.8	6.0	0.8	0.8	—	53.3	12.8	0.5
Rural	100.0	53.6	46.3	56.1	46.0	10.1	55.9	45.8	10.1	0.2	0.2	—	43.9	7.6	8.2
Urban	100.0	53.2	46.8	37.1	35.2	1.9	35.7	33.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	—	62.9	18.0	4.9

Source: Labour Force Survey B2-83.

nil.
not avaable.

TABLE 1.10

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF 10 YEARS AGE AND ABDVE BY MAJDR INDUSTRY DIVISION: 1982-93

	PAKISTAN			BALUCHISTAN			NWFP			PUNJAB			SIND		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture,Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	52.7	67.7	6.7	54.2	62.5	12.3	52.6	60.7	9.6	53.1	65.3	7.6	51.6	81.0	4.4
Mining and Quarrying	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	..	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..
Manufacturing	13.4	9.4	25.9	5.1	4.2	9.8	8.2	7.2	13.8	14.6	11.4	26.7	13.5	4.6	27.9
Electricity, Gas and Water	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.3	2.1	1.9	3.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.5
Construction	4.8	4.1	6.8	4.1	3.3	8.5	6.5	6.3	7.5	4.8	4.3	6.8	4.2	2.6	6.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	11.9	7.1	26.7	13.4	10.9	26.0	12.0	9.1	27.3	11.6	7.3	27.6	12.5	4.5	25.3
Transport, Storage and Communication	4.6	3.1	9.2	6.3	5.3	11.7	4.9	4.6	6.6	4.3	3.1	8.5	5.0	1.6	10.5
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	0.8	0.3	2.5	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.3	0.1	3.4
Community, Social and Personal Services	10.2	6.9	20.2	10.7	7.7	25.6	12.5	9.3	29.7	9.7	7.2	19.0	10.5	4.6	20.0
Activities Not Adequately Defined	0.3	0.3	0.1	3.4	3.8	1.4	0.3	0.3	..	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2

Source: Labour Force Survey, 1982-83.

.. not available.

National Income

TABLE 2.1

SUMMARY NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS
(AT CONSTANT PRICES & FACTOR COST)

(Rs. Illion)

Year	Per Capita GNP (mp)	GNP (mp	Net Factor Income From Abroad	GDP (mp)	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP (fc)	Total Consum-ption	Total Invest-ment	Export of G&NFS	Imp of G&S
1949)	..	..	– 18	..	..	12,398	..	..	..	
1950)	..	..	– 18	..	..	12,881	..	..	..	
1951)	..	..	– 11	..	..	12,647	..	..	..	
1952)	..	..	– 13	..	..	12,865	..	..	..	
1953)	..	..	– 27	..	..	14,180	..	..	..	
1954)	..	..	– 4	..	..	14,468	..	..	..	
1955)	..	..	– 20	..	..	14,978	..	..	..	
1956)	..	..	– 17	..	..	15,424	..	..	..	
1957)	..	..	– 4	..	..	15,815	..	..	..	
1958)	..	..	– 10	..	..	16,680	..	..	..	
1959)	350.3	15,775	– 23	15,798	1,028	16,826	14,461	2,416	1,281	2,0
1960)	355.2	16,409	– 25	16,434	1,215	17,649	15,158	2,761	1,172	2,7
1961)	364.6	17,328	– 27	17,355	1,355	18,710	15,474	3,176	1,291	2,6
1962)	377.9	18,478	– 48	18,526	1,530	20,056	15,707	4,046	1,726	2,8
1963)	389.7	19,608	– 34	19,642	1,714	21,356	16,472	4,453	1,833	3,3
1964)	415.1	21,483	– 61	21,544	1,816	23,360	18,280	5,422	1,835	3,3
1965)	433.8	23,105	– 47	23,152	1,974	25,126	19,545	4,977	1,914	3,4
1966)	429.5	23,531	– 48	23,579	2,322	25,901	20,348	4,958	2,252	3,9
1967)	452.6	25,515	– 23	25,538	2,121	27,659	27,458	4,363	2,554	3,9
1968)	462.3	26,816	– 29	26,845	2,609	29,454	23,810	4,163	2,559	3,7
1969)	597.5	35,670	2	35,668	3,331	32,337	30,967	5,215	3,615	4,9
1970)	587.9	36,148	– 72	36,220	3,484	32,736	31,775	5,104	3,697	4,6
1971)	581.3	36,818	71	36,747	3,252	33,495	32,371	4,794	3,177	3,5
1972)	597.0	39,336	181	39,155	3,382	35,773	33,830	4,834	4,067	3,6
1973)	610.0	41,422	184	41,238	2,799	38,439	36,773	5,117	3,674	4,6
1974)	612.0	42,828	258	42,570	2,640	39,930	38,990	5,397	3,121	4,8
1975)	627.3	45,242	711	44,531	3,302	41,229	40,092	6,512	3325	5,8
1976)	639.3	47,518	1,295	46,223	3,822	42,401	41,750	7,235	2,858	5,0
1977)	687.0	52,622	2,675	49,947	4,243	45,704	45,821	7,189	3,222	6,5
1978)	715.0	55,441	3,066	52,375	4,117	48,258	49,744	7,170	3,351	7,0
1979)	738.9	60,113	3,152	56,961	5,137	51,824	53,653	7,335	4,247	8,4
1980)	760.4	63,756	2,815	60,941	5,764	55,177	56,243	7,583	4,858	7,5
1981)	781.4	67,548	2,839	64,709	5,657	59,052	58,764	9,087	4,567	7,9
1982)	818.7	72,965	4,094	68,871	6,038	62,833	61,856	9,892	5,689	8,5
1983)	832.2	76,464	3,924	72,540	6,934	65,606	65,904	10,341	5,479	9,4
1984)	860.1	81,481	3,572	77,909	6,533	71,376	71,353	11100	5,460	10,4
1985)	892.3	87,175	3,651	83,524	6,791	76,733	74,447	11,970	7,256	10,9

.. r available
mpfarket Pre.
fc actor Co.
G&FS: Gooc& Non-Factor Services.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

No:– The sees for 1969-70 onwards may not be comparable with the similar series published earlier because of the following reasons:

(i) Th income originating in PIA, Banking and Insurance, Federal Government and Net Factor Income from Abroad for whiche data wa available combined for forme East and West Pakistan have now been allocated to the present Pakistan on the basis of t ratios wo ked out and used in 1970-71 right from 1959-60.

(ii) Asier decision of National Accounts Committee in its twelfth meeting, the estimates have been revised from 1969-70 onwar by excluing the value added in Pakistan Broadcasting and Pakistan Television Corporations from Public Administration and Defensector as ieir contributions have been transferred to Transport, Storage and Communication Sector.

(iii) Thestimates prior to 1973-74 donot include expenditure on food and clothing of defence personnel.

(iv) Thestimates of Net Factor Income from Abroad for the years 1975-76 to 1982-83 include remittances both in cash and kind.

(v) Th series for value added in small-scale manufacturing has been revised from 1969-70 to 1974-75 on the basis of Bureau Statistic Survey of Small and Household Manufacturing Industries (SHMI) 1969-70 and Punjab SHMI Survey 1975-76, and for 19-76 to 194-85 on the basis of SHMI 1982-83.

(vi) Vae added for livestock has beer revised from 1975-76 on the basis of growth computed for the period 1945 to 1975-76.

(vii) Sees on Imports, Exports, Invesment and Consumption have been extended backward upto 1959-60 on the basis of estimates prpared in the Economic Advisers Wing.

TABLE 2.2

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST OF 1959-60)

(Rs. million)

Year	Agriculture						Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing			Construc-tion	Electri-city & Gas Dis-tribution Services	Transport Storage & Commu-nication
	Total	Major Crops	Minor Crops	Livestock	Fishing	Forestry		Total	Large Scale	Small Scale			
1949-50	6,595	3,428	822	2,270	44	31	27	961	277	684	179	27	617
1950-51	6,768	3,524	844	2,326	44	30	37	1,042	342	700	187	29	654
1951-52	6,155	2,894	803	2,383	49	26	41	1,123	406	717	247	31	667
1952-53	6,166	2,807	846	2,440	39	34	42	1,235	502	733	262	30	721
1953-54	7,105	3,539	993	2,497	43	33	45	1,396	646	750	283	35	764
1954-55	6,948	3,461	859	2,553	43	32	45	1,569	802	767	289	37	823
1955-56	7,093	3,524	882	2,610	51	26	50	1,727	942	785	323	43	845
1956-57	7,254	3,650	852	2,667	51	34	55	1,821	1,018	803	337	57	878
1957-58	7,393	3,694	884	2,724	52	39	59	1,889	1,068	821	386	63	890
1958-59	7,689	3,931	891	2,780	56	31	64	1,968	1,128	840	459	66	1,064
1959-60	7,711	3,882	893	2,837	71	28	70	2,018	1,159	859	427	87	952
1960-61	7,695	3,840	869	2,887	67	32	81	2,278	1,394	884	612	99	1,059
1961-62	8,171	4,209	918	2,940	70	34	86	2,581	1,671	910	596	99	1,031
1962-63	8,597	4,895	891	2,996	77	38	96	2,870	1,934	936	700	122	1,142
1963-64	8,813	4,509	1,129	3,048	85	42	113	3,196	2,233	963	897	142	1,176
1964-65	9,276	4,888	1,130	3,121	91	46	122	3,514	2,523	991	1,029	172	1,588
1965-66	9,318	4,821	1,172	3,178	97	50	133	3,816	2,796	1,020	1,079	197	1,688
1966-67	9,829	5,137	1,284	3,242	114	52	133	4,032	2,982	1,050	1,039	207	1,761
1967-68	10,982	6,078	1,406	3,307	135	56	137	4,289	3,209	1,080	1,037	224	1,856
1968-69	11,478	6,408	1,516	3,373	121	60	141	4,659	3,548	1,111	1,317	251	1,965
1969-70	12,574	7,553	1,363	3.440	170	48	157	5,187	4,043	1,144	1,357	639	2,026
1970-71	12,188	7,045	1,418	3,509	155	61	156	5,521	4,293	1,228	1,390	741	1,981
1971-72	12,611	7,336	1,507	3,579	125	64	159	5,590	4,273	1,317	1,163	780	2,029
1972-73	12,821	7,473	1,478	3,651	128	91	161	6,078	4,665	1,413	1,346	903	2,359
1973-74	13,357	7,844	1,585	3,724	115	89	180	6,464	4,948	1,516	1,490	1,068	2,469
1974-75	13,074	7,455	1,679	3,799	82	59	181	6,498	4,871	1,627	1,754	949	2,578
1975-76	13,659	7,833	1,839	3,875	86	26	175	6,588	4,843	1,745	2,094	985	2,608
1976-77	14,004	7,944	1,920	3,997	98	45	206	6,707	4,834	1,873	2,076	1,143	2,653
1977-78	14,399	8,115	1,962	4,133	131	58	212	7,411	5,362	2,049	2,248	1,244	3,029
1978-79	14,845	8,315	2,023	4,274	139	94	221	8,025	5,783	2,242	2,371	1,366	3,275
1979-80	15,826	9,105	2,086	4,418	127	90	250	8,870	6,417	2,453	2,644	1,531	3,495
1980-81	16,405	9,463	2,125	4,574	153	90	283	9,837	7,153	2,684	2,749	1,698	3,776
1981-82	16,992	9,836	2,189	4,742	154	71	306	11,212	8,276	2,936	2,836	1,777	4,042
1982-83	17,637	10,213	2,251	4,941	168	64	319	12,032	8,820	3,212	3,175	1,916	4,356
1983-84	16,571	8,805	2,278	5,251	178	59	326	13,013	9,499	3,514	3,727	2,249	4,821
1984-85	18,560	10,321	2,380	5,584	187	88	374	14,130	10,286	3,844	3,834	2,345	5,102
1985-86	19,773	11,054	2,487	5,947	192	93	504	15,295	11,090	4,205	4,202	2,565	5,491

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.2

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST OF 1959-60)

(... Ctd.) (Rs. llion)

Year	Whole-sale & Retail Trade	Banking & Insu-rance	Owner-ship of Dwellings	Public Adminis-tation & Defence	Services	GDP (fc)	Net Factor Income From Abroad	GNP (fc)	Popu-lation (In mi-illion)	Per Capita Gross Income (Rs.)	Indirect Taxes	Subsidies	DP ıp)
1949)	1,477	55	632	873	955	12,398	– 18	12,380	35.31	350.6	..	..	..
19501	1,567	60	649	895	993	12,881	– 18	12,863	36.18	355.5	..	..	..
19512	1,575	66	670	1,039	1,033	12,647	– 11	12,636	37.07	340.9	..	..	..
19523	1,585	71	686	993	1,074	12,865	– 13	12,852	37.98	338.4	..	..	..
19534	1,685	77	704	969	1,117	14,180	– 27	14,153	38.91	363.7	..	..	..
19545	1,777	79	725	1,014	1,162	14,468	– 4	14,464	39.87	362.8	..	..	..
19556	1,818	96	745	1,030	1,208	14,978	– 20	14,958	40.86	366.1	..	..	..
19567	1,876	118	769	1,003	1,256	15,424	– 17	15,407	41.87	368.0	..	..	..
19578	1,939	116	792	981	1,307	15,815	– 4	15,811	42.90	368.6	..	..	..
19589	1,988	131	815	1,077	1,359	16,680	– 10	16,670	43.95	379.3	..	..	..
19590	2,105	160	837	1,048	1,411	16,826	– 23	16,803	45.03	373.2	1,039	11	,798
19601	2,251	176	858	1,062	1,478	17,649	– 25	17,624	46.20	381.5	1,244	29	,434
19612	2,427	191	888	1,103	1,537	18,710	– 27	18,683	47.53	393.1	1,406	51	,355
19623	2,665	213	916	1,134	1,601	20,056	– 48	20,008	48.90	409.2	1,591	61	,526
19634	2,935	232	943	1,244	1,665	21,356	– 34	21,322	50.31	423.8	1,759	45	,642
19645	3,166	320	976	1,465	1,732	23,360	– 61	23,299	51.76	450.1	2,010	194	,544
19656	3,440	355	1,006	2,293	1,801	25,126	– 47	25,079	53.26	470.9	2,186	212	,152
19667	3,621	400	1,039	1,962	1,878	25,901	– 48	25,853	54.79	471.9	2,504	182	,579
19678	3,754	447	1,067	1,912	1,954	27,659	– 23	27,636	56.37	490.3	2,289	168	,538
19689	4,020	485	1,099	2,008	2,031	29,454	– 29	29,425	58.00	507.3	2,781	172	,845
19690	4,457	579	1,112	2,080	2,169	32,337	2	32,339	59.70	542.0	3,507	176	,668
19701	4,566	635	1,149	2,133	2,276	32,736	– 72	32,664	61.49	531.0	3,625	141	,220
19712	4,666	640	1,188	2,278	2,391	33,495	71	33,566	63.34	530.0	3,404	152	,747
19723	4,933	826	1,231	2,599	2,516	35,773	181	35,954	65.89	546.0	3,672	290	,155
19734	5,621	879	1,275	2,983	2,653	38,439	184	38,623	67.90	569.0	4,141	1,342	,238
19745	5,794	1,006	1,321	3,972	2,803	39,930	258	40,188	69.98	574.0	4,002	1,362	,570
19756	5,894	1,039	1,369	3,854	2,964	41,229	711	41,940	72.12	582.0	4,239	937	,531
19767	5,875	1,124	1,418	4,135	3,060	42,401	1,295	43,696	74.33	588.0	4,345	523	,223
19778	6,460	1,256	1,469	4,657	3,319	45,704	2,675	48,379	76.60	632.0	5,043	800	,947
19789	6,880	1,337	1,522	4,906	3,510	48,258	3,066	51,324	78.94	650.0	5,802	1,685	,375
19790	7,399	1,312	1,577	5,209	3,711	51,824	3,152	54,976	81.36	676.0	6,513	1,376	,961
19831	7,913	1,197	1,634	5,761	3,924	55,177	2,815	57,992	83.84	692.0	6,751	987	,941
19832	8,765	1,436	1,693	5,844	4,149	59,052	2,839	61,891	86.44	716.0	6,617	960	,709
19833	9,326	1,762	1,754	6,169	4,387	62,833	4,094	66,927	89.12	751.0	7,299	1,261	,871
19834	9,680	2,105	1,817	6,658	4,639	65,606	3,924	69,530	91.88	757.0	8,170	1,236	,540
19835	10,740	2,204	1,883	7,299	4,905	71,376	3,572	74,948	94.73	791.0	8,092	1,559	,909
19886	11,551	2,411	1,951	7,803	5,187	76,733	3,651	80,384	97.67	823.0	8,497	1,706	,524

ontd.)

TABLE 2.2

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST)

(Rs. million)

(... Contd.)

	Net Factor Income From Abroad	GNP (mp)	Imports G&NFS	Exports G&NFS	Total Resources	Investment					Consumption		
						Total	Gross Fixed Capital Formation			Changes in Stocks			
							Total	Private	Public		Total	Private	Public
1959-60	– 23	15,775	2,360	1,281	16,877	2,416	1,880	800	1,080	536	14,461	12,528	1,933
1960-61	– 25	16,409	2,657	1,172	17,919	2,761	2,563	1,484	1,079	198	15,158	13,674	1,484
1961-62	– 27	17,328	2,586	1,291	18,650	3,176	2,966	1,385	1,580	210	15,474	13,429	2,025
1962-63	– 48	18,478	2,953	1,726	19,753	4,046	3,797	1,377	2,420	249	15,707	13,480	2,227
1963-64	– 34	19,608	3,116	1,833	20,925	4,453	4,311	2,448	1,863	142	16,472	13,883	2,589
1964-65	– 61	21,483	3,993	1,835	23,702	5,422	5,108	2,721	2,387	314	18,280	15,539	2,741
1965-66	– 47	23,105	3,284	1,914	24,522	4,977	4,638	2,541	2,097	339	19,545	15,569	3,976
1966-67	– 48	23,531	3,979	2,252	25,306	4,958	4,280	2,294	1,986	678	20,348	17,147	3,201
1967-68	– 23	25,515	3,729	2,554	31,821	4,363	4,108	2,235	1,873	255	27,458	24,316	3,142
1968-69	– 29	26,816	3,687	2,559	27,973	4,163	3,723	1,965	1,758	440	23,810	20,433	3,377
1969-70	2	35,670	4,129	3,615	36,182	5,215	4,681	2,392	2,289	534	30,967	27,301	3,666
1970-71	– 72	36,148	4,356	3,697	36,879	5,104	4,486	2,249	2,237	617	31,775	27,937	3,838
1971-72	71	36,818	3,595	3,177	37,165	4,794	4,229	2,201	2,028	565	32,371	28,194	4,137
1972-73	181	39,336	3,576	4,067	38,664	4,834	4,278	2,085	2,193	556	33,830	29,862	3,968
1973-74	184	41,422	4,326	3,674	41,890	5,117	4,680	1,693	2,987	437	36,773	33,037	3,736
1974-75	258	42,828	4,938	3,121	44,387	5,397	4,704	1,511	3,193	692	38,990	34,854	4,136
1975-76	711	45,242	5,398	3,325	46,604	6,512	6,512	2,104	4,408	–	40,092	34,694	5,398
1976-77	1,295	47,518	5,620	2,858	48,985	7,235	6,957	2,301	4,656	278	41,750	36,127	5,623
1977-78	2,675	52,622	6,285	3,222	53,010	7,189	6,932	2,330	4,602	257	45,821	39,919	5,902
1978-79	3,066	55,441	7,890	3,351	57,914	7,170	6,748	2,296	4,452	422	49,744	43,610	6,134
1979-80	3,152	60,113	8,274	4,247	60,988	7,335	6,906	2,493	4,413	429	53,653	47,245	6,408
1980-81	2,815	63,756	7,745	4,858	63,826	7,583	6,729	2,642	4,087	854	56,245	49,063	7,182
1981-82	2,839	67,548	7,709	4,567	67,851	9,087	7,698	2,805	4,893	1,389	58,764	51,068	7,696
1982-83	4,094	72,965	8,565	5,689	71,747	9,892	8,767	3,359	5,408	1,125	61,855	53,383	8,472
1983-84	3,924	76,464	9,184	5,479	76,245	10,341	9,199	3,719	5,480	1,142	65,904	56,820	9,084
1984-85	3,572	81,481	10,004	5,460	82,453	11,100	9,854	4,070	5,784	1,246	71,353	61,268	10,085
1985-86	3,651	87,175	10,149	7,256	86,417	11,970	10,722	4,354	6,369	1,248	74,447	63,721	10,726

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. not available.
– nil.

TABLE 2.3

SUMMARY NATIONAL INCOME ACCOUNTS
(AT CURRENT FACTOR COST)

(. million)

Yr	Per Capita GNP (mp)	Popula-tion	GNP (mp)	Net Factor Income From Abroad	GDP (mp)	Net Indirect Taxes	GDP (fc)	Total Consump-tion	Total Invest-ment	Exports G&NFS	nports &NFS
19-60	396.0	45.03	17,831	– 23	17,854	1,028	16,826	16,517	2,416	1,281	2,360
19-61	423.9	46.20	19,586	– 26	19,612	1,263	18,349	18,372	2,771	1,219	2,749
1l-62	431.3	47.53	20,498	– 27	20,525	1,386	19,139	18,915	3,188	1,375	2,954
12-63	450.0	48.90	22,003	– 49	22,052	1,563	20,489	19,677	4,059	1,803	3,487
13-64	492.0	50.31	24,751	– 35	24,786	1,841	22,945	21,482	5,208	1,914	3,818
14-65	544.4	51.76	28,180	– 55	28,235	2,033	26,202	24,622	6,416	1,992	4,795
15-66	585.7	53.26	31,194	– 50	31,244	2,275	28,969	27,020	5,897	2,158	3,838
16-67	647.9	54.79	35,498	– 48	35,546	2,924	32,622	31,158	6,744	2,460	4,815
17-68	685.3	56.37	38,633	– 23	38,656	2,754	35,542	34,085	6,151	2,862	4,442
18-69	712.4	58.00	41,319	– 30	41,349	3,364	37,985	36,617	6,236	2,862	4,366
19-70	799.9	59.70	47,754	3	47,751	4,404	43,347	41,515	7,541	3,637	4,942
10-71	824.7	61.49	50,709	– 82	50,791	4,785	46,006	44,300	7,892	3,922	5,323
11-72	864.7	63.34	54,772	99	54,673	4,889	49,784	47,814	7,663	3,923	4,727
12-73	1,031.3	65.89	67,955	463	67,492	6,078	61,414	58,483	8,647	9,961	9,598
13-74	1,306.6	67.90	88,719	617	88,102	6,412	81,690	79,730	11,614	11,960	5,202
14-75	1,605.2	69.98	112,330	1,147	111,183	7,626	103,557	102,987	18,218	12,994	3,016
15-76	1,849.1	72.12	133,356	2,992	130,364	10,628	119,736	116,280	24,057	13,881	3,854
16-77	2,088.4	74.33	155,228	5,480	149,748	13,766	135,982	133,642	28,856	13,991	6,741
17-78	2,461.6	76.60	188,558	12,139	176,419	16,494	159,925	160,885	31,505	16,629	2,600
18-79	2,655.7	78.94	209,642	14,533	195,109	17,071	178,038	181,233	34,876	21,529	2,529
19-80	3,107.3	81.36	252,812	18,284	234,528	23,926	210,602	216,276	43,345	29,485	4,578
80-81	3,586.0	83.84	300,653	22,692	277,961	30,365	247,596	256,910	47,473	35,707	2,129
81-82	4,016.5	86.44	347,189	25,349	321,840	32,006	289,834	300,276	57,032	33,033	8,501
82-83	4,505.8	89.12	401,560	39,395	362,165	35,975	326,190	336,345	63,443	44,395	2,018
83-84	4,982.5	91.88	457,796	39,595	418,201	45,453	372,748	391,660	70,928	47,835	2,222
84-85	5,365.0	94.73	508,222	38,311	469,911	45,046	424,865	446,225	80,526	49,889	6,729
85-86	5,843.3	97.67	570,719	42,927	527,792	48,743	479,049	489,498	93,942	63,062	8,710

r: Market rice.
f: Factor ost.
(NFS: Gods & Non-Factor Services.

Source: Federal Bureau Statistics

Ite:— Thseries for 1969-70 onwards may not be comparable with the similar series published earlier because of the following reasons:

(i) he income originating in PIA Banking and Insurance, Federal Government and Net Factor Income from Abroad for wh the dat as available combined for former East and West Pakistan have now been allocated to the present Pakistan on the basis the ratio worked out and used in 1970-7 right from 1959-60.

(ii) s per decision of National Accounts Committee in its twelfth meeting, the estimates have been revised from 1969-70 onvds by ex luding the value added in Pakstan Broadcasting and Pakistan Television Corporations from Public Administration and Deice secto s their contributions have beer transferred to Transport, Storage and Communication Sector.

(iii) he estimates prior to 1973-74 do not include expenditure on food and clothing of defence personnel.

(iv) he estimates of Net Factor Income from Abroad for the years 1975-76 to 1982-83 includes remittances both in cash and ki

(v) he series for value added in small-scale manufacturing has been revised from 1969-70 to 1974-75 on the basis of Bure of Statis ics Survey of Small and Household Manufacturing Industries (SHMI) 1969-70 and Punjab SHMI Survey 1975-76, and for 975-76 t 984-85 on the basis of SHMI 1982-83.

(vi) alue added for livestock has been revised from 1975-76 on the basis of growth computed for the period 1945 to 1975-76.

(vii) eries on Imports, Exports, Investment and Consumption have been extended backward upto 1959-60 on the basis of estims repared in the Economic Adviser's Wing.

TABLE 2.4

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(AT CURRENT FACTOR COST)

(Rs. million)

Year	Agriculture						Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing			Construction	Electricity & Gas Distribution Services	Transport Storage & Communication
	Total	Major Crops	Minor Crops	Livestock	Fishing	Forestry		Total	Large Scale	Small Scale			
1959-60	7,711	3,882	893	2,837	71	28	70	2,018	1,159	859	427	87	952
1960-61	8,184	4,111	900	3,064	79	30	83	2,278	1,383	895	607	102	1,098
1961-62	8,216	4,079	911	3,110	83	33	89	2,617	1,688	929	602	105	1,115
1962-63	8,565	4,361	864	3,203	98	39	102	3,025	2,043	982	739	127	1,200
1963-64	9,499	4,955	1,150	3,238	116	40	119	3,409	2,390	1,019	960	157	1,285
1964-65	10,438	5,720	1,346	3,199	127	46	140	3,766	2,704	1,062	1,103	200	1,850
1965-66	10,572	5,669	1,448	3,254	138	63	152	4,301	3,151	1,150	1,216	229	2,009
1966-67	12,460	6,604	1,943	3,688	151	74	158	4,719	3,490	1,229	1,216	269	2,325
1967-68	13,994	7,329	2,159	4,256	159	91	165	5,219	3,905	1,314	1,262	291	2,524
1968-69	14,038	7,466	1,709	4,615	148	100	181	6,046	4,604	1,442	1,709	309	2,705
1969-70	15,964	9,103	1,999	4,547	233	82	229	6,965	5,429	1,536	1,822	661	2,943
1970-71	16,236	8,832	2,244	4,794	261	105	243	7,723	6,005	1,718	1,979	782	3,017
1971-72	17,934	10,067	2,408	5,053	295	111	268	8,030	6,138	1,892	1,763	823	3,257
1972-73	21,907	12,346	2,833	6,169	379	180	386	9,963	7,647	2,316	2,298	955	4,268
1973-74	28,084	15,331	3,777	8,247	476	253	560	13,603	10,413	3,190	3,114	1,217	5,595
1974-75	33,533	18,268	5,003	9,629	383	250	793	15,891	11,912	3,979	4,996	1,264	7,414
1975-76	38,338	20,572	6,030	11,130	447	159	968	17,812	13,094	4,718	6,739	1,713	8,349
1976-77	43,968	22,440	7,205	13,356	675	292	1,281	20,389	14,695	5,694	7,513	1,916	9,268
1977-78	50,567	26,738	8,182	14,272	964	411	1,317	24,023	17,381	6,642	8,674	2,448	11,282
1978-79	54,147	29,157	8,658	14,822	1,065	445	1,464	27,484	19,806	7,678	9,667	3,397	13,181
1979-80	62,164	34,081	9,912	16,668	1,017	486	2,239	33,553	24,274	9,279	11,906	4,789	15,486
1980-81	71,699	40,354	11,203	18,090	1,523	529	3,149	40,969	29,791	11,178	11,449	5,928	19,370
1981-82	83,426	47,100	13,130	20,761	2,044	391	3,578	48,419	35,740	12,679	12,247	6,436	22,937
1982-83	90,715	50,364	13,660	23,846	2,493	352	4,199	55,201	40,465	14,736	14,567	7,274	25,704
1983-84	92,165	46,040	15,653	27,450	2,681	341	5,086	67,475	49,254	18,221	19,325	8,610	30,659
1984-85	108,734	55,402	17,623	32,132	3,023	554	6,672	75,173	54,723	20,450	20,397	8,738	34,427
1985-86	119,168	60,665	18,734	35,590	3,526	653	11,610	83,460	60,515	22,945	22,929	10,639	38,991

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.4

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(AT CURRENT FACTOR COST)

(...ontd.)

(₹ million)

Yr	Whole Sale & Retail Trade	Banking & Insu-rance	Owner-ship of Dwell-ings	Public Adminis-tration & Defence	Services	GDP (fc)	Net Factor Income from abroad	GNP (fc)	Popu-lation (In mi-llion)	Per Capita Gross Income (Rs.)	Indirect Taxes	Subsi-dies	DP (mp)
19-60	2,105	160	837	1,048	1,411	16,826	– 23	16,803	45.03	373	1,039	11	17,854
19-61	2,320	186	875	1,111	1,505	18,349	– 26	18,323	46.20	397	1,293	30	19,612
19-62	2,505	206	924	1,160	1,600	19,139	– 27	19,112	47.53	402	1,438	52	20,525
19-63	2,706	226	953	1,206	1,640	20,489	– 49	20,440	48.90	418	1,625	62	22,052
19-64	3,159	257	1,000	1,344	1,756	22,945	– 35	22,910	50.31	456	1,890	49	24,786
19-65	3,690	348	1,083	1,658	1,926	26,202	– 55	26,147	51.76	505	2,250	217	28,235
19-66	4,100	398	1,187	2,687	2,118	28,969	– 50	28,919	53.26	543	2,520	245	31,244
19-67	4,786	490	1,340	2,464	2,395	32,622	– 48	32,574	54.79	594	3,154	230	35,546
19-68	5,116	557	1,403	2,483	2,528	35,542	– 23	35,519	56.37	630	2,971	217	38,656
19-69	5,538	625	1,516	2,645	2,673	37,985	– 30	37,955	58.00	544	3,586	222	41,349
19-70	6,475	771	1,614	2,769	3,134	43,347	3	43,350	59.70	726	4,636	232	47,751
19-71	6,954	882	1,752	2,963	3,475	46,006	– 82	45,924	61.49	747	4,978	193	50,791
19-72	7,489	968	1,913	3,445	3,894	49,784	99	49,883	63.34	788	5,117	228	54,673
19-73	8,926	1,408	2,237	4,430	4,636	61,414	463	61,877	65.89	939	6,600	522	67,492
19-74	12,735	1,801	2,868	5,750	6,363	81,690	617	82,307	67.90	1,212	9,486	3,074	88,102
19-75	16,661	2,612	3,766	8,113	8,514	103,557	1,147	104,704	69.98	1,496	11,560	3,934	11,183
19-76	18,865	3,021	4,356	9,490	10,085	119,736	2,992	122,728	72.12	1,702	13,642	3,014	30,364
19-77	21,051	3,573	5,043	10,371	11,609	135,982	5,480	141,462	74.33	1,903	15,650	1,884	49,748
19-78	24,983	4,273	5,631	13,155	13,572	159,925	12,139	172,064	76.60	2,246	19,604	3,110	76,419
19-79	28,381	4,931	6,221	13,859	15,306	178,038	14,533	192,571	78.94	2,439	24,058	6,987	95,109
19-80	33,759	5,356	7,137	16,263	17,950	210,602	18,284	228,886	81.36	2,813	30,333	6,407	34,528
19-81	40,592	5,549	8,309	19,257	21,325	247,596	22,692	270,288	83.84	3,224	35,562	5,197	77,961
19-82	49,738	7,311	9,506	21,466	24,770	289,834	25,349	315,183	86.44	3,646	37,440	5,434	21,840
19-83	55,031	9,383	10,258	26,467	27,391	326,190	39,395	365,585	89.12	4,102	43,487	7,512	62,165
19-84	61,559	12,079	11,442	33,133	31,215	372,748	39,595	412,343	91.88	4,488	53,557	8,104	18,201
19-85	72,470	13,414	12,577	37,259	35,004	424,865	38,311	463,176	94.73	4,889	55,796	10,750	69,911
19-86	82,013	15,500	13,709	42,356	38,674	479,049	42,927	521,976	97.67	5,344	60,988	12,245	27,792

Contd.)

TABLE 2.4

GROSS NATIONAL PRDDUCT
(AT CURRENT FACTOR COST)

(Rs. million)

(... Contd.)

Year	GNP (mp)	Imports G&NFS	Exports G&NFS	Total Resources	Investment					Consumption		
					Total	Gross Fixed Capital Formation			Changes in Stocks	Total	Private	Public
						Total	Private	Public				
1959-60	17,831	2,360	1,281	18,933	2,416	1,880	800	1,080	536	16,517	14,684	1,833
1960-61	19,586	2,749	1,219	21,143	2,771	2,565	1,485	1,080	206	18,372	16,451	1,921
1961-62	20,498	2,954	1,375	22,104	3,188	2,965	1,385	1,580	223	18,915	16,844	2,072
1962-63	22,003	3,487	1,803	23,736	4,059	3,805	1,380	2,425	254	19,677	17,402	2,275
1963-64	24,751	3,818	1,914	26,690	5,208	5,055	2,871	2,185	153	21,482	18,700	2,782
1964-65	28,180	4,795	1,992	31,038	6,416	6,064	3,231	2,834	352	24,622	21,546	3,077
1965-66	31,194	3,837	2,158	32,923	5,897	5,507	3,017	2,490	391	27,020	22,442	4,585
1966-67	35,498	4,815	2,460	37,902	6,744	5,890	3,157	2,733	854	31,158	27,133	4,033
1967-68	38,633	4,442	2,862	40,236	6,151	5,819	3,166	2,653	332	34,085	30,048	4,038
1968-69	41,319	4,366	2,862	42,853	6,236	5,669	3,008	2,691	567	36,617	32,030	4,356
1969-70	47,754	4,942	3,637	49,056	7,541	6,835	3,493	3,342	706	41,515	36,669	4,846
1970-71	50,709	5,323	3,922	52,192	7,892	7,045	3,531	3,514	847	44,300	39,030	5,270
1971-72	54,772	4,727	3,923	55,477	7,663	6,813	3,546	3,267	850	47,814	41,336	6,478
1972-73	67,955	9,598	9,961	67,129	8,647	7,647	3,726	3,920	1,000	58,483	50,758	7,724
1973-74	88,719	15,202	11,960	91,344	11,614	10,614	3,840	6,774	1,000	79,730	71,191	8,539
1974-75	112,330	23,016	12,994	121,205	18,218	16,218	5,208	11,010	2,000	102,987	91,037	11,950
1975-76	133,356	23,854	13,881	140,337	24,057	24,057	7,771	16,287	–	116,280	101,115	15,165
1976-77	155,228	26,741	13,991	162,498	28,856	27,856	9,215	18,642	1,000	133,642	116,928	16,714
1977-78	188,558	32,600	16,629	192,390	31,505	30,505	10,254	20,251	1,000	160,885	141,769	19,116
1978-79	209,642	42,529	21,529	216,109	34,876	33,126	11,271	21,856	1,750	181,233	160,894	20,339
1979-80	252,812	54,578	29,485	259,621	43,345	41,345	14,925	26,420	2,000	216,276	192,741	23,535
1980-81	300,653	62,129	35,707	304,383	47,473	42,973	16,874	26,098	4,500	256,910	227,912	28,998
1981-82	347,189	68,501	33,033	357,308	57,032	49,174	17,916	31,258	7,858	300,276	265,939	34,337
1982-83	401,560	82,018	44,395	399,788	63,443	56,742	21,738	35,003	6,701	336,345	293,846	42,499
1983-84	457,796	92,222	47,835	462,588	70,928	63,439	25,645	37,794	7,489	391,660	340,111	51,549
1984-85	508,222	106,729	49,889	526,751	80,526	71,936	29,712	42,224	8,590	446,225	386,730	59,495
1985-86	570,719	118,710	63,062	583,440	93,942	84,983	34,508	50,475	8,959	489,498	422,920	66,578

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

mp: Market Price.
fc : Factor Cost.
G&NFS: Goods & Non-Factor Services.

TABLE 2.5

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs. million)

ear	Total	Private Sector	Agricul ture	Mining & Qua- rrying	Manufacturing			Const- ruction	Electri- city & Gas	Trans- port & Commu- nication	Banking, Insuran- ce and other financi- al Insti- tutions	Owner- ship of Dwell- ings	Services	Puc Secr	Gov. Ente- prise
					Total	Large Scale	Small Scale								
963-64	5,055	2,871	343	9	1,138	1,014	124	101	153	438	25	407	256	2,5	21
964-65	6,064	3,231	361	15	1,283	1,148	135	38	205	546	30	478	273	2,4	21
965-66	5,507	3,017	320	10	1,175	1,029	146	48	149	439	32	536	307	2,0	16
966-67	5,890	3,157	339	8	1,146	983	163	64	196	498	24	548	335	2,3	34
967-68	5,819	3,166	323	8	1,202	1,035	167	40	231	417	29	574	342	2,8	28
968-69	5,699	3,008	341	8	1,163	989	174	59	171	330	27	563	348	2,1	36
969-70	6,835	3,493	476	18	1,396	1,208	188	61	108	515	52	502	366	3,2	31
970-71	7,045	3,531	463	19	1,426	1,224	202	4	108	518	52	556	386	3,4	35
971-72	6,813	3,546	535	18	1,235	1,016	219	28	71	607	33	604	414	3,7	26
972-73	7,647	3,726	612	19	1,019	763	256	24	112	968	35	494	444	3,9	35
973-74	10,614	3,840	738	23	1,023	697	326	27	1	1,000	10	500	519	6,1	39
974-75	16,218	5,208	846	30	1,437	990	447	62	1	1,016	6	1,136	673	11,0	91
975-76	24,057	7,771	2,635	33	1,819	1,309	510	50	2	1,071	7	1,341	813	16,7	91
976-77	27,856	9,215	3,035	37	2,112	1,526	585	119	2	1,167	14	1,709	1,021	18,2	1,12
977-78	30,505	10,254	3,490	40	2,120	1,486	635	105	2	1,227	13	2,035	1,221	20,1	1,08
978-79	33,126	11,271	3,585	44	2,487	1,755	732	118	2	1,384	17	2,273	1,359	21,6	1,00
979-80	41,345	14,925	4,435	49	3,511	2,591	920	97	2	2,100	26	3,003	1,703	26,0	1,27
980-81	42,973	16,874	4,668	53	4,360	3,291	1,069	145	5	1,850	24	3,850	1,919	26,8	1,57
981-82	49,174	17,916	4,610	59	4,473	3,252	1,221	228	..	1,776	101	4,501	2,168	31,3	2,38
982-83	56,742	21,738	5,487	66	5,413	4,068	1,344	485	..	1,936	115	5,899	2,338	35,8	2,68
983-84	63,439	25,645	6,708	73	7,127	5,655	1,472	322	..	2,390	90	6,395	2,540	37,1	2,67
984-85	71,936	29,712	7,178	79	9,065	7,469	1,595	493	..	3,157	117	6,946	2,678	42,2	3,19
985-86	84,983	34,508	8,048	87	11,133	9,387	1,746	655	..	3,853	115	7,705	2,913	50,6	3,22

(Contd)

TABLE 2.5

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Rs. million)

(Contd.)

Year	Railway	Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone Deptt.	Autonomous & Semi Autonomous Organisations								
			Total	Indus Basin	Rural Works Programme	Agriculture	Banking, Insurance & other Financial Institutions	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing		
									Total	Large Scale	Small Scale
1963-64	131	80	1,313	621	75	*	7	10	40	35	5
1964-65	106	110	1,889	1,042	71	*	7	7	133	129	4
1965-66	84	85	1,756	939	86	*	6	6	134	131	3
1966-67	235	113	1,690	821	17	*	3	4	134	124	11
1967-68	137	146	1,632	709	98	*	4	4	149	138	11
1968-69	241	126	1,588	757	99	*	4	7	94	91	3
1969-70	219	96	1,963	1,025	99	*	8	8	179	177	2
1970-71	233	121	2,218	983	40	*	5	7	68	69	−1
1971-72	114	148	2,088	981	38	*	10	11	99	97	2
1972-73	107	248	1,980	719	140	*	14	33	111	110	1
1973-74	112	286	3,693	729	140	*	59	15	382	375	7
1974-75	602	314	6,311	1,043	142	*	81	60	1,065	1,057	8
1975-76	645	267	10,467	1,477	161	*	110	37	3,182	3,160	22
1976-77	643	479	11,515	581	99	*	161	295	4,514	4,488	26
1977-78	655	428	13,510	855	73	*	202	336	6,144	6,133	10
1978-79	581	421	14,275	413	149	*	186	100	6,659	6,638	22
1979-80	881	391	18,308	731	192	*	252	113	6,593	6,573	20
1980-81	1,100	472	15,559	889	603	*	245	330	4,836	4,814	21
1981-82	1,396	985	16,564	876	367	*	322	359	4,684	4,649	35
1982-83	1,350	1,338	19,590	987	415	*	414	222	5,143	5,117	27
1983-84	993	1,684	20,935	569	321	1,360	564	824	5,700	5,686	15
1984-85	1,358	1,836	22,975	244	332	1,433	526	953	3,871	3,818	54
1985-86	1,443	1,786	27,965	386	721	2,103	566	2,401	2,429	2,372	58

(Contd.)

TABLE 2.5

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION
(AT CURRENT PRICES)

.. Contd. (Rsmillion)

Year	Autonomous and Semi Autonomous Organisations					General Government		
	Construc-tion	Electricity & Gas Dis-tribution	Transport & Commu-nication	Services(a)	Total	Federal	Provincial	Lal
963-64	*	151	*	409	662	96	471	95
964-65	*	173	*	457	729	129	497	03
965-66	*	149	*	436	566	168	285	12
966-67	*	191	*	522	695	155	418	21
967-68	*	216	*	452	738	169	438	32
968-69	*	176	*	452	736	201	393	42
969-70	*	156	*	488	1,064	352	560	52
970-71	*	577	*	536	942	300	487	55
971-72	*	410	*	540	917	352	373	91
972-73	*	383	*	581	1,585	572	813	01
973-74	*	705	*	1,663	2,684	1,022	1,408	55
974-75	*	2,419	*	1,501	3,783	1,418	1,952	13
975-76	*	3,185	*	2,315	4,907	1,816	2,633	59
976-77	*	2,520	*	3,346	6,004	2,421	3,011	73
977-78	*	2,778	*	3,123	5,658	2,311	2,895	52
978-79	*	3,026	*	3,742	6,580	2,687	3,368	25
979-80	*	2,331	*	8,097	6,839	2,735	3,288	17
980-81	*	3,377	*	5,280	8,967	3,443	4,211	113
981-82	*	3,910	*	6,046	12,312	5,397	5,262	153
982-83	*	6,195	*	6,214	12,725	4,313	6,626	137
983-84	1,80?	6,136	2,692	967	14,182	4,696	7,568	118
984-85	2,35?	7,949	4,369	946	16,056	5,703	8,341	212
985-86	3,41!	10,658	3,926	1,367	19,282	6,991	9,998	292

. not avaable.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* Include in Services.

a) Servic include Agriculture, Construction and Transport & Communication prior to 1983-84.

Note:— The estimates of capital formation of Federal Bureau of Statistics will not tally with the estimates of Planning Division duo some conceptual differences. Whereis in the former case, physical investment is taken, the latter includes financial investmentsn addition, estimates of the Planning Division also include cost of land, advance payments for imports of equipments and the nds remaining unutilised.

Agriculture

TABLE 3.1

BASIC DATA ON AGRICULTURE

Yea	Idex of Agricultural Production (a)				Crop-ped Are (Millio Hectares)	Improved Seed Dis-tribution (000 Tonnes)	Water Availa-bility (MAF)	Fertilizer Off-take (000 N/T)	Credit Disbursed (Rs mln)	Tubewells Installed (Nos)	Tractors Impor-ted (Nos)	Produc-tion of Meat (000/ Tonnes)	Milk Produc-tion (000 Tonnes)	Fish Produc-tion (000 Tonnes)	Total orest oduc-tion 00 cu. etres)
	All Cro	Food Crops	Fibre Crops	Other Crops											
19418	7	81	68	52	11.63	.	..	..	4.70	..	..	..	..	43.3	323
19419	8	99	59	61	12.34	.	..	..	15.70	..	..	..	..	45.6	759
19450	8	97	76	65	12.48	.	..	..	3.50	..	..	..	..	48.6	034
19551	9	100	86	57	12.88	.	..	..	7.20	..	..	..	..	51.5	835
19552	7	76	85	58	12.24	.	..	..	2.60	..	..	..	..	56.3	765
19553	7	68	109	61	12.0	.	..	1.00	4.28	..	..	..	..	60.0	985
19554	9	96	87	78	13.26	.	..	14.80	23.26	..	..	..	..	61.0	912
19555	8	86	97	91	13.2	.	..	14.10	4.90	..	..	..	..	62.0	866
19556	9	90	102	80	13.8	.	..	6.60	32.84	..	..	..	..	66.0	793
19557	9	95	105	84	14.1	.	..	9.00	36.55	..	..	..	..	65.8	124
19558	9	92	104	102	13.9	.	..	16.00	45.61	..	..	..	..	67.3	950
19559	10	99	97	112	14.3	.	..	18.00	55.15	..	..	..	..	62.7	756
19560	10	100	100	100	14.8	.	..	19.10	87.58	..	..	..	..	72.5	631
19561	10	98	103	103	14.8	.	..	31.40	103.78	..	..	..	..	91.5	682
19562	10	105	111	122	15.2	.	..	37.50	147.81	..	..	..	..	85.3	501
19563	11	108	128	151	15.4	.	..	40.20	133.33	..	..	..	..	90.9	513
19564	11	108	144	124	15.1	.	..	68.70	129.04	..	..	..	..	99.0	580
19565	12	120	130	162	16.2	.	..	87.20	127.54	..	..	..	..	110.2	784
19566	12	107	142	181	15.5	.	63.87	70.49	132.42	..	..	..	..	120.3	688
19567	13	114	156	189	16.4	.	67.54	111.83	195.15	..	4,113	..	..	153.3	705
19568	15	150	171	170	16.9	.	68.54	190.43	178.56	..	2,182	..	..	151.8	101
19569	16	160	181	184	16.2	.	72.79	244.64	141.68	..	4,411	..	..	157.6	787
19570	18	177	185	214	16.7	.	75.50	307.70	155.35	7,727	5,696	..	..	178.6	864
19-71	17	164	188	195	16.6	.	69.95	283.20	158.38	8,627	3,879	..	..	172.8	762
19-72	18	170	245	169	16.60	22.54	71.10	379.20	128.00	10,344	4,224	568	7,800	155.3	878
19-73	18	181	243	163	16.9	18.10	81.17	436.20	106.75	10,260	1,847	592	7,899	191.2	730
19-74	19	190	228	188	18.2	27.77	80.06	402.90	913.30	8,477	5,216	623	8,044	214.2	493
19-75	18	183	220	171	17.3	26.31	77.02	425.50	1,010.07	8,863	7,190	641	8,193	169.1	505
19-76	19	207	176	193	18.0	43.16	85.95	550.60	1,457.79	8,847	10,809	684	8,348	174.1	493
19-77	20	212	149	224	18.2	93.55	84.57	631.80	1,716.50	8,767	15,554	715	8.524	210.7	787
19-78	20	208	197	223	18.4	48.42	89.44	713.60	2,048.28	8,820	11,902	749	8,704	267.9	589
19-79	21	238	162	212	19.3	48.96	87.39	879.80	2,299.51	8,642	15,178	783	8,888	293.0	805
19-80	23	245	250	210	19.2	60.89	91.14	1,044.30	2,970.10	8,783	19,313	819	9,075	300.0	662
19-81	24	254	245	236	19.3	73.41	97.79	1,079.50	3,999.21	6,160	16,137	856	9,267	297.3	628
19-82	25	257	257	261	19.7	79.48	96.45	1,080.00	5,269.11	6,200	19,293	894	9,462	317.8	693
19-83	27	277	283	235	20.1	70.30	101.40	1,243.60	5,936.28	4,383	22,913	947	9,662	330.0	686
19-84	27	253	170	248	20.0	75.49	103.69	1,202.66	8,141.08	4,240	27,840	1,010	10,242	350.0	724
19-85	27	265	346	239	20.1	88.02	102.81	1,253.26	10,315.84	5,422	24,746	1,079	10,902	365.0	769
19-86 (E)	29	287	415	207	..	92.52	103.36	1,483.71	11,174.00	5,573	28,500	1,153	11,500	387.0	826

.. r availabl
. r applicale.
E:timated.
M:: millionicre feet.
N/: nutrientonnes.
(a ase 1959i0=100.

Sources: 1. Federal 8ureau of Statistics.
2. Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperativ
3. Planning & Development Division.

TABLE 3.2

LAND UTILIZATION

(million hectares)

Year	Total Area	Reported Area	Forest Area	Not Available for Cultivation	Cultivated Area				Area Sown More than Once	Total Cropped Area: Cols. (8+10)
					Cultivable Waste	Current Fallow	Net Area Sown	Total Area Cultivated Cols: (8+7)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1947-48	79.61	46.07	1.38	20.82	9.01	4.01	10.68	14.69	0.95	11.63
1948-49	79.61	47.27	1.35	20.63	9.13	3.75	11.41	15.16	0.93	12.34
1949-50	79.61	46.55	1.37	20.88	9.32	3.62	11.36	14.98	1.12	12.48
1950-51	79.61	46.45	1.39	20.75	9.16	3.54	11.61	15.15	1.27	12.88
1951-52	79.61	46.44	1.40	20.57	9.36	3.82	11.29	15.11	0.95	12.24
1952-53	79.61	46.58	1.28	20.76	9.25	4.03	11.25	15.28	0.84	12.09
1953-54	79.61	46.59	1.24	20.67	9.14	3.42	12.12	15.54	1.14	13.26
1954-55	79.61	46.66	1.26	20.71	9.37	3.46	11.86	15.32	1.42	13.28
1955-56	79.61	46.56	1.28	20.63	8.99	3.34	12.32	15.66	1.57	13.89
1956-57	79.61	46.65	1.30	20.61	8.73	3.38	12.63	16.01	1.53	14.16
1957-58	79.61	48.48	1.30	20.50	10.44	3.69	12.55	16.55	1.38	13.93
1958-59	79.61	48.46	1.29	20.38	10.50	3.28	12.92	16.20	1.41	14.33
1959-60	79.61	48.46	1.34	20.59	10.02	3.44	13.07	16.51	1.60	14.69
1960-61	79.61	50.99	1.68	18.73	12.46	4.85	13.27	18.12	1.59	14.86
1961-62	79.61	50.92	1.66	18.57	12.79	4.26	13.64	17.90	1.61	15.25
1962-63	79.61	50.83	1.67	18.43	12.70	4.25	13.78	18.03	1.69	15.47
1963-64	79.61	51.38	1.80	18.38	12.87	4.92	13.41	18.33	1.92	15.13
1964-65	79.61	52.83	1.97	18.78	13.36	4.56	14.16	18.72	2.09	16.25
1965-66	79.61	53.04	2.08	18.70	13.02	5.31	13.93	19.24	1.61	15.54
1966-67	79.61	52.93	2.08	18.54	13.05	5.03	14.23	19.26	2.18	16.41
1967-68	79.61	53.16	2.28	18.87	12.58	4.55	14.88	19.43	2.06	16.94
1968-69	79.61	52.95	1.88	20.53	11.25	5.04	14.25	19.29	1.99	16.24
1969-70	79.61	52.93	1.84	20.40	11.46	4.70	14.54	19.23	2.24	16.77
1970-71	79.61	53.55	2.83	20.40	11.11	4.77	14.44	19.21	2.18	16.62
1971-72	79.61	53.49	2.72	20.43	11.25	4.75	14.34	19.09	2.26	16.60
1972-73	79.61	53.75	2.81	20.73	11.09	5.05	14.07	19.12	2.86	16.93
1973-74	79.61	53.91	2.85	20.53	11.15	4.19	15.19	19.38	3.19	18.28
1974-75	79.61	53.92	2.80	20.32	11.25	4.78	14.77	19.55	2.60	17.37
1975-76	79.61	53.92	2.84	20.63	10.63	4.77	15.06	19.82	2.96	18.02
1976-77	79.61	54.97	2.86	21.47	10.88	4.69	15.07	19.76	3.14	18.21
1977-78	79.61	54.96	2.89	20.92	11.05	4.88	15.22	20.10	3.27	18.49
1978-79	79.61	53.59	2.77	19.77	11.07	4.57	15.41	19.98	3.89	19.30
1979-80	79.61	53.71	2.76	18.84	11.88	4.62	15.61	20.23	3.61	19.22
1980-81	79.61	53.92	2.85	19.91	10.86	4.89	15.41	20.30	3.92	19.33
1981-82	79.61	56.66	2.99	22.38	10.95	4.89	15.45	20.34	4.33	19.78
1982-83	79.61	56.71	3.05	22.34	11.04	4.59	15.69	20.28	4.44	20.13
1983-84	79.61	56.77	3.07	22.41	10.95	4.64	15.70	20.34	4.36	20.06
1984-85(R)	79.61	56.77	3.07	22.41	10.95	4.64	15.70	20.34	4.36	20.06

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres.

R – Repeated, due to lag in data availability.

TABLE 3.3

AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS

(000hectares)

Ye	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Other Pulses	Sugar-cane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesa-mum	Cotton	Tobacco
47-48	3,954	790	808	426	364	168	6,510	882	212	189	429	26	1,237	12
48-49	4,286	840	942	478	382	232	7,160	1,132	209	197	453	17	1,051	15
49-50	4,183	933	959	551	401	201	7,227	970	204	219	367	20	1,110	17
50-51	4,370	968	972	508	378	174	7,370	1,115	212	188	461	23	1,221	21
51-52	4,107	884	816	453	393	174	6,827	854	187	190	552	25	1,343	22
52-53	3,817	908	895	533	392	196	6,741	822	135	253	427	24	1,385	17
53-54	4,215	1,016	1044	612	430	210	7,527	1,036	202	292	436	27	1,161	25
54-55	4,261	959	887	455	430	182	7,174	1,232	203	305	516	24	1,269	43
55-56	4,521	969	891	537	429	183	7,530	1,314	195	286	576	23	1,407	32
56-57	4,689	972	926	549	431	183	7,750	1,279	183	319	551	25	1,438	30
57-58	4,888	1,073	747	386	431	196	7,721	1,213	203	397	545	26	1,453	37
58-59	4,829	1,151	811	443	456	198	7,888	1,219	194	428	552	24	1,325	36
59-60	4,878	1,204	805	456	482	217	8,042	1,142	194	397	561	31	1,343	38
60-61	4,639	1,181	746	476	480	187	7,709	1,106	177	388	499	32	1,293	39
61-62	4,923	1,214	832	513	473	187	8,142	1,194	202	444	451	44	1,396	45
62-63	5,022	1,186	851	486	459	196	8,200	1,219	202	531	495	30	1,374	46
63-64	5,019	1,286	741	467	500	177	8,190	1,113	175	478	475	27	1,471	44
64-65	5,317	1,356	910	585	486	185	8,839	1,210	175	503	488	34	1,467	49
65-66	5,155	1,393	840	594	542	155	8,679	1,070	187	597	442	28	1,561	58
66-67	5,344	1,409	837	558	554	162	8,864	1,244	208	650	460	30	1,620	72
67-68	5,983	1,420	914	584	608	174	9,683	1,121	177	504	542	32	1,785	70
68-69	6,160	1,555	736	474	616	156	9,697	958	133	541	442	28	1,745	65
69-70	6,229	1,622	631	491	648	157	9,778	928	158	620	479	23	1,756	60
70-71	5,977	1,503	750	558	640	141	9,569	914	403	636	510	31	1,733	61
71-72	5,797	1,456	759	507	633	157	9,309	964	454	552	562	42	1,957	51
72-73	5,971	1,480	612	500	645	164	9,372	1,017	440	534	534	30	2,010	44
73-74	6,113	1,512	733	589	633	205	9,785	1,108	519	646	536	33	1,845	47
74-75	5,812	1,604	545	445	614	194	9,214	996	381	673	452	23	2,031	54
75-76	6,111	1,710	624	476	620	186	9,727	1,068	409	700	470	28	1,852	45
76-77	6,390	1,749	648	447	624	174	10,032	1,095	438	788	519	30	1,865	51
77-78	6,360	1,899	641	520	656	167	10,243	1,099	446	822	412	32	1,843	53
78-79	6,687	2,026	659	469	650	178	10,669	1,224	453	752	433	46	1,891	48
79-80	6,924	2,035	561	423	701	159	10,803	1,129	422	718	409	46	2,081	50
80-81	6,984	1,933	406	394	769	259	10,745	843	410	825	417	44	2,108	43
81-82	7,223	1,976	559	392	739	222	11,111	902	419	947	391	43	2,214	43
82-83	7,398	1,978	438	390	790	263	11,257	893	442	912	386	29	2,263	41
83-84	7,343	1,999	553	391	798	200	11,284	920	387	897	313	22	2,221	46
84-85	7,259	1,999	606	395	809	190	11,255	1,014	402	904	347	34	2,242	50
85-86 (E	7,358	1,870	561	371	804	193	11,157	1,042	..	769	351	39	2,366	49

ote: 1 ha 2.47 acres.
not available.
: Estimated.

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cperatives

TABLE 3.4

PRODUCTION OF IMPORTANT CROPS

(000 tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Bajra	Jowar	Maize	Barley	Total Food Grains	Gram	Other Pulses	Sugar-cane	Rapeseed and Mustard	Sesa-mum	Cotton (000 Tonnes)	Cotton (000 Bales)	Tobacco
1947-48	3,354	693	301	205	359	113	5,025	472	95	5,529	175	9	197	1,106	14
1948-49	4,038	748	345	247	379	178	5,935	766	83	6,947	188	6	172	964	18
1949-50	3,924	805	376	271	407	148	5,931	609	105	7,849	144	6	220	1,231	26
1950-51	3,933	865	392	248	387	131	5,956	756	81	5,506	199	8	250	1,406	30
1951-52	3,010	730	269	208	383	101	4,701	429	74	5,399	200	7	249	1,397	36
1952-53	2,405	832	271	224	352	93	4,177	321	63	7,266	127	6	317	1,784	26
1953-54	3,645	921	468	232	408	129	5,803	571	83	8,956	166	6	254	1,425	38
1954-55	3,186	838	355	225	433	106	5,143	604	87	8,836	219	6	281	1,583	74
1955-56	3,370	841	346	253	457	128	5,395	669	79	8,200	221	6	299	1,678	49
1956-57	3,638	844	369	259	469	116	5,695	692	78	8,947	226	6	304	1,711	46
1957-58	3,564	876	278	186	447	127	5,428	663	71	11,294	233	6	304	1,708	56
1958-59	3,907	992	314	215	489	129	6,046	577	81	12,489	266	6	283	1,587	58
1959-60	3,909	995	329	233	495	139	6,100	608	82	10,662	239	8	292	1,691	61
1960-61	3,814	1,030	306	220	439	120	5,929	610	81	11,641	214	7	301	1,768	60
1961-62	4,027	1,227	370	248	488	116	6,476	623	74	14,357	205	11	324	1,906	70
1962-63	4,170	1,095	422	251	489	113	6,540	678	86	18,439	257	8	366	2,153	71
1963-64	4,162	1,192	362	238	526	111	6,591	610	92	16,140	211	8	419	2,461	75
1964-65	4,591	1,350	446	293	528	118	7,326	672	78	18,668	214	9	378	2,220	83
1965-66	3,916	1,317	370	274	540	83	6,500	540	65	22,309	182	7	414	2,437	110
1966-67	4,335	1,365	371	277	587	88	7,023	635	77	21,982	203	7	463	2,323	140
1967-68	6,418	1,499	414	291	792	108	9,522	481	84	18,660	274	9	518	3,043	130
1968-69	6,618	2,032	330	262	626	97	9,965	528	67	21,971	229	8	528	3,102	125
1969-70	7,294	2,401	302	284	668	104	11,053	506	64	26,370	255	8	536	3,149	116
1970-71	6,476	2,200	355	329	718	91	10,169	494	175	23,167	269	10	542	3,189	113
1971-72	6,890	2,262	360	312	705	103	10,632	510	202	19,963	301	14	707	4,159	87
1972-73	7,442	2,330	304	302	706	109	11,193	553	197	19,947	287	10	702	4,126	63
1973-74	7,629	2,455	351	378	767	140	11,720	610	226	23,911	292	12	659	3,872	66
1974-75	7,673	2,314	266	266	747	137	11,403	550	165	21,242	248	8	634	3,729	77
1975-76	8,691	2,618	308	281	803	130	12,831	601	183	25,547	267	11	514	3,021	58
1976-77	9,144	2,737	311	261	764	124	13,341	649	195	29,523	296	12	435	2,557	73
1977-78	8,367	2,950	318	284	821	121	12,861	614	198	30,077	236	13	575	3,380	74
1978-79	9,950	3,272	317	252	799	129	14,719	538	198	27,326	248	19	473	2,782	6
1979-80	10,587	3,126	277	249	875	118	15,592	313	199	27,498	247	19	728	4,282	7
1980-81	11,475	3,123	214	230	970	176	16,188	337	189	32,359	253	18	715	4,201	67
1981-82	11,304	3,430	272	225	930	158	16,319	294	194	36,580	239	17	748	4,398	69
1982-83	12,414	3,445	220	222	1,005	185	17,491	491	203	32,534	246	11	824	4,844	65
1983-84	10,882	3,340	256	222	1,014	140	15,854	522	188	34,287	217	9	495	2,908	80
1984-85	11,703	3,315	284	230	1,028	132	16,692	524	202	32,140	235	14	1,008	5,930	87
1985-86 (E)	13,500	3,051	259	217	1,009	133	18,169	578	..	26,769	242	15	1,208	7,105	87

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

E : Estimated

.. not available.

TABLE 3.5

CROPWISE SHARES OF MAJOR CROPS IN VALUE ADDED
(AT CONSTANT FACTOR COST)

(percentage)

Year	All Major Crops	Major Crops								Fibre Crops	All Other Crops				
		Total Major Crops	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Gram	Cotton (Unginned)	Total	Rapeseed & Mustard	Sesamum	Sugarcane	Tobacco
1970-71	100	59.51	15.57	34.46	0.36	1.48	1.70	3.39	2.55	19.55	21.34	2.18	0.11	15.35	70
1971-72	100	58.70	14.81	34.87	0.38	1.33	1.63	3.18	2.50	23.76	17.54	2.08	0.14	12.60	72
1972-73	100	60.62	15.25	36.65	0.39	1.26	1.34	3.09	2.64	22.94	16.44	2.14	0.10	12.25	95
1973-74	100	61.05	15.43	36.12	0.48	1.51	1.49	3.22	2.80	20.68	18.27	2.09	0.12	14.12	94
1974-75	100	61.02	15.51	35.48	0.51	1.60	1.57	3.39	2.96	20.81	18.18	2.20	0.12	13.82	04
1975-76	100	65.77	16.23	40.73	0.45	1.10	1.28	3.31	2.67	15.75	18.48	1.90	0.09	14.75	74
1976-77	100	66.01	16.62	40.79	0.42	1.00	1.27	3.08	3.83	13.05	20.94	2.06	0.10	16.68	10
1977-78	100	63.02	17.39	37.07	0.40	1.05	1.26	3.22	3.63	16.76	20.22	1.58	0.11	16.50	03
1978-79	100	68.72	18.57	42.44	0.40	0.90	1.22	3.00	2.19	13.27	19.01	1.61	0.16	14.44	30
1979-80	100	64.75	16.60	41.90	0.34	0.81	0.96	2.99	1.15	18.58	16.67	1.45	0.14	13.21	37
1980-81	100	64.48	15.47	42.72	0.48	0.72	0.71	3.19	1.19	17.49	18.03	1.43	0.13	14.92	55
1981-82	100	63.03	16.43	40.70	0.42	0.68	0.87	2.95	0.98	17.71	19.26	1.30	0.12	16.31	53
1982-83	100	64.81	15.74	42.63	0.47	0.64	0.67	3.05	1.61	18.61	16.58	1.28	0.08	13.84	38
1983-84	100	67.39	17.37	42.54	0.40	0.73	0.90	3.50	1.95	12.72	19.89	1.29	0.07	16.60	93
1984-85	100	60.15	15.75	37.67	0.41	0.67	0.85	3.11	1.69	22.89	16.96	1.44	0.08	13.75	69

Source: Federal Bureau of Statics.

TABLE 3.6

TENURE CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS AND FARM AREA BY PROVINCES

(area in million acres)
(no. of farms in million)

Unit	Number of Farms				Farm Area			
	Total	Owner	Owner-Cum Tenant	Tenant	Total	Owner	Owner-Cum Tenant	Tenant
				(1980 Census)				
Pakistan	4.070	2.227	0.789	1.054	47.094	24.533	12.396	10.165
N.W.F.P.	0.528	0.361	0.072	0.095	4.099	2.388	1.103	0.608
Punjab	2.545	1.385	0.618	0.542	28.898	14.883	9.334	5.681
Sind	0.795	0.323	0.085	0.387	9.206	4.350	1.528	3.328
Baluchistan	0.202	0.158	0.014	0.030	3.891	2.912	0.431	0.548
				(1972 Census)				
Pakistan	3.760	1.568	0.896	1.296	49.058	19.398	15.160	14.500
N.W.F.P.	0.466	0.256	0.103	0.107	4.251	1.615	1.713	0.923
Punjab	2.375	1.008	0.683	0.684	31.029	11.950	11.051	8.028
Sind	0.747	0.178	0.097	0.472	9.459	2.909	1.759	4.791
Baluchistan	0.172	0.126	0.013	0.033	4.319	2.924	0.637	0.758
				(1960 Census)				
Pakistan	4.859	1.998	0.835	2.026	48.926	18.721	11.011	19.194
N.W.F.P.	0.674	0.325	0.137	0.212	5.463	1.870	1.871	1.722
Punjab	3.326	1.422	0.623	1.281	29.212	11.168	7.180	10.864
Sind	0.694	0.150	0.061	0.483	10.190	3.229	1.474	5.487
Baluchistan	0.165	0.101	0.014	0.050	4.061	2.454	0.486	1.121

Note: 1 ha = 2.47 acres.

Source: Agricultural Censuses.

TABLE 3.7

SUMMARY DATA ON NUMBER, SIZE, AREA AND OPERATIONAL STATUS OF FARMS BY TENURE STATUS BASED ON AGRICULTURAL CENSUS DATA

(farms in million)
(area in million acres)

Private Farms	Pure Owner Farms	Owner-cum-Tenant Farms			Pure Tenant Farms	All Private Farms
		Owner	Tenant	Total		
Numbers						
1960	1.998	..	..	0.834	2.028	4.860
1972	1.569	..	..	0.897	1.296	3.762
1980	2.227	..	..	0.789	1.054	4.070
Average Farm Size						
1960	10.06	..	..	13.20	9.46	10.07
1972	13.04	..	..	16.90	11.19	13.04
1980	11.57	..	..	15.71	9.65	11.57
Farm Area						
1960	18.723	6.235	6.107	12.342	17.864	48.929
1972	19.399	6.988	8.172	15.160	14.500	49.059
1980	24.533	5.741	6.655	12.396	10.166	47.095
Area Operated by:						
Owner						
1960	18.723	6.235	.	6.235	.	24.958
1972	19.399	6.988	.	6.988	.	26.387
1980	24.533	5.741	.	5.741	.	30.274
Share-Cropper						
1960	.	.	4.776	4.776	16.495	21.271
1972	.	.	6.351	6.351	12.564	18.915
1980	.	.	5.078	5.078	8.511	13.589
Lease-Holder						
1960		.	0.979	0.979	0.962	1.941
1972	.	.	1.584	1.584	1.760	3.344
1980	.	.	1.421	1.421	1.479	2.900
Other						
1960	.	.	0.352	0.352	0.407	0.759
1972	.	.	0.237	0.237	0.176	0.413
1980	.	.	0.156	0.156	0.175	0.322

. not available.
.. not applicable.

Source: Agricultural Censuses.

Note: (1) 1 ha = 2.47 acres.
(2) The 1960 Census based on an extractive survey of land revenue records, may not be comparable to the 1972 and 1980 Censuses, based on population surveys.

TABLE 3.8

FRAGMENTATION OF FARMS BY TENURE AND SIZE OF FARM

(no. of farms)

Size of Farms (Acres)	Number of Owner Farms			Number of Owner-cum-Tenant Farms			Number of Tenant Farms		
	Total	Not Fragmented	Fragmented	Total	Not Fragmented	Fragmented	Total	Not Fragmented	Fragmented
1980 Total Private Farms	2,226,787	950,744	1,276,043	789,162	91,002	698,140	1,053,506	648,509	404,997
1972 ,, ,,	1,494,049	607,788	886,261	888,403	75,032	813,371	1,281,638	694,041	587,597
1960 ,, ,,	1,997,736	884,804	1,112,932	834,257	65,162	769,095	2,027,990	965,194	1,062,796
1980 Upto 12.5 Acres	1,703,347	813,995	889,352	476158	66,865	409,293	810,887	535,043	275,844
1972 ,, ,,	1,081,228	501,946	597,282	503,307	51,061	452,246	897,533	528,179	369,354
1960 ,, ,,	1,202,610	681,187	521,423	276,259	33,929	242,330	925,063	618,288	306,775
1980 12.5 to 50.0 Acres	454,316	235,571	244,091	281,689	22,971	258,718	232,870	111,215	121,655
1972 ,, ,,	341,340	98,448	242,892	346,166	22,518	323,648	367,799	161,260	206,539
1960 ,, ,,	653,680	182,339	471,341	461,630	28,383	433,247	953,254	321,906	631,348
1980 Above 50 Acres	69,124	7,168	61,956	31,315	1,186	30,129	9,749	2,251	7,498
1972 ,, ,,	53,481	7,394	46,087	38,930	1,453	37,477	2,706	4,602	11,704
1960 ,, ,,	141,446	21,278	120,168	96,368	2,850	93,518	149,673	25,000	124,673

Source: Agricultural Censuses.

Note: 12.5 acres = 5.06 ha.
50.0 acres = 20.24 ha.

TABLE 3.9

FARMS REPORTING USE OF CASUAL LABOUR BY TENURE AND BY SIZE OF FARM

(no. of farms)

Size of Farms Acres	All Farms			Owner Farms			Owner-cum-Tenant Farms			Tenant Farms		
	Total	Using Casual Labour		Number	Using Casual Labour		Number	Using Casual Labour		Number	Using Casual Labour	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1980 Private Farms	3866989	1752875	45	2068230	928599	45	775481	395092	51	1023305	429199	42
Under 1.0 acres	178146	72739	40	154889	62003	40	3543	1712	48	19716	8427	43
1.0 – 2.5 acres	488340	215823	44	361857	155276	43	27476	14129	51	98999	46419	47
2.5 – 5.0 acres	661879	282648	43	408654	174537	43	92042	44664	49	161188	63450	39
5.0 – 7.5 acres	660112	281476	43	324016	141220	44	136358	63920	47	199745	76337	38
7.5 – 12.5 acres	873596	383759	44	346759	153673	44	211700	105529	50	315136	124552	40
12.5 – 25. acres	666984	328807	49	297649	146511	49	193578	100751	52	175765	81243	46
25.0 – 50. acres	243770	132014	54	117724	62004	53	81334	45961	57	44712	24051	54
50.0 – 150acres	83002	49138	59	488744	28287	58	26563	16439	62	7607	4424	58
150 and above	11160	7371	66	7840	5088	65	2887	1987	69	437	296	68
1972 Private Farms	3664090	1101124	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

.. not available.

Source: Agricultural Census.

TABLE 3.10

FERTILIZER OFF-TAKE AND CREDIT DISBURSED

Year	Fertilizer off-take (000 N/Tonnes)				Credit Disbursed (Rs. million)				
	N	P	K	Total	ADBP	Taccavi	Coopera-tives	Commer-cial Banks	Total
1952-53	1.00	.	.	1.00	0.08	4.20	..	.	4.28
1953-54	14.80	.	.	14.80	0.06	7.70	15.50	.	23.26
1954-55	14.10	.	.	14.10	1.10	3.80	..	.	4.90
1955-56	6.60	.	.	6.60	1.00	6.40	25.44	.	32.84
1956-57	9.00	.	.	9.00	1.70	7.10	27.75	.	36.55
1957-58	16.40	.	.	16.40	3.60	12.80	29.21	.	45.61
1958-59	18.00	.	.	18.00	5.70	17.20	32.55	.	55.15
1959-60	19.30	0.10	.	19.40	24.80	17.90	44.88	.	87.58
1960-61	31.00	0.40	.	31.40	30.90	14.80	58.08	.	103.78
1961-62	37.00	0.50	.	37.50	42.70	12.20	92.91	.	147.81
1962-63	40.00	0.20	.	40.20	40.70	9.80	82.83	.	133.33
1963-64	68.00	0.70	.	68.70	46.70	12.00	70.34	.	129.04
1964-65	85.00	2.20	.	87.20	40.50	30.50	56.54	.	127.54
1965-66	69.24	1.25	.	70.49	68.00	12.70	51.72	.	132.42
1966-67	107.78	3.91	0.14	111.83	100.50	11.20	83.45	.	195.15
1967-68	177.44	12.78	0.21	190.43	106.20	13.00	59.46	.	178.66
1968-69	203.52	38.64	2.48	244.64	82.10	12.20	47.38	.	141.68
1969-70	272.56	33.80	1.34	307.70	91.30	10.60	53.45	.	155.35
1970-71	251.50	30.50	1.20	283.20	92.70	10.20	55.48	.	158.38
1971-72	341.20	37.30	0.70	379.20	80.00	8.92	39.08	.	128.80
1972-73	346.20	48.70	1.30	436.20	168.80	10.23	42.02	85.70	306.75
1973-74	341.90	57.80	3.20	402.90	415.18	67.50	144.22	286.40	913.30
1974-75	362.90	60.50	2.10	425.50	395.50	12.13	81.54	520.90	1,010.07
1975-76	445.30	102.50	2.80	550.60	532.19	25.67	91.83	808.10	1,457.79
1976-77	511.10	118.20	2.50	631.80	637.93	13.14	95.43	970.00	1,716.50
1977-78	550.90	156.80	5.90	713.60	429.83	9.00	318.55	1,290.90	2,048.28
1978-79	684.27	188.00	7.60	879.80	416.39	12.76	489.16	1,381.20	2,299.51
1979-80	806.20	228.50	9.60	1,044.30	709.84	9.22	663.69	1,587.35	2,970.10
1980-81	843.00	226.80	9.60	1,079.50	1,066.20	8.59	1,097.65	1,826.77	3,999.21
1981-82	832.60	225.60	21.80	1,080.00	1,550.79	8.48	1,273.42	2,436.77	5,269.11
1982-83	952.69	265.30	25.60	1,243.60	2,297.74	11.42	1,288.95	2,338.17	5,936.28
1983-84	914.32	259.81	28.50	1,202.63	2,920.42	.	1,449.89	3,770.77	8,141.08
1984-85	934.80	293.79	24.67	1,253.26	4,167.90	8.00	1,596.84	4,543.10	10,315.84
1985-86 (E)	1,106.80	345.69	31.22	1,483.71	4,572.00	21.00	2,212.00	4,369.00	11,174.00

.. not available.
. not applicable.
E : Estimated.

Sources:
1. Federal Directorate of Fertilizer Imports.
2. Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.
3. State Bank of Pakistan.

TABLE 3.11

RETAIL SALE PRICE OF FERTILIZERS

(Rs per bag of 50 kilos/110 lbs)

Dat/Year	Urea 46% N	AN/CAN 26% N	ASN 26% N	AS 21% N	NP 23:23	SSP 18% N	DAP 18:46	SOP 50% K	NPK 10:20:20
08-6-66	25.0	11.0	14.0	11.0	..	10.0	..	..	..
29-8-68	26.0	11.5	14.0	11.5	..	9.5	28.0	19.0	..
27-8-69	26.0	13.0	14.5	13.0	..	9.5	28.0	20.0	..
29-6-70	28.5	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	28.0	20.0	..
25-8-72	35.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	35.0	20.0	..
30-1-73	35.0	17.0	18.0	17.0	..	9.5	35.0	20.0	..
30-3-73	42.0	20.0	23.0	20.0	40.0	11.0	44.0	25.0	..
11-8-73	55.0	32.0	31.0	25.0	55.0	15.0	57.0	32.0	..
20-4-74	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	65.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
29-1-75	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	55.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
09-5-75	75.0	43.0	43.0	34.0	55.0	22.0	75.0	32.0	..
16-4-76	68.0	39.0	43.0	31.0	50.0	18.0	72.0	32.0	..
20-4-78	68.0	39.0	43.0	31.0	50.0	18.0	72.0	29.0	..
17-0-78	63.0	36.5	..	29.0	46.5	17.0	67.0	27.0	..
01-1-79	63.0	36.5	..	29.0	46.5	..	67.0	27.0	42.5
25-2-80	93.0	50.0	..	42.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	30.0	42.5
13-4-80	93.0	50.0	..	42.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	..	63.0
27-0-81	93.0	50.0	..	42.0	78.0	25.0	100.0	30.0	63.0
16-3-82	103.0	55.0	..	47.0	84.0	25.0	105.0	30.0	65.0
06-0-82	118.0	58.0	..	54.0	97.0	29.0	121.0	35.0	75.0
10-6-83	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	133.0	40.0	82.0
193-84	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	133.0	40.0	82.0
194-85	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	133.0	40.0	82.0
195-86	128.0	60.0	..	59.0	110.0	40.0	133.0	40.0	82.0

.. nt available

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

AI/CAN : ammonium nitrate/calcium ammonium nitrate.
AN : ammonium super nitrate.
A : ammonium sulphate.
N : nitrophas.

SSP : single super phosphate.
DAP : diammonium phosphate.
SPO : suplhate of potash.
NPK : nitrogen phosphate.

TABLE 3.12

AREA IRRIGATED BY DIFFERENT SOURCES

(million hectares)

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tubewells	Others	Total
1950-51	7.53	0.06	1.08	–	0.58	9.25
1951-52	7.51	0.06	0.99	–	0.53	0.09
1952-53	7.52	0.06	1.83	–	0.52	9.13
1953-54	8.00	0.05	0.99	0.02	0.59	9.65
1954-55	8.28	0.06	0.95	0.04	0.66	9.99
1955-56	8.47	0.06	0.88	0.05	0.63	10.09
1956-57	8.61	0.06	0.86	0.06	0.71	10.30
1957-58	8.71	0.06	0.79	0.07	0.64	10.27
1958-59	8.67	0.06	0.78	0.12	0.62	10.25
1959-60	8.73	0.03	0.76	0.16	0.67	10.35
1960-61	8.59	0.01	0.86	0.25	0.70	10.41
1961-62	9.64	0.01	0.93	0.26	0.51	11.35
1962-63	9.09	0.01	0.89	0.44	0.58	11.01
1963-64	8.85	0.01	1.00	0.45	0.73	11.04
1964-65	9.00	0.01	1.02	0.54	0.87	11.44
1965-66	8.70	0.01	0.96	0.80	1.01	11.48
1966-67	8.81	0.01	1.01	0.76	1.50	12.09
1967-68	8.95	0.01	0.85	1.29	1.52	12.62
1968-69	8.87	0.01	0.93	1.15	1.60	12.56
1969-70	9.26	0.01	0.84	1.11	1.27	12.49
1970-71	6.69	0.01	1.29	2.25	0.35	10.59
1971-72	9.57	0.01	0.67	2.10	0.64	12.99
1972-73	9.80	0.01	0.51	2.21	0.53	13.06
1973-74	10.06	0.01	0.52	2.41	0.65	13.64
1974-75	10.09	0.01	0.44	2.38	0.43	13.34
1975-76	10.19	0.01	0.43	2.39	0.62	13.63
1976-77	10.10	0.01	0.45	2.69	0.59	13.83
1977-78	10.43	0.01	0.35	2.79	0.65	14.22
1978-79	10.01	0.01	0.26	3.49	0.71	14.47
1979-80	10.74	0.05	0.34	2.74	0.87	14.74
1980-81	11.09	0.07	0.32	2.81	0.61	14.90
1981-82	10.41	0.06	0.31	2.92	0.60	15.30
1982-83	11.39	0.06	0.32	2.94	0.65	16.30
1983-84	11.36	0.06	0.31	2.95	0.64	15.32
1984-85	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

.. not available.

–nil.

TABLE 3.13

TEMPERATURE AT SELECTED CITY CENTRES

(In cegrades)

Year	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Rawal-pindi	Pesha-war	Quetta	Jacob-abad	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Rawal-pindi	Pesha-war	Quetta	Jacob-bad
eight in retres bove Sea evel	22	214	123	511	359	1589	56	22	214	123	511	359	1589	56
	MEAN OF MINIMUM							MEAN OF MAXIMUM						
194	22.6	17.8	19.7	15.6	16.7	6.3	19.4	28.9	33.1	34.3	30.2	30.3	23.9	5.8
194	22.7	17.4	19.1	14.9	16.1	6.7	20.1	29.0	31.4	32.9	28.9	29.9	23.6	4.5
194	22.6	17.1	.	14.4	15.7	6.3	19.3	29.5	31.9	..	29.2	29.1	22.9	4.4
195	21.9	16.5	.	13.4	14.9	5.3	18.8	28.9	30.3	..	28.1	27.8	22.1	3.8
195	22.4	17.3	19.0	14.5	15.6	6.3	19.7	29.2	31.8	33.2	29.4	29.4	23.3	5.0
195	22.6	17.3	19.2	14.6	16.0	6.6	19.7	29.3	32.5	33.9	29.0	29.8	23.8	5.1
195	23.3	18.1	.	15.2	16.8	7.8	20.7	29.9	32.5	33.7	30.4	30.4	24.0	5.3
195	22.7	17.6	.	14.6	15.8	6.5	20.1	29.4	31.7	33.2	29.3	29.3	23.3	4.6
195	..	17.3	.	13.6	16.1	7.2	20.2	..	30.9	32.7	30.0	30.0	23.8	4.4
195	22.0	17.6	.	14.3	16.1	6.8	19.9	29.6	30.9	32.4	29.0	29.0	23.3	3.5
195	21.9	16.9	.	13.7	15.2	6.5	19.5	29.3	29.9	31.9	27.9	27.9	22.2	3.5
195	22.5	18.1	20.4	15.1	16.5	7.8	..	30.7	31.3	33.5	29.2	28.9	..	..
195	22.2	18.0	20.0	15.5	16.3	8.3	20.8	29.8	30.7	32.9	28.2	28.2	23.0	4.4
196	22.2	17.0	19.0	14.8	15.9	6.7	19.2	30.9	31.7	33.3	29.2	29.2	24.0	4.6
196	20.0	17.4	17.8	14.8	15.9	8.9	19.8	31.1	30.2	32.2	27.8	27.8	23.9	3.7
196	20.0	17.3	17.8	14.7	16.0	8.3	20.3	31.7	30.4	32.7	28.6	28.6	23.9	4.4
196	21.1	17.6	35.0	15.2	16.3	11.7	20.7	31.7	30.4	33.3	29.1	29.1	23.8	5.1
196	20.6	17.1	17.2	14.6	15.6	10.1	19.8	31.7	30.8	32.2	28.3	27.9	22.0	4.4
196	20.5	17.5	17.3	14.5	15.3	11.1	19.8	30.9	31.0	32.2	27.9	29.1	22.2	4.4
196	20.0	17.4	17.3	14.6	15.4	10.9	19.6	31.7	30.0	32.3	28.6	29.2	23.1	4.5
196	20.0	17.6	17.6	14.9	15.7	10.8	20.3	30.9	30.3	30.3	28.1	28.3	22.8	5.6
196	20.0	17.3	17.7	14.8	15.5	10.8	19.7	30.9	30.2	30.2	28.2	28.3	22.0	4.1
19	20.0	18.3	..	..	16.1	..	20.0	32.2	31.1	31.1	..	29.4	..	5.6
19	23.2	18.3	18.1	14.3	16.4	6.6	20.5	30.1	31.3	33.4	29.4	30.0	25.6	4.7
19	20.2	17.9	18.0	12.1	16.2	6.4	19.9	31.8	30.1	33.1	26.6	29.6	26.6	4.7
19	20.1	17.8	17.3	13.9	16.0	5.6	19.3	31.6	30.7	27.9	28.5	29.1	22.7	4.0
19	20.3	18.4	18.1	15.4	16.9	7.1	19.9	31.6	30.6	32.3	28.1	30.4	24.7	4.6
19	19.9	17.7	17.5	14.2	15.7	6.4	19.6	31.1	31.1	32.7	28.6	30.0	24.7	4.3
19	21.3	19.5	19.1	14.0	17.3	10.7	21.4	31.1	31.3	33.6	28.3	30.5	25.1	4.9
19	18.6	18.7	17.3	13.0	15.6	6.6	20.3	31.0	30.3	32.0	27.6	29.6	23.9	3.5
19	20.8	18.3	18.2	14.9	16.5	7.8	21.0	31.5	31.0	31.1	28.7	30.3	25.0	4.3
19	20.7	18.3	17.2	14.7	16.3	6.8	20.3	31.0	31.0	32.6	28.6	29.7	24.2	3.4
19	20.6	17.8	18.2	14.3	14.8	6.4	18.7	30.5	30.9	32.8	28.7	29.8	24.1	0.9
19	21.1	18.1	8.5	14.4	15.3	7.3	20.0	31.6	31.1	33.4	29.0	29.4	25.0	4.4
19	20.7	17.7	8.3	13.6	15.6	7.3	20.1	31.9	30.8	33.2	29.0	29.9	24.0	4.3
19	20.6	17.2	18.8	13.9	15.5	7.3	19.9	31.9	29.9	35.0	27.9	29.0	22.9	3.1
19	20.2	17.0	17.3	13.5	15.1	7.1	20.0	31.6	29.7	31.8	27.9	28.5	24.0	2.6
19	20.3	18.0	17.5	13.7	15.6	7.3	19.7	31.7	31.1	32.9	29.2	29.7	24.7	3.9
19	20.3	18.1	17.6	13.7	15.8	7.3	19.8	31.8	31.3	32.8	29.3	29.8	24.6	4.1

.. t availabl.

Sources: 1. Pakistan Meteorological Departmt.
2. Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 3.14

RAINFALL AT SELECTED CITY CENTRES

(millimetre)

Year	Karachi	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi	Peshawar	Quetta	Jacobabad
Height in metres above Sea Level:	22	214	123	511	359	1589	56
1947	59	305	23	393	207	210	17
1948	142	738	148	1,495	305	160	154
1949	324	294	..	868	221	205	201
1950	86	733	..	1,143	356	273	51
1951	42	396	224	772	266	66	45
1952	192	277	76	968	174	244	34
1953	507	565	220	897	311	180	94
1954	153	708	55	878	300	165	56
1955	190	575	347	679	185	238	77
1956	363	660	288	969	536	158	407
1957	52	684	188	1,041	501	399	101
1958	146	871	101	892	231	122	17
1959	422	686	171	1,393	679	374	120
1960	65	300	174	738	338	176	44
1961	610	627	163	1,216	485	209	184
1962	279	576	96	988	267	138	80
1963	43	297	85	1,035	380	168	19
1964	127	801	174	709	346	207	53
1965	127	442	146	914	506	245	28
1966	76	536	175	1,171	364	128	22
1967	711	493	309	1,225	567	237	236
1968	25	458	126	1,251	363	201	19
1969	51	458	..	..	348	..	67
1970	274	344	172	1,020	299	179	114
1971	69	385	128	1,062	364	62	68
1972	44	302	110	755	365	254	17
1973	213	826	254	1,311	284	100	63
1974	7	414	140	1,043	190	222	43
1975	160	672	259	1,042	435	214	229
1976	406	1,149	427	1,667	625	322	188
1977	489	461	115	1,330	458	240	71
1978	387	710	309	1,430	498	317	338
1979	381	525	189	959	404	349	128
1980	195	1,014	149	1,084	371	255	14
1981	186	839	223	1,735	396	316	173
1982	162	596	166	1,632	323	949	84
1983	281	909	291	1,714	710	596	77
1984	292	604	118	838	467	154	77
1985 (P)	326	785	141	1,065	348	280	185

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department.

.. not available.
(P) Provisional.

TABLE 3.15

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(Rs. per 40 kgs)

Yar	Wheat	Rice		Paddy		Sugarcane		
		Basmati (F.A.Q.)	Irri-6 (F.A.Q.)	Basmati	Irri-6	NWFP	Punjab	Sind
147-48	10.18	24.48	.	.	.	.	.	.
148-49	10.45	22.50	.	.	.	1.64	1.64	1.64
149-50	10.18	29.29	.	.	.	1.64	1.64	1.64
150-51	10.18	*	.	.	.	1.07	1.07	1.07
151-52	.	*	.	.	.	1.93	1.93	1.93
152-53	10.18	21.43	.	.	.	1.99	1.99	1.99
153-54	13.40	21.43	.	.	.	1.78	1.78	1.78
154-55	9.91	*	.	.	.	1.64	1.64	1.64
155-56	9.38	*	.	.	.	1.61	1.61	1.61
156-57	10.72	*	.	.	.	1.88	1.88	1.88
157-58	12.32	*	.	.	.	1.88	1.88	1.88
158-59	13.40	26.79	.	.	.	1.74	1.74	1.74
159-60	13.40	24.65	.	.	.	1.61	1.61	1.61
160-61	14.46	25.72	.	.	.	2.08	2.08	2.08
161-62	14.46	26.79	.	.	.	1.81	2.70	2.70
162-63	14.46	27.86	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41
163-64	14.46	30.00	.	.	.	2.14	2.14	2.14
164-65	14.46	30.00	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41
165-66	14.46	30.00	.	.	.	2.41	2.41	2.41
166-67	14.46	30.00	.	.	.	2.14	2.14	2.14
167-68	18.2	33.22	.	.	.	2.41	2.59	2.74
168-69	16.0	40.72	.	.	.	2.70	2.95	3.11
169-70	18.2	37.50	.	.	.	2.95	2.95	3.11
170-71	18.2	34.30	22.40	.	.	2.41	2.95	3.11
171-72	18.2	40.72	22.40	.	.	2.41	2.70	2.84
172-73	24.1	51.30	22.40	.	.	4.29	4.55	4.72
173-74	27.3	66.45	28.94	.	.	4.29	4.55	4.72
174-75	39.6	96.45	42.87		.	5.37	5.63	5.79
175-76	39.6	96.45	42.87	47.80	26.79	5.89	6.16	6.32
176-77	39.6	108.80	57.87	55.73	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32
177-78	39.6	108.80	49.30	59.48	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32
178-79	48.2	117.89	52.51	64.30	32.15	5.89	6.16	6.32
179-80	58.0	117.89	52.57	64.30	32.15	7.23	7.50	7.66
180-81	58.0	137.00	63.00	75.00	38.58	9.38	9.65	9.81
181-82	58.0	150.00	72.50	85.00	45.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
182-83	64.0	154.00	80.00	88.00	49.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
183-84	64.0	157.00	83.00	90.00	51.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
184-85	70.0	160.00	83.00	93.00	51.00	9.38	9.65	9.81
185-86	80.0	166.00	86.00	96.00	53.00	9.38	9.65	9.81

(Contd.)

TABLE 3.15

PROCUREMENT/SUPPORT PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

(... Contd.)

(Rs. per 40 kgs)

Year	Cotton Lint				Seed Cotton (Phutti)				Potato	Onion
	Desi	AC-134, NT	B-557, 149 -F	Sarmast Qallan-dri Delta-pine MS-39 - 40	Desi	AC-134 NT	B-557, 149 -F	Sarmast Qallan-dri Delta-pine MS-39 - 40		
1976-77	.	434.04	482.26	525.13	128.60	133.96	144.68	155.40	26.50	19.30
1977-78	359.00	359.00	415.82	451.18	141.46	147.89	159.68	171.47	26.80	19.30
1978-79	369.94	389.00	424.39	459.97	143.61	147.89	159.68	171.47	26.80	19.30
1979-80	375.00	401.46	445.83	481.19	143.61	147.89	159.68	171.47	26.80	19.30
1980-81	409.38	442.61	475.80	509.00	156.00	160.00	171.00	182.00	26.80	19.30
1981-82	419.00	449.00	473.00	515.00	166.00	170.00	178.00	192.00	26.80	19.30
1982-83	419.00	449.00	473.00	515.00	168.00	175.00	183.00	197.00	40.50	25.00
1983-84	426.40	471.60	496.00	538.00	169.50	178.00	186.00	200.00	40.50	30.00
1984-85	426.40	476.80	500.40	542.27	169.50	181.00	189.00	203.00	40.50	30.00
1985-86	426.40	476.80	500.40	542.27	173.50	185.00	193.00	207.00	40.50	30.00

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.

. not applicable.

* no purchase.

F.A.Q. Fair average quality.

TABLE 3.16

PRCCUREMENT, RELEASES AND STOCKS OF WHEAT & RICE

(000 tonnes)

ear	Wheat (May-April)			Rice Procured			Stocks	
	Procure-men	Releases	Stock (on 1st May)	Basmati	Irri-6	Others	Basmati	Others
970-71	1,0169	..	..	73.3	243.9	83.7	..	..
971-72	8410	..	..	35.9	162.9	124.1	..	..
972-73	2082	..	..	133.3	2.9	4.8	..	..
973-74	1,3419	1,921	..	215.6	287.9	105.9	..	..
974-75	1,2534	1,974	..	277.5	378.5	71.0	..	..
975-76	1,2361	1,986	..	318.6	411.4	58.7	..	..
976-77	2,3388	2,762	511	193.8	449.5	23.3	..	.
977-78	1,8422	2,880	503	200.1	735.6	0.5	..	..
978-79	1,0860	2,977	189	397.0	851.4	0.1	..	..
979-80	2,3760	2,746	379	388.5	766.5	..	272.3	420.6
980-81	2,954.9	2,768	685	325.2	715.9	..	323.1	562.0
981-82	3,98E8	3,214	830	394.4	717.6	..	231.7	257.1
982-83	3,131.0	3,115	1,650	342.9	903.8	..	346.5	259.1
983-84	3,821.0	3,251	1,620	268.9	897.3	..	461.3	478.5
984-85	2,275.0	3,695	1,800	269.1	952.9	..	201.2	468.4
985-86 (P)	2,533.3	1,808	745	226.3	949.8	..	..	..

Provisional
not available

Sources: 1. Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Cooperatives.
2. Ministry of Commerce.

TABLE 3.17

HISTORICAL DATA OF THE WEST PUNJAB, 1906-47

Year	Harvest Prices (Rs. per 37.324 kg./Maund)						Yield per Hectare (In Kgs.)		Rainfall (In millimetres)		
	Rice	Wheat	Sugar	Gram	Cotton (Desi)	Cotton (American)	Rice	Wheat	Lahore	Multan	Rawalpindi
1906-07	1.94	2.25	3.94	2.00	5.18	.	800.96	681.09	637.54	106.43	1,446.16
1907-08	3.12	3.62	5.06	3.69	5.12	.	781.56	746.50	240.79	174.50	591.82
1908-09	2.81	3.62	4.56	2.50	5.44	.	1,451.36	893.58	783.84	253.24	1,291.08
1909-10	2.18	2.75	4.69	1.94	6.62	.	1,161.21	919.53	669.03	149.35	922.78
1910-11	2.06	2.56	4.18	1.81	8.69	.	1,256.95	913.36	534.92	143.51	1,297.93
1911-12	2.37	2.94	5.81	2.37	7.56	.	1,136.16	843.56	284.22	153.67	583.69
1912-13	2.44	3.12	4.37	2.44	7.69	.	1,294.32	800.73	400.30	119.38	563.62
1913-14	2.31	2.50	4.18	2.62	6.56	.	1,360.18	806.11	693.67	283.78	1,077.20
1914-15	2.69	2.25	4.37	2.87	4.31	.	1,211.03	848.80	687.83	258.32	964.94
1915-16	2.94	3.62	5.69	3.18	6.18	.	1,346.39	619.48	181.86	39.88	555.50
1916-17	2.37	3.94	4.87	3.12	8.50	.	774.85	681.10	744.73	178.05	939.29
1917-18	2.56	2.50	5.12	2.87	12.75	.	1,265.00	867.21	778.51	472.18	1,251.70
1918-19	3.87	5.00	9.62	5.37	14.75	.	1,399.58	839.00	453.64	168.15	822.45
1919-20	4.18	6.56	7.50	4.18	13.62	.	1,531.60	953.34	558.54	283.46	1,116.27
1920-21	4.62	5.69	9.31	6.31	8.94		1,239.61	669.95	165.35	68.07	374.39
1921-22	5.12	3.81	9.44	4.62	9.69	12.18	1,541.59	1,066.48	472.95	235.97	716.53
1922-23	3.31	3.94	5.62	2.18	11.98	15.12	1,235.34	825.27	475.74	99.06	1,161.02
1923-24	3.00	5.25	5.31	2.87	15.81	22.00	1,367.07	882.80	535.68	179.07	943.61
1924-25	3.12	.	7.44	3.18	13.56	16.31	1,564.51	659.01	384.30	242.06	817.62
1925-26	3.50	6.18	7.31	4.00	9.50	12.69	1,393.42	742.60	548.38	159.26	1,112.77
1926-27	3.50	4.25	6.00	3.94	7.74	9.37	1,327.46	751.93	431.29	79.76	1,289.30
1927-28	3.44	4.37	5.87	4.06	10.94	13.75	1,345.90	549.38	352.50	129.79	615.44
1928-29	3.94	4.25	5.87	4.56	10.44	13.06	1,421.18	841.91	436.88	84.84	663.70
1929-30	3.18	3.06	5.94	3.56	6.94	8.94	1,404.67	921.80	914.14	374.65	1,135.88
1930-31	1.18	1.56	4.44	1.81	4.50	5.56	1,367.63	829.07	677.42	135.05	985.26
1931-32	1.75	2.00	3.87	1.81	5.37	6.62	1,439.38	789.48	876.30	136.40	875.34
1932-33	1.50	2.75	3.00	2.25	5.25	6.87	1,373.18	790.85	345.44	146.30	760.98
1933-34	1.62	2.00	3.37	1.81	4.37	5.44	1,344.76	745.63	574.55	185.17	694.69
1934-35	1.69	2.18	4.50	1.87	5.25	8.18	1,269.20	851.30	622.04	219.71	1,097.28
1935-36	2.12	2.37	4.18	2.00	5.62	6.94	1,365.22	834.89	329.44	89.15	1,088.39
1936-37	2.00	3.00	4.00	2.06	6.00	7.25	1,397.70	877.72	570.74	329.69	1,024.89
1937-38	2.18	2.18	3.87	2.50	4.62	5.69	1,338.50	790.10	358.90	73.66	640.59
1938-39	1.94	2.25	6.50	3.18	4.62	5.69	1,240.11	839.96	328.93	145.03	1,218.69
1939-40	2.37	2.56	5.12	3.18	6.75	7.87	1,315.92	978.65	345.69	119.63	592.58
1940-41	2.50	3.12	3.18	3.69	5.44	7.12	1,304.68	827.98	259.59	132.84	737.87
1941-42	4.37	4.56	5.25	4.69	5.00	9.12	1,385.67	983.01	425.96	444.94	916.43
1942-43	7.00	9.31	11.62	9.06	10.18	13.62	1,470.90	1,008.14	400.30	253.75	897.89
1943-44	8.62	9.75	9.87	7.06	12.44	17.12	1,401.54	850.59	285.24	106.17	834.12
1944-45	7.81	9.18	10.50	7.31	11.37	15.25	1,507.72	967.14	427.73	330.43	845.56
1945-46	8.69	10.12	15.18	8.12	14.81	19.25	1,393.30	788.14	449.32	49.53	791.71
1946-47	8.62	10.31	19.31	8.25	15.94	20.87	1,494.70	809.85	354.07	35.80	886.96

. not applicable.

Source: Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry.

TABLE 3.18

LIVESTOCK POPULATION IN PAKISTAN

(million numbers)

Year	Buffaloes	Cattle	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Camels	Donkeys	Horses	Mules
1954-55	6.3	10.2	7.6	8.0	..	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.05
1955-56	6.7	11.2	8.0	8.7	..	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.05
1956-57	7.1	12.4	8.3	9.5	..	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.05
1957-58	7.6	13.7	9.0	10.4	..	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.04
1958-59	8.1	15.1	9.5	11.3	..	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.04
1959-60	8.1	16.6	10.0	12.3	..	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.04
1960-61	8.2	16.4	10.4	12.4	..	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.04
1961-62	8.4	16.2	10.8	12.5	..	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.04
1962-63	8.5	16.1	11.2	12.6	..	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.04
1963-64	8.6	15.9	11.6	12.8	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.04
1964-65	8.8	15.7	12.0	12.9	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.04
1965-66	8.9	15.6	12.5	13.0	..	0.5	1.6	0.3	0.04
1966-67	9.1	15.4	13.0	13.1	..	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.05
1967-68	9.2	15.2	13.5	13.2	..	0.7	1.7	0.3	0.05
1968-69	9.3	15.1	14.0	13.3	..	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.05
1969-70	9.5	14.9	14.5	13.4	..	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.05
1970-71	9.7	14.8	15.0	13.6	..	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.05
1971-72	9.8	14.6	15.6	13.7	24.3	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.05
1972-73	10.0	14.7	16.9	14.8	28.3	0.7	1.9	0.3	0.05
1973-74	10.2	14.7	18.4	16.1	33.9	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.05
1974-75	10.4	14.8	20.0	17.4	38.5	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.06
1975-76	11.6	14.9	21.7	18.9	44.9	0.8	2.1	0.4	0.06
1976-77	10.9	15.0	22.4	19.5	48.6	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.06
1977-78	11.1	15.2	23.2	20.1	52.7	0.8	2.2	0.4	0.06
1978-79	11.3	15.4	24.0	20.7	57.4	0.8	2.3	0.4	0.06
1979-80	11.6	15.6	24.9	21.4	62.6	0.8	2.4	0.4	0.06
1980-81	11.9	15.8	25.8	22.1	67.4	0.9	2.4	0.4	0.06
1981-82	12.1	15.9	26.7	22.8	73.5	0.9	2.5	0.4	0.06
1982-83	12.4	16.1	27.7	23.5	89.5	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.06
1983-84	12.7	16.3	28.7	24.2	100.6	0.9	2.7	0.4	0.06
1984-85	13.1	16.5	29.7	25.0	113.7	0.9	2.8	0.5	0.06
1985-86 (E)	13.4	16.7	30.8	25.8	128.7	0.9	2.9	0.5	0.07

.. not available
E Estimated.

Source: Livestock Division

TABLE 3.19

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(000 tonnes)

Year	Milk	Beef	Mutton	Poultry Meat	Eggs (Million Nos)	Hides (Million Nos)	Skins (Million Nos)	Wool	Hair	Bones	Fat	Blood
1971-72	7,800	346	208	14	583	4.3	16.4	22.1	2.9	152	45.8	14.2
1972-73	7,899	349	224	19	695	4.3	17.5	24.3	3.1	157	47.2	15.0
1973-74	8,044	354	245	24	811	4.4	19.4	26.1	3.4	161	49.9	16.0
1974-75	8,193	357	265	27	907	4.5	21.0	28.3	3.7	166	52.2	16.0
1975-76	8,348	362	288	34	1,159	4.5	22.8	30.7	4.1	173	54.7	17.1
1976-77	8,524	375	303	37	1,443	4.6	23.6	32.2	4.3	177	57.2	17.9
1977-78	8,704	389	319	41	1,557	4.7	24.4	33.7	4.5	181	59.8	18.8
1978-79	8,888	404	335	44	1,805	4.8	25.2	35.4	4.8	185	62.5	19.6
1979-80	9,075	418	352	49	2,094	4.9	26.1	37.1	5.0	189	65.3	20.5
1980-81	9,267	434	370	52	2,319	4.9	26.9	38.9	5.3	194	68.3	21.5
1981-82	9,462	448	389	57	2,664	5.0	27.9	40.7	5.5	199	71.4	22.5
1982-83	9,662	464	408	75	3,200	5.2	28.8	42.7	5.8	203	74.7	23.9
1983-84	10,242	488	436	86	3,619	5.3	29.8	45.1	6.2	208	79.3	25.5
1984-85(E)	10,902	513	467	99	4,093	5.4	30.8	47.7	6.6	213	84.1	27.2
1985-86(E)	11,500	539	500	114	4,630	5.5	31.8	50.3	7.0	218	89.0	29.0

Source: Livestock Division.

E - Estimated.

Mining and Manufacturing

TABLE 4.1

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

Yr	Antimony (tonnes)	Argonite/ Marble (000 tonnes)	Chini Clay (000 tonnes)	Celestite (tonnes)	Chromite (000 tonnes)	Coal (000 tonnes)	Dolomite (tonnes)	Fire Clay (000 tonnes)	Fullers Earth (000 tonnes)	Gypsum Anhydrite (000 tonnes)	Lir Stone00 toni
Ferves		Very large deposits	4.9 million tons	. .	Fairly large deposits	579.6 million tons	Very large deposits	Over 100 million tons	Fairly large deposits	350 million tons	Ve lar depcs
Eraction											
17-48	--	–	–	–	19	–	–	4	–	15	3
18-49	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	6	–	15	3
19-50	--	–	–	–	17	–	–	4	–	15	3
10-51	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	3	–	20	3
11-52	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	5	–	26	4
12-53	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	6	–	28	3
13-54	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	3	–	32	3
14-55	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	9	–	27	5
15-56	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	8	–	31	8
16-57	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	8	–	64	3
17-58	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	11	–	52	8
18-59	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	13	–	90	1,0
19-60	–	3	–	1,292	15	–	–	16	–	90	7
30-61	–	6	1	555	23	–	–	15	–	94	1,3
31-62	–	3	1	356	22	–	–	15	–	103	1,7
32-63	–	3	–	347	22	–	–	13	–	237	1,4
33-64	–	10	1	203	8	–	–	33	–	171	1,1
34-65	269	9	1	470	16	1,231	492	17	9	186	2,6
35-66	62	11	2	239	20	1,291	85	19	10	115	1,0
36-67	729	10	3	524	39	1,280	556	20	18	122	2,2
37-68	770	10	3	480	23	1,239	8,700	19	14	60	1,5
38-69	150	17	3	580	26	1,428	5,139	19	7	234	2,2
39-70	176	18	4	507	25	1,269	–	28	3	204	1,7
70-71	184	23	8	486	27	1,324	1,449	28	14	167	2,7
71-72	323	16	7	258	34	1,255	302	22	13	22	2,8
72-73	77	31	–	115	18	1,204	28	19	16	132	2,6
73-74	33	22	1	196	13	1,129	377	17	18	282	3,8
74-75	199	36	1	513	10	1,314	667	25	15	599	3,8
75-76	360	65	–	957	12	1,138	356	41	23	324	2,8
76-77	93	46	4	300	10	1,147	2,505	47	14	282	3,8
77-78	103	71	13	213	10	1,279	7,798	62	18	356	4,9
78-79	69	119	16	548	5	1,261	15,356	52	34	234	3,8
79-80	–	92	15	357	4	1,504	15,760	57	27	368	2,8
80-81	39	114	40	295	1	1,597	24,244	60	21	554	3,4
81-82	51	95	41	272	3	1,765	93,488	68	15	303	3,2
82-83	–	121	24	406	5	1,855	100,300	69	21	341	4,2
83-84	–	101	21	302	4	1,926	812,406	84	19	339	4,6
84-85	6	53	1	650	3	2,168	120,867	77	13	400	4,4
ly-March											
84-85	6	50	1	472	2	1,705	107,850	61	10	298	3,4
85-86 (P	6	78	6	741	2	1,654	102,636	52	9	349	4,1

nil or insinificant.
not avaible.

(ntd.)

TABLE 4.1

RESERVES AND EXTRACTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

(... Contd.)

Year	Magnesite (000 tonnes)	Rock Salt (000 tonnes)	Silica Sand (000 tonnes)	Ochre (tonnes)	Sulphur (tonnes)	Soap Stone (000 tonnes)	Baryte (000 tonnes)	Bauxite/ Laterite	Iron Ore	Copper	Crude Oil (m. barrels	Natural Gas (000 m. cu. metre)
Reserves		Over 100 million tons	Very large deposits	..	0.8 million tons	0.6 million tons	5 million tons	Over 74 million tons	Over 430 million tons	412 million tons	139.260 million US barrels	441.13 billion cu. metre
Extraction												
1947-48	–	163	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1948-49	–	206	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1949-50	–	169	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1950-51	–	139	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1951-52	–	134	5	..	..	..	–	–	–	–	–	–
1952-53	–	136	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1953-54	–	149	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1954-55	–	140	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1955-56	–	156	13	..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1956-57	–	159	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1957-58	–	166	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1958-59	–	161	19	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1959-60	–	169	28	331	–	2	–	540	–	–	–	–
1960-61	–	210	18	607	–	1	–	911	–	–	–	–
1961-62	–	191	15	246	–	–	–	68	–	–	–	–
1962-63	–	220	19	578	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1963-64	–	212	25	595	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
1964-65	632	251	28	196	–	3	11	–	–	–	3.22	1.5
1965-66	666	294	25	533	–	2	9	..	–	–	3.31	1.8
1966-67	786	231	78	635	–	3	6	–	–	–	3.14	2.0
1967-68	1,251	273	86	777	–	2	9	477	–	–	3.22	2.1
1968-69	1,325	365	148	449	–	3	11	2,410	–	–	3.49	2.5
1969-70	522	305	43	390	..	3	1	949	..	-	3.50	2.9
1970-71	648	350	35	2,750	-	4	3	337	-	–	3.32	3.1
1971-72	103	358	44	5,332	2,347	4	2	140	–	–	3.09	3.5
1972-73	2,504	354	27	3,780	2,885	6	2	516	-	-	3.06	4.1
1973-74	3,217	375	67	9,694	1,657	7	2	294	..	–	2.85	4.6
1974-75	2,087	427	32	12,511	1,661	5	6	20	..	–	2.44	5.0
1975-76	8,118	427	43	11,835	1,552	26	11	125	–	–	2.51	5.1
1976-77	1,575	336	51	12,910	1,167	12	17	90	–	–	3.74	5.6
1977-78	2,344	435	93	7,554	1,075	27	19	880	–	–	3.58	5.8
1978-79	3,042	486	84	790	1,068	33	32	1,726	..	–	3.75	6.3
1979-80	1,635	495	104	267	294	31	19	2,044	–	–	3.65	7.5
1980-81	397	514	84	445	403	28	21	1,754	..	–	3.58	8.6
1981-82	1,668	534	99	1,460	650	23	30	2,755	–	–	3.96	9.3
1982-83	1,687	548	141	558	824	19	20	2,772	–	–	4.74	9.8
1983-84	3,338	581	99	1,086	570	16	36	4,173	–	–	4.88	9.8
1984-85	3,137	573	111	697	884	17	21	2,035	–	–	9.53	10.3
July-March 1984-85	2,576	455	79	514	720	12	15	1,492	–	–	6.43	7.6
1985-86 (P)	2,979	438	79	669	598	14	26	1,288	..	–	10.71	7.9

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

P Provisional.

– nil or insignificant.

.. not available.

Note: 7.6 barrels of crude oil = 1 tonne.

TABLE 4.2

PRODUCTION INDEX OF MINING AND MANUFACTURING

Yar	Mining				Manufacturing			
	1961-65 = 100	1969-70 = 100	1975-76 = 100	1980-81 = 100	1964-65 = 100	1969-70 = 100	1975-76 = 100	1980-81 = 100
164-65	100.0	..	76.6	..	100.0	..	52.1	35.3
165-66	100.5	..	77.0	..	110.8	..	57.8	39.1
166-67	106.0	..	81.2	..	118.2	..	61.6	41.7
167-68	101.6	..	77.8	..	127.2	..	66.3	44.9
168-69	117.5	..	90.0	..	140.6	..	73.3	49.6
169-70	118.7	100.0	90.9	..	160.2	100.0	83.5	56.5
170-71	119.8	100.4	91.3	..	162.1	106.2	88.6	60.0
171-72	11.1	97.3	88.4	..	151.1	105.7	88.2	59.7
172-73	120.7	101.4	92.2	..	169.0	115.4	96.3	65.2
173-74	113.6	106.7	97.0	..	..	122.4	102.2	69.2
174-75	.	112.0	101.8	..	..	120.5	100.6	68.1
175-76	.	110.0	100.0	..	..	119.8	100.0	67.7
176-77	.	130.3	115.8	..	..	117.1	99.8	67.6
177-78	.	138.7	124.5	..	..	128.8	110.7	74.9
178-79	.	147.6	129.0	..	..	133.7	119.4	80.8
179-80	.	161.8	140.5	..	..	148.9	132.5	89.7
180-81	.	176.8	153.0	100.0	..	165.3	147.7	100.0
181-82	.	..	165.3	109.3	..	188.0	169.4	115.7
182-83	.	..	180.0	118.0	..	203.9	185.4	123.3
183-84	.	..	184.4	122.2	..	..	200.4	132.8
184-85	.	..	197.4*	147.3(R)	..	..	215.5(P)	143.8(P)
185-86	.	..	..	173.5(P)	..	..	..	155.1(P)

..Not available

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

©The indices have been extrapolated backward by splicing method.

*Based on six month data. It is estimated to be 211.6 on nine month data.

PProvisional.

RRevised.

TABLE 4.3

SUMMARY STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(Rs. million)

Group of Industries	Gross Net Value of Production During the year			Census Value Added			Value Added as proportion of Value of Production		
	1969-70	1977-78	1980-81	1969-70	1977-78	1980-81	1969-70	1977-78	1980-81
All Industries (Total)	11,801	48,277	84,288	4,811	17,008	28,692	28.5	4.8	16.0
Food Manufacturing	2,420	11,321	17,532	711	3,479	5,772	18.5	−2.2	18.0
Beverage Industries	55	562	994	29	250	523	7.3	−5.9	14.8
Tobacco Industries	652	2,893	4,850	383	2,235	3,605	28.4	−38.6	8.6
Manufacture of Textile	2,964	9,532	14,639	1,564	3,374	4,571	38.9	22.0	20.7
Manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear)	–	227	608	–	75	254	–	24.7	31.6
Manufacture of leather & leather products(except footwear)	300	854	1,195	94	215	305	28.3	8.2	18.9
Manufacture of footwear (except rubber footwear)	123	72	558	68	26	228	52.0	1.4	34.9
Ginning, pressing & baling of fibre	1,310	3,277	5,678	149	261	764	–	5.2	10.1
Manufacture of furniture & fixture (except primary metals)	18	32	85	7	15	44	33.3	26.2	36.5
Manufacture of Paper & paper products	172	501	1,109	63	223	425	27.3	28.9	21.9
Printing, publishing & allied industries	123	403	555	71	179	216	47.1	18.1	27.9
Manufacture of drug & pharmaceutical products	300	1,470	2,655	147	670	1,236	–	27.7	36.6
Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals	636	1,749	3,290	282	860	1,539	–	22.3	29.8
Manufacture of other chemicals products	636	970	1,995	282	371	707	–	−5.8	17.9
Manufacture of Misc. products of petroleum & coal	654	1,197	481	384	934	146	51.9	70.5	15.8
Manufacture of Rubber Industries	75	622	789	42	251	277	49.3	22.5	23.1
Manufacture of Plastic products	*	135	225	*	51	86	–	−20	16.4
Manufacture of pottery china & earthware	*	77	102	*	43	55	–	45.4	38.2
Manufacture of Glass & Glass products	*	141	196	*	79	96	–	12.1	19.9
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	401	1,586	2,738	208	793	1,697	29.2	−1.3	7.0
Iron & Steel basic Industries	385	1,649	3,309	116	487	1,143	24.4	18.7	24.9
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	–	63	56	*	16	14	–	−85.7	16.1
Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery & products)	252	609	924	86	221	303	–	13.8	19.1
Manufacture of Machinery (except electrical)	172	773	1,424	58	315	491	6.7	17.5	19.8
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	339	1,546	2,656	160	611	995	21.8	18.2	21.8
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	247	1,659	2,419	67	524	708	22.3	9.6	14.3
Manufacture of scientific precision & machinery instruments	–	97	164	–	41	69	–	28.9	28.7
Manufacture of photographic & uptical goods	–	26	57	–	8	15	–	22.3	15.8
Manufacture of sports & athletics goods	–	50	89	–	24	27	–	19.6	17.9
Other Manufacture Industries	176	124	212	128	56	78	18.6	21.0	24.1
All other Industries	27	4,060	12,704	4	291	−2,053	–	−42.6	–

(Contd.)

Note: Census value added is the defference between gross value of productlion and industrial costs and as such is inclusive of other costs and indirect taxes.

TABLE 4.3

SUMMARY STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(... Cond.) (Rs. rlion)

Group f Industries	Industrial Costs During the year			Other Costs During the year			Indirect Taxes During the year		
	1969-70	1977-78	1980-81	1969-70	1977-78	1980-81	1969-70	1977-78	1980 1
All Indstries (Total)	6,989	31,269	55,596	561	3,863	5,590	989	5,374	10,9
Food Anufacturing	1,710	7,843	11,760	70	658	703	210	1,541	1,0
Beverae Industries	26	281	470	4	77	105	22	118	1
Tobacc Industries	269	658	1,045	12	73	165	186	1,641	3,7
Manufcture of Textile	1,41C	6,158	10,068	161	580	1,063	281	197	4
Manufcture of wearing appail (except footwear)	–	152	353	–	13	58	–	0.6	1
Manufcture of leather & teath· products(except footwar)	20ᵹ	639	890	6	72	87	3	28	7
Manufcture of footwear (excet rubber footwear)	5ᵹ	46	330	5	4	53	3	–	7
Ginnir, pressing & ·balin of fibre	1,16·	3,015	4,914	–	43	100	4	24	5
Manufcture of furniture & fixtu (except primary meta)	1·	24	41	1	4	12	.2	0.4	1
Manufcture of Paper & papeproducts	10ᵹ	278	684	1·	17	90	15	33	5
Printir, publishing & alliedindustries	5ᵹ	228	339	13	89	64	0.3	1	1
Manufcture of drug & phanaceutical products	15ᵹ	801	1,419	–	279	511	5	19	4
Manufcture of Industrial Chelicals	35ᵹ	888	1,701	9	285	570	45	93	·1
Manufcture of other chencals products	35ᵹ	599	1,288	–	116	196	–	155	·0
Manufcture of Misc. products of prroleum & coal	27ᵹ	263	334	–	8	31	45	41	·8
Manufcture of Rubber Indstries	3ᵹ	371	511	5	75	58	9	17	·5
Manufcture of Plastic prodcts	·	84	139	*	19	33	–	0.5	·1
Manufcture of pottery chir & earthware	–	34	47	–	8	12	74	7	.5
Manufcture of Glass & Glasproducts	–	63	101	–	10	20	74	26	·9
Manufcture of other non-metlic mineral products	19ᵹ	793	1,041	22	110	138	74	352	1·0
Iron t Steel basic Industries	–	1,162	2,166	–	106	224	10	36	·3
Non-frrous metal basic Indstries	–	47	42	–	4	3	–	2	2
Manufcture of fabricated met products (except macinery & products)	16ᵹ	387	621	113	63	89	9	37	14
Manufcture of Machinery (exept electrical)	11ᵹ	458	933	8	105	145	2	12	8
Manufcture of Electrical Macinery	17ᵹ	935	1,661	38	132	263	48	99	75
Manufcture of Transport Equpment	18ᵹ	1,135	1,711	10	259	268	2	38	14
Manufcture of scientific presion & machinery instuments	–	55	95	0.1	12	77	0.03	–	4
Manufcture of photogra-phi & optical goods	–	18	41	0.03	2	11	0.1	0.2	·.1
Manufcture of sports & athtics goods	–	26	62	1	14	14	0.1	0.2	·.1
OtheManufacture Indstries	47	68	134	0.1	22	16	15	4	14
All oier Industries	23ᵹ	3,760	10,655	81.8	274	401	3.3	8,548	1ᵹ.3

ontd.)

TABLE 4.3

SUMMARY STATISTICS BY MAJOR GROUP OF INDUSTRIES

(... Contd.)

Group of Industries	Average daily Employment			Employment Cost During the year (Million Rs.)			Wages per Worker per annum (Rs.)		
	1969-70	1977-78	1980-81	1969-70	1977-78	1980-81	1969-70	1977-78	1980-81
All Industries (Total)	418,360	459,451	451,710	987	3,855	5,624	2,159.44	5,877.46	8,408.91
Food Manufacturing	34,103	50,990	52,408	91	519	725	2,364.19	6,443.59	8,268.52
Beverage Industries	1,784	3,396	3,844	4	35	55	2,219.17	8,586.27	11,009.62
Tobacco Industries	10,655	8,978	13,093	26	87	136	2,225.52	6,335.04	15,672.88
Manufacture of Textile	197,902	212,736	187,208	395	1,314	1,753	1,868.36	4,565.67	6,881.03
Manufacture of wearing apparel (except footwear)	–	2,559	4,228	–	18	60	2,414.98	7,231.34	10,285.47
Manufacture of leather & leather products(except footwear)	5,291	3,785	4,583	11	27	41	1,812.88	5,690.09	6,040.14
Manufacture of footwear (except rubber footwear)	7,434	1,155	5,072	20	9	66	2,414.98	5,688.31	10,787.85
Ginning, pressing & baling of fibre	1,144	9,121	12,907	30	48	105	1,389.97	3,211.59	5,180.36
Manufacture of furniture & fixture (except primary metals)	1,688	880	920	5	6	12	2,403.43	6,464.77	11,356.52
Manufacture of Paper & paper products	6,298	7,001	8,283	19	73	129	2,827.24	6,350.23	9,911.26
Printing, publishing & allied industries	8,844	8,888	8,416	25	83	85	2,646.54	7,904.81	8,732.05
Manufacture of drug & pharmaceutical products	7,673	9,965	11,228	35	151	229	4,212.64	9,800.40	14,434.09
Manufacture of Industrial Chemicals	14,667	12,578	12,748	47	194	305	3,008.66	9,363.80	14,434.09
Manufacture of other chemicals products	14,667	6,922	9,078	–	68	142	–	7,793.26	13,234.62
Manufacture of Misc. products of petroleum & coal	2,340	2,360	802	16	27	13	6,358.11	6,512.71	10,233.16
Manufacture of Rubber Industries	2,611	9,122	5,646	7	74	68	2,425.89	5,874.58	8,960.32
Manufacture of Plastic products	–	1,380	1,963	*	13	29	–	7,913.04	14,816.09
Manufacture of pottery china & earthware	–	2,246	1,958	–	16	21	–	5,414.51	8,219.10
Manufacture of Glass & Glass products	–	3,478	3,177		22	33	–	4,901.66	7,440.98
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	16,876	12,952	11,781	40	162	205	2,159.45	7,268.14	9,794.24
Iron & Steel basic Industries	–	15,827	18,180	–	59	258	–	6,725.15	8,891.74
Non-ferrous metal basic Industries	–	823	527	–	6	7	–	9,363.80	10,981.02
Manufacture of fabricated metal products (except machinery & products)	17,879	12,216	10,222	38	110	128	1,962.24	7,793.26	9,293.19
Manufacture of Machinery (except electrical)	12,786	14,163	13,716	24	101	201	1,973.83	7,512.71	9,851.19
Manufacture of Electrical Machinery	16,197	17,902	16,721	48	187	255	2,798.29	7,913.04	10,346.15
Manufacture of Transport Equipment	17,238	20,486	22,735	46	268	413	2,590.90	5,414.51	10,915.81
Manufacture of scientific precision & machinery instruments	–	2,628	2,543	–	16	27	–	4,901.66	6,575.30
Manufacture of photographic & optical goods	–	302	247	–	5	4	–	7,268.14	9,473.68
Manufacture of sports & athletics goods	–	1,042	1,119	2	6	10	–	6,725.15	5,568.36
Other Manufacture Industries	9,939	1,625	1,794	23	13	22	20,840.12	6,694.15	12,263.10
All other Industries	14,708	1,945	4,563	36	38	87	–	15,828.79	–

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

– nil or negligible.

* Covered under All Other Industries.

TABLE 4.4

COTTON TEXTILES STATISTICS

Year	No. of Reporting Mills	Installed Capacity		Working at the end of the period		Spindle Hours Worked (Million)	Loom Hours Worked (Million)	Consumption of Cotton (000 kg)	Total Yarn Produced (000 kg)	Surplus Yarn (000 kg)	Total Production of Cloth (000 sq)
		No. of Spindles (000)	No. of Looms (000)	No. of Spindles (000)	No. of Looms (000)						
1948 Jan-Dec	..	78	3	78	3	330	6.8	6,876	6,252	1,974	29,5
1949 "	..	137	3	137	3	495	7.3	8,731	8,374	2,951	37,4
1950 "	..	182	3	182	3	725	10.1	13,664	12,142	5,516	46,3
1951 "	..	225	3	225	3	1,008	12.5	21,871	16,543	8,069	58,5
1952 "	..	499	6	302	4	1,386	18.8	27,119	22,404	2,921	87,9
1953 "	..	649	9	603	7	2,930	34.4	49,421	46,141	22,858	160,9
1954 "	..	1,113	15	940	13	4,191	57.4	99,018	77,901	43,761	236,0
1955 "	..	1,449	23	1,355	19	6,513	92.0	146,299	114,278	67,173	325,6
1956 "	..	1,518	24	1,422	22	7,091	109.6	158,436	123,638	70,611	366,5
1957 "	..	1,568	25	1,447	22	8,079	119.3	164,503	128,121	70,297	393,3
1958 "	..	1,569	26	1,459	24	9,332	128.8	169,756	138,357	72,930	427,2
1958-59	70	1,581	26	1,488	24	9,599	136.9	181,440	148,841	81,262	451,0
1959-60	72	1,582	27	1,491	26	..	..	201,184	160,352	90,449	455,0
1960-61	..	1,586	27	1,531	26	..	..	204,984	163,398	85,734	513,0
1961-62	71	1,644	28	1,524	26	11,969	161.5	205,330	166,690	83,850	534,3
1962-63	76	1,850	29	1,810	26	12,419	160.3	213,224	174,444	90,170	561,6
1963-64	81	1,913	30	1,792	28	13,171	175.3	233,540	198,620	112,135	579,5
1964-65	83	1,967	31	1,852	28	13,534	175.0	237,402	206,010	111,373	597,6
1965-66	89	2,056	31	1,871	27	13,318	152.2	230,699	193,994	105,026	544,6
1966-67	94	2,043	30	1,888	28	13,298	172.7	243,593	206,991	114,578	571,5
1967-68	95	2,048	30	1,916	28	14,208	173.5	271,896	224,579	126,442	597,6
1968-69	100	2,175	30	2,090	27	15,247	188.0	296,125	238,826	146,718	593,8
1969-70	107	2,397	31	2,327	27	16,964	197.1	334,693	273,236	175,396	606,5
1970-71	113	2,605	30	2,491	27	18,505	202.8	360,006	303,791	205,541	658,3
1971-72	131	2,848	30	2,650	26	19,629	188.5	407,147	335,702	236,917	628,1
1972-73	150	3,226	29	3,057	27	22,606	190.6	463,118	376,122	286,242	588,6
1973-74	155	3,308	29	3,034	26	23,617	192.7	475,348	379,460	283,404	592,1
1974-75	143	3,410	29	2,823	25	20,438	179.2	420,608	351,200	263,097	555,6
1975-76	127	3,478	29	2,579	23	20,095	167.4	419,735	349,653	265,710	520,3
1976-77	135	3,544	29	2,650	19	18,118	138.6	343,194	282,640	217,188	408,2
1977-78	140	3,560	26	2,680	15	19,776	110.5	355,986	297,894	242,730	391,3
1978-79	152	3,704	27	2,772	14	20,456	95.0	387,581	327,798	276,581	339,4
1979-80	149	3,731	26	2,841	16	21,468	99.1	428,554	362,862	324,952	342,5
1980-81	158	3,983	25	3,176	13	22,217	90.4	444,611	374,947	331,670	307,8
1981-82	155	4,180	25	2,944	13	22,924	85.1	501,009	430,154	387,530	325,0
1982-83	158	4,265	24	3,062	14	23,011	78.6	516,699	448,430	397,867	335,9
1983-84	162	4,224	24	3,020	12	23,683	91.6	506,458	431,581	396,610	296,5
1984-85	158	4,396	23	3,022	10	33,274	69.8	558,714	431,731	375,223	271,8
July-March											
1984-85	160	4,356	23	4,356	12	27,536	52.9	430,494	327,532	288,275	205,3
1985-86(P)	162	4,396	23	3,117	9	17,931	48.7	418,470	356,053	308,211	194,0

.. not available.
P Provisional.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statics.

TABLE 4.5

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, GHEE, SUGAR AND CEMENT

(000 tonnes)

Year	Fertilizers					Vegetable Ghee		Sugar		Cement	
	Urea	Super Phos-phate	Ammo-nium Nitrate	Ammo-nium Sulphate	Nitro Phos-phate	No. of Facto-ries	Produc-tion	No. of Facto-ries	Produc-tion	No. of Facto-ries	Produc-tion
1948-49	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	13	..	383
1949-50	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	3	17	..	395
1950-51	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	3	22	..	478
1951-52	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	3	31	..	501
1952-53	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	3	49	..	547
1953-54	–	–	–	–	–	8	13	4	48	..	632
1954-55	–	–	–	–	–	8	13	5	48	..	637
1955-56	–	–	–	–	–	7	17	6	61	..	732
1956-57	–	–	–	–	–	11	18	6	82	..	1,037
1957-58	–	1.4	–	–	–	11	21	6	128	..	1,032
1958-59	–	2.0	–	36.1	–	11	22	6	124	..	1,036
1959-60	–	0.9	–	42.8	–	11	29	6	84	6	982
1960-61	–	9.0	–	47.2	–	13	37	8	56	6	1,073
1961-62	0.7	8.0	9.5	52.6	–	19	51	8	124	6	1,238
1962-63	28.5	6.2	65.3	52.5	–	19	68	8	203	6	1,370
1963-64	40.3	6.7	61.3	49.9	–	18	85	9	157	6	1,408
1964-65	44.7	8.1	76.1	35.4	–	20	92	10	159	8	1,655
1965-66	41.7	8.0	74.8	39.0	–	20	102	14	377	8	1,633
1966-67	47.6	4.0	79.5	42.9	–	20	87	16	322	8	1,965
1967-68	43.7	16.1	76.9	46.8	–	19	94	16	252	8	2,163
1968-69	106.5	14.4	73.3	42.6	–	19	99	20	408	9	2,551
1969-70	206.3	23.3	83.7	58.3	–	24	126	20	610	9	2,656
1970-71	204.8	25.4	85.0	59.6	–	24	136	20	519	9	2,702
1971-72	394.7	27.5	76.0	66.8	–	25	162	23	375	9	2,606
1972-73	533.1	45.7	65.6	58.2	–	27	187	22	249	9	2,878
1973-74	575.5	22.6	63.5	90.4	–	28	225	24	608	9	3,145
1974-75	599.5	31.7	58.8	95.1	–	27	272	25	502	9	3,320
1975-76	605.3	58.6	70.8	89.3	–	28	277	25	630	9	3,196
1976-77	593.6	66.1	64.5	100.0	–	29	326	27	736	9	3,071
1977-78	594.9	75.0	47.1	95.6	–	29	360	28	861	9	3,224
1978-79	620.5	98.5	81.1	97.9	40.4	28	422	30	607	9	3,023
1979-80	640.5	101.2	199.0	98.9	137.2	30	452	30	586	9	3,343
1980-81	962.9	101.8	272.7	96.6	171.2	31	505	31	851	9	3,538
1981-82	1,223.5	102.7	321.4	94.0	210.5	28	531	35	1,301	9	3,637
1982-83	1,831.8	104.3	339.4	61.2	238.4	32	513	39	1,127	11	3,938
1983-84	1,797.6	105.7	383.0	73.0	316.5	37	595	39	1,145	13	4,503
1984-85	1,814.7	105.8	406.4	79.0	308.3	44	640	39	1,306	13	4,698
July-March 1984-85	1,347.3	81.3	300.6	54.2	227.3	45	477	39	1,221	13	3,348
1985-86	1,328.6	80.0	285.5	67.8	231.9	46	(P) 490	39	1,055	13	3,629

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. not available.

– nil.

P Provisional.

TABLE 4.6

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Year	Food and Tobacco			Textiles		Rubber			
	Sea Salt ('000 tonnes)	Beverages ('000 dozen bottles)	Cigarettes (Million Nos.)	Art Silk and Rayon Cloth (Million Mts)	Jute Textiles ('000 tonnes)	Motor Tyres ('000 Nos)	Motor Tubes ('000 Nos)	Cycle Tyres ('000 Nos)	Cycle Tubes ('000 Nos)
1948	127	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1949	144	–	241	–	–	–	–	–	1
1950	184	–	1,488	–	–	–	–	–	11
1951	221	–	2,761	–	–	–	–	–	62
1952	172	–	3,170	–	–	–	–	–	78
1953	184	–	3,996	–	–	–	–	–	1,35
1954	238	–	4,372	–	–	–	–	–	1,86
1955	274	–	4,434	–	–	–	–	–	2,00
1956	262	–	4,907	11.8	–	–	–	–	2,18
1957	255	–	5,861	13.0	–	–	–	–	2,61
1958	179	–	6,694	11.0	–	–	–	–	2,63
1958-59	161	–	6,638	9.2	–	–	–	–	2,53
1959-60	209	–	8,172	13.0	–	–	–	–	3,07
1960-61	227	..	9,505	13.7	–	–	–	–	–
1961-62	233	..	10,501	13.6	–	–	–	–	–
1962-63	200	..	10,833	16.9	–	–	–	1,624	3,30
1963-64	196	9,706	12,785	32.2	–	–	–	1,795	3,36
1964-65	222	11,616	14,303	29.4	1.7	59	67	2,335	4,55
1965-66	196	12,295	16,869	32.2	3.5	60	65	1,939	2,99
1966-67	213	11,405	18,968	40.7	3.3	59	68	2,808	4,24
1967-68	214	11,181	20,024	65.0	6.6	84	96	2,574	3,30
1968-69	324	11,585	20,636	80.0	9.6	12	28	2,920	3,70
1969-70	252	13,237	22,369	71.9	33.1	109	115	3,171	3,55
1970-71	219	12,473	24,166	61.5	37.6	115	126	2,745	3,79
1971-72	240	16,097	21,772	9.2	30.2	100	85	2,037	2,45
1972-73	161	13,167	27,623	5.3	34.5	168	162	2,542	3,28
1973-74	111	15,039	27,477	8.7	36.5	149	177	3,252	3,86
1974-75	139	21,421	26,804	8.1	45.4	239	214	3,033	4,16
1975-76	151	26,361	27,454	9.9	42.0	166	143	3,180	4,21
1976-77	138	28,878	28,379	17.5	33.9	148	137	3,461	4,13
1977-78	224	41,893	31,304	15.6	33.4	182	159	3,675	5,02
1978-79	164	53,356	32,536	..	37.0	183	197	3,731	4,15
1979-80	197	48,033	34,647	..	41.8	204	201	3,937	5,14
1980-81	180	60,787	35,891	..	50.2	227	189	4,072	5,42
1981-82	224	69,444	38,132	..	56.0	193	136	4,304	5,44
1982-83	163	60,841	38,199	..	66.4	217	134	3,984	5,22
1983-84	209	80,100	40,096	..	84.0	238	122	3,735	6,17
1984-85	209	76,178	38,921	..	78.2	307	87	4,074	7,04
July-March									
1984-85	135	41,667	29,414	..	57.8	219	61	3,067	5,29
1985-86(P)	197	45,216	30,254	..	67.8	349	115	3,186	5,05

(Ctd.)

TABLE 4.6

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(... Contd.)

Year	Chemicals							Transport, Machinery & Electrical Appliances			
	Soda Ash (000 tonnes)	Sulphuric Acid (000 tonnes)	Caustic Soda (000 tonnes)	Chlorine Gas (000 tonnes)	Paints & varnishes (tonnes)	Polishes and creams for Footwear (Million grams)	Safety Matches (40-60 sticks) Million Boxes (b)	Bicycles (000 Nos.)	Sewing Machines (000 Nos.)	Total Fans (000 Nos.)	Pedestal Fans (000 Nos.)
1949	–	–	–	–	–	–	62.8	..	..	..	..
1950	–	–	–	–	–	–	60.5	..	..	..	..
1951	–	–	–	–	–	–	48.2	..	..	..	..
1952	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.7	..	..	..	..
1953	–	–	–	–	–	–	75.5	..	..	..	..
1954	27.2	–	–	–	–	–	609.6	..	..	..	..
1955	28.9	–	–	–	–	–	428.4	..	..	..	..
1956	25.3	1.0	0.9	–	–	–	575.3	..	..	..	..
1957	25.8	3.9	3.1	1.0	–	–	299.2	..	..	..	..
1958	26.9	6.2	3.9	1.4	–	–	299.2	..	..	..	..
1958-59	27.3	9.6	3.7	1.2	–	–	129.0	..	..	..	..
1959-60	27.0	12.2	4.4	1.3	–	–	78.3	..	..	..	..
1960-61	26.4	15.6	4.2	1.2	3,894	..	70.0	..	..	..	..
1961-62	25.8	16.4	3.7	1.1	4,423	..	63.8	..	..	..	..
1962-63	32.6	15.5	3.5	1.1	4,293	..	96.7	..	..	..	..
1963-64	29.4	18.5	5.4	1.6	5,035	..	147.0	..	..	..	..
1964-65	34.3	19.3	8.9	1.4	4,740	369.5	168.5	97.7	47.9	..	..
1965-66	32.0	22.1	8.1	1.7	3,883	410.2	205.5	102.6	..	186.4	15.6
1966-67	31.9	20.3	14.4	1.4	4,432	500.5	125.4	137.6	39.2	208.9	16.7
1967-68	58.2	25.2	19.6	1.5	3,520	516.9	164.6	155.4	57.2	210.2	19.8
1968-69	62.8	24.0	22.0	1.8	4,071	571.5	351.4	169.8	80.5	166.3	19.2
1969-70	67.8	31.5	28.4	2.3	3,515	541.2	176.0	161.3	88.3	161.9	19.1
1970-71	78.0	33.6	31.2	4.6	3,817	498.1	170.2	159.7	84.6	215.7	28.4
1971-72	76.8	35.0	34.3	5.5	4,140	526.5	241.1	122.8	58.2	201.1	28.2
1972-73	74.2	42.5	35.4	6.3	4,572	498.1	338.6	221.7	66.4	223.0	34.1
1973-74	81.2	34.0	37.5	6.4	3,709	462.2	372.2	178.5	75.5	191.0	32.4
1974-75	77.1	37.0	36.8	4.9	4,468	530.6	466.4	210.4	55.5	193.2	37.6
1975-76	78.6	46.2	38.3	5.5	4,017	507.2	592.6	217.8	64.0	143.2	30.9
1976-77	55.3	45.2	24.9	4.9	4,370	604.1	780.8	211.5	58.4	175.8	30.7
1977-78	68.8	56.5	35.0	5.7	5,946	641.4	1,139.4	244.7	61.8	207.2	38.0
1978-79	71.4	64.6	36.0	7.9	5,554	730.6	1,275.1	280.1	62.3	207.4	38.6
1979-80	79.4	66.6	39.9	8.6	6,646	904.0	1,444.3	279.4	67.3	288.5	66.7
1980-81	96.4	57.0	38.5	8.3	9,652	1,219.4	1,672.6	327.3	65.1	245.3	40.9
1981-82	107.2	59.0	40.5	7.9	12,013	866.9	1,337.2	399.1	67.2	215.6	30.1
1982-83	94.4	71.1	41.1	8.1	10,051	871.2	1,402.6	448.8	64.0	132.1	10.9
1983-84	106.6	81.0	39.7	8.5	8,513	1,089.8	1,689.9	448.2	64.9	201.0	29.5
1984-85	122.1	78.0	40.3	8.4	11,152	974.3	1,765.1	462.6	67.2	178.8	21.2
July-March 1984-85	93.0	57.8	29.2	6.2	7,546	731.2	1,310.2	361.3	49.8	109.8	12.6
1985-86(P)	95.6	62.6	34.6	5.9	9,061	751.8	1,440.2	344.5	58.0	104.8	9.2

(Contd.)

TABLE 4.6

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

(... Contd)

Year	Machinery & Electrical Appliances				Iron, Steel and Paper Board						
	Ceiling Fans (000 Nos)	All other Fans (000 Nos) (c	Electric Bulbs (Mil. Nos)	Electric Tubes (000 metres)	M.S. Products (000 tonnes)	Paper Board (000 tonnes)	Chip Board (000 tonnes)	Straw Board (000 tonnes)	Printing Paper (000 tonnes)	Writing Paper (000 tonnes)	Packing a Dtr Par
1957	..	..	..	..	–	4.0	–	2.8	–	–	
1958	..	..	..	..	–	6.1	–	3.7	–	–	
1958-59	..	..	..	..	–	7.3	0.5	4.6	–	–	
1959-60	..	..	..	..	–	7.9	1.5	4.5	–	–	
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	10.3	2.1	3.6	..	..	
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	10.7	2.1	5.8	..	..	
1962-63	..	..	..	..	..	10.5	2.3	5.0	..	..	
1963-64	..	..	..	168	..	13.1	2.3	5.1	..	..	
1964-65	..	..	6.8	82	..	15.9	3.2	5.7	..	..	
1965-66	135.8	350	6.9	184	186.7	14.7	4.6	4.9	..	..	
1966-67	149.7	425	7.8	321	196.7	16.9	4.6	5.0	..	..	
1967-68	143.3	47.1	9.6	213	178.9	17.1	3.7	4.2	..	..	
1968-69	112.4	34.7	9.0	250	227.7	22.9	7.3	4.6	..	..	
1969-70	109.9	329	10.7	267	180.0	25.6	10.8	1.5	..	..	
1970-7	146.2	41.1	10.5	396	196.1	25.1	14.9	..	5.8	7.7	7
1971-7	137.3	35.6	7.9	490	165.5	20.2	14.1	..	9.0	10.3	7
1972-7	152.7	36.2	10.7	565	183.9	20.2	17.7	..	6.3	16.9	9
1973-7	144.8	13.8	10.9	642	218.1	21.5	14.4	..	4.8	16.6	7
1974-7	140.7	14.9	15.0	604	224.0	13.9	13.2	..	4.0	15.4	7
1975-7	102.2	10.1	17.4	564	230.7	9.7	11.4	0.1	2.4	16.1	7
1976-7	127.8	17.3	14.9	413	269.6	9.9	11.6	0.1	3.2	15.7	1
1977-7	147.0	22.2	17.5	464	315.3	12.2	10.2	..	2.8	17.8	5
1978-7	150.9	18.0	20.6	1,238	362.4	23.8	25.9	..	2.9	22.5	11
1979-8	201.0	20.8	20.3	1,145	420.9	25.3	26.0	..	3.7	20.4	9
1980-8	186.6	17.8	34.2	1,285	494.7	27.3	31.9	..	3.6	24.7	11
1981-8	160.3	25.2	41.4	1,881	550.8	28.6	31.1	..	4.5	28.6	19
1982-8	111.1	10.2	23.5	2,489	636.7	28.7	30.1	..	3.8	29.2	16
1983-8	154.7	16.6	36.8	3,143	654.2	29.8	32.0	..	4.1	26.1	14
1984-8	142.8	14.8	40.9	3,222	718.5	32.6	34.4	..	3.6	30.1	13
July-March											
1984-8	89.2	8.0	33.3	2,469	549.2	24.0	26.8	..	2.4	22.1	7
1985-8(P)	89.8	5.8	35.0	3,093	557.6	24.9	22.7	..	2.9	17.9	1

.. not available

– nil.

P Provional.

b. Safe/ Matches containing all sorts of boxes since 1972-73.

d. Datfor July to January.

Note: ata upto 1957 relate to calendar years. Figures coming under 1948-49 are for 1949 calendar year and so on.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statics.

Energy

TABLE 5.1

COMMERCIAL ENERGY DEMAND

Year	Oil/Petroleum (tonnes)						Gas Including LPG (mm cft.)					
	House-hold	Indus-try	Agricul-ture	Trans-port	Power	Other Govt.	House-hold	Commer-cial	Cement	Ferti-lizer	Power	Inc-ti
1971-72	380,991	267,942	287,157	1,116,175	99,597	630,586	2,261	1,945	16,399	22,286	40,793	2730
1972-73	396,319	247,424	323,282	1,182,974	77,088	638,772	2,983	2,305	20,888	27,685	43,330	3021
1973-74	451,728	220,087	236959	1,258,694	202,974	588,117	3,917	2,988	23,054	20,030	48,549	3551
1974-75	538,028	225,834	270,653	1,416,749	308,419	653,931	5,065	3,520	24,668	31,203	51,801	4039
1975-76	495,871	194,569	249,719	1,536,446	156,851	608,667	6,206	4,214	23,848	31,625	49,515	4107
1976-77	577,842	238,679	243,258	1,617,039	162,450	547,669	7,498	4,684	22,535	31,805	60,837	4136
1977-78	629,141	224,027	264,172	1,907,840	34,936	540,389	9,813	5,303	24,236	31,873	60,328	4714
1978-79	680,974	202,752	234,563	2,223,596	15,521	533,333	12,110	6,063	24,256	43,749	60,758	4932
1979-80	625,861	227,606	252,712	2,291,922	50,490	702,774	14,283	6,543	25,738	46,315	80,431	5471
1980-81	516,958	261,028	173,317	2,487,451	182,972	679,172	17,738	7,540	26,085	65,920	84,743	6248
1981-82	543,720	303,886	124,235	2,745,302	442,063	688,047	24,037	8,337	26,319	77,273	82,087	6771
1982-83	593,887	391,652	161,235	2,890,159	754,177	723,219	28,357	8,905	21,222	97,308	74,205	7022
1983-84	678,897	689,038	173,254	3,066,952	766,274	725,780	32,246	9,122	10,305	98,335	77,927	7359
1984-85	748,426	814,713	218,887	3,240,202	944,468	649,047	37,372	9,838	8,300	100,083	88,906	7429
July-March												
1984-85	556,300	607,700	158,800	2,284,300	503,900	497,700	24,862	7,033	7,945	75,817	60,083	5606
1985-86	615,487	670,000	180,007	664,662	776,708	533,760	29,735	7,828	6,604	79,631	70,738	5979

(Cod.)

TABLE 5.1

COMMERCIAL ENERGY DEMAND

(... Contd.)

Year	Electricity (million kwh)							Coal (000 metric tonne)*			
	House-hold	Commer-cial	Industrial	Agricul-tural	Street Light	Other Govt.	Total	House-hold	Power	Brick Kilns	Other Govt.
1971-72	635	378	2,855	997	31	436	5,332	33.0	56.8	1,170.7	49.6
1972-73	740	416	3,017	1,170	37	624	6,004	33.0	56.8	1,170.7	41.3
1973-74	852	459	3,121	1,131	36	657	6,256	33.0	56.8	1,064.4	36.1
1974-75	943	503	3,094	1,631	40	610	6,721	55.9	45.7	1,120.3	25.8
1975-76	1,128	563	3,113	1,395	51	683	6,933	40.6	40.1	974.1	9.9
1976-77	1,296	636	3,091	1,399	63	582	7,067	40.9	51.5	1,107.8	23.1
1977-78	1,706	733	3,402	1,761	83	687	8,372	38.9	25.4	1,186.0	14.6
1978-79	2,091	675	3,573	1,805	102	731	8,977	29.4	28.4	1,316.7	12.3
1979-80	2,357	883	4,108	2,066	108	825	10,347	26.4	18.9	1,511.5	12.1
1980-81	2,696	954	4,526	2,135	137	937	11,384	7.8	30.6	1,517.4	21.1
1981-82	3,223	1,047	5,002	2,369	105	952	12,698	22.7	1.8	1,715.4	10.4
1982-83	3,752	1,049	5,572	2,559	109	1,109	14,150	22.2	32.7	1,546.1	7.6
1983-84	4,535	1,287	5,884	2,673	101	1,250	15,730	21.6	23.5	1,810.7	13.0
1984-85	5,076	1,413	6,249	2,798	105	1,943	17,584	16.0	32.1	2,174.4	15.2
July-March											
1984-85	3,808	1,081	4,942	2,245	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985-86	4,033	1,072	4,962	2,198	82	1,731	14,078	12.9	25.9	1,752.5	12.2

*Calender year figures upto 1974.

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Resources, Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.

Note: Figures for 9 months July-March 1985-86 are estimated on the basis of figures up to January 1986.

TABLE 5.2

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES

·ar	Oil (000 U.S. barrels)														
	Crude Oil mports)00 US barrels)	Local Crude Extraction (000 US barrels)	By Fields												
			Meyal	Balkassar	Dhulian	Joya-Mair	Toot	Adhi	Khaur	Khaskheli	Laghari	Dhurnal	Tando-alam	Dhabi	Fimassar
·71-72	:3,233	3,007	902	503	1,257	164	179	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
·72-73	:3,134	3,061	924	540	1,125	167	302	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
·73-74	:4,723	2,854	906	722	803	164	257	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
·74-75	:1,599	2,443	901	561	619	173	187	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
)75-76	:1,979	2,512	1,285	469	382	127	201	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
)76-77	:2,169	3,643	2,415	420	264	196	446	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
)77-78	:6,304	3,538	2,389	324	172	143	508	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
)78-79	:7,117	3,710	2,518	321	142	89	638	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
)79-80	:9,716	3,567	2,404	280	123	181	515	57	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
)80-81	30,712	3,554	2,271	234	104	180	639	122	4	—	—	—	—		—
)81-82	33,410	3,965	2,573	220	82	160	551	114	3	262	—	—	—	—	—
)82-83	31,814	4,738	2,118	202	38	110	792	144	2	1,331	—	—	—	—	—
)83-84	32,634	4,883	1,849	192	9	85	823	172	3	1,366	350	32	—	—	2
)84-85	30,529	9,522	1,395	184	9	87	925	399	3	1,161	2,188	2,166	995	—	10
ıly-Marcl															
)84-85	23,986	6,472	1,079	139	6	63	742	300	2	844	1,489	1,133	668	—	7
)85-86	25,430	10,576	949	121	11	73	593	348	2	1,158	2,399	3,390	1,232	293	7

ontd.)

TABLE 5.2

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES

(... Contd.)

Year	Petroleum Products		Gas (Million Cubic Meters)										Coal	
	Imports	Production	Total	Toot	Sui	Mari	Ohulian	Meyal	Sari/ Hundi	Khas-kheli	Pirkoh	Dhurnal	Imports	Production
	(.. US barrels ..)													
1971-72	3,184	24,100	3,516	–	2,949	274	292	1	–	–	–	–	32	1,214
1972-73	3,853	24,138	4,031	–	3,434	303	291	3	–	–	–	–	31	1,192
1973-74	5,753	23,887	4,598	–	4,037	309	250	2	–	–	–	–	20	1,212
1974-75	8,322	23,370	4,957	–	4,363	318	247	29	–	–	–	–	17	1,295
1975-76	6,825	22,481	4,965	–	4,230	326	219	96	94	–	–	–	18	1,055
1976-77	8,041	21,964	5,369	–	4,465	326	186	267	125	–	–	–	23	1,200
1977-78	8,292	29,268	5,632	–	4,756	334	146	302	94	–	–	–	16	1,251
1978-79	10,670	28,743	6,236	–	5,195	359	160	411	111	–	–	–	–	1,387
1979-80	12,274	32,422	7,317	–	6,329	455	81	356	96	–	–	–	98	1,569
1980-81	12,038	32,589	8,446	–	6,977	985	65	329	90	–	–	–	312	1,577
1981-82	12,190	36,450	9,109	18	7,327	1,286	56	352	70	–	–	–	540	1,750
1982-83	14,417	34,702	9,780	69	7,389	1,800	68	402	52	–	–	–	520	1,609
1983-84	16,614	35,507	9,768	79	7,413	1,840	7	353	20	–	56	–	491	1,869
1984-85	17,594	38,357	10,195	102	7,423	1,876	–	268	–	–	410	116	716	2,238
July-March														
1984-85	10,944	–	7,508	78	5,494	1,414	–	175	–	308	–	39	–	1,489
1985-86	8,732	32,057	7,794	65	5,406	1,460	–	162	–	–	447	254	537	1,803

(Contd.)

TABLE 5.2

COMMERCIAL ENERGY SUPPLIES

Year	Electricity					
	Hydroelectric (Hydel)		Thermal		Nuclear	
	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (million kwh)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (million kwh)	Installed Capacity (MW)	Generation (million kwh)
1971-72	667	3,679	1,058	3,789	137	104
1972-73	767	4,335	1,068	3,738	137	304
1973-74	867	4,141	1,068	4,464	137	459
1974-75	867	4,359	1,426	4,977	137	605
1975-76	867	5,435	1,524	4,274	137	610
1976-77	1,568	5,185	1,629	5,271	137	421
1977-78	1,567	7,442	1,713	4,702	137	231
1978-79	1,567	8,232	1,763	5,836	137	106
1979-80	1,567	8,714	1,814	6,258	137	2
1980-81	1,847	9,043	2,121	6,869	137	150
1981-82	1,947	9,522	2,121	7,983	137	183
1982-83	2,547	11,365	2,114	8,104	137	228
1983-84	2,548	12,826	2,325	8,723	137	324
1984-85	2,548	12,241	2,680	10,416	137	346
July-March						
1984-85	2,548	10,500	2,580	6,828	137	265
1985-86	2,548	10,273	2,680	7,680	137	307

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources, Directorate General of New & Renewable Energy Resources.

Note: 6 US barrels = 1 tonne.

TABLE 5.3

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 1979-85

Category	Effective from July 1,1979	Effective from November 1,1980	Effective from November 1, 1981	Effective from July 1, 1985
1	2	3	4	5
1. DOMESTIC AND GENERAL	First 40 units	Upto 50 units 34 paisa/Kwh	No change	37 paisa/Kwh
i. First 20 units	31.00 paisa/Kwh	51-250, 40 paisa/Kwh	–	44 paisa/Kwh
ii. 21-25 units	–	251-600, 50 paisa/Kwh	–	55 paisa/Kwh
iii. For the balance	35.00 paisa/Kwh	Above 600, 70 paisa/ Kwh	–	77 paisa/Kwh
iv. Minimum charges/months	Rs 5.00	Rs 5.00	–	Rs 6.00
2. OFFICE AND COMMERCIAL				
i. First 100 units	85.00 paisa/Kwh	90.00 paisa/Kwh	100 paisa/Kwh	110 paisa/Kwh
ii. For the balance	95.00 paisa/Kwh	100 paisa/Kwh	111 paisa/Kwh	122 paisa/Kwh
iii. Minimum charges/months/ point of supply	Rs 15.00	Rs 15.00	Rs 17.00	Rs 19.00
3. INDUSTRIAL SINGLE PHASE 230 VOLTS AC/THREE PHASE 400 VOLTS AC Connected load upto and including 70 KW	52.00 paisa/Kwh	57.00 paisa/Kwh	63.00 paisa/Kwh	69.00 paisa/Kwh
Minimum charges				
i. Connected load upto and including 20KW	Rs 20.00/KW/Month	Rs 20.00/KW/Month	Rs 22.00/KW/Month	Rs 24.00/KW/Month
ii. Connected laod exceeding 20KW to 70KW	Rs 25.00/KW/Month	Rs 25.00/KW/Month	Rs 28.00/KW/Month	Rs 31.00/KW/Month
4. THREE PHASE 400 VOLTS AC INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY Connected load above 70KW to 150	Rs 50.00/KW/Month	Rs 62.00/KW/Month	Rs 80.00/KW/Month	Rs 88.00/KW/Month fixed & 40.00 paisa/ Kwh Energy charges.
5. FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY AT 11 KV & 33 KV	Above 70KW upto and including 500 KW	Above 70 & upto 500 KW	Above 70 and upto including 500 KW	–
All loads	Rs 45.00/KW/Month+ 35.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 57.00/KW/Month+ 35.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 77.00/KW/Month+ 35.00 paisa/Kwh for sanction load above 500 to 5000 KW from industrial supply at 11 and 33 KV.	Rs 85.00/KW/Month+ 39.00 paisa/Kwh for sanction load above 500 to 5000 Kw from industrial supply at 11 and 33 KV.
6. FOR INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY AT 33 KV, 66 KV & 132 KV	Rs 42.00/KW/Month	Rs 54.00/KW/Month	Rs 75.00/KW/Month+ 32.00 paisa/Kwh for all loads in excess of 5000 KW supply at 66 and 132 KV	Rs 83.00/KW/Month+ 35.00 paisa/Kwh for sanctioned load above 5000 KW supply at 66 & 132 KV
All loads in excess of 5000 KW				
7. FOR BULK SUPPLY AT 400 VOLTS AC	Flat rate for licences and Non-licencees			
i. For Licencees and Non-Licencees	32.00 paisa/Kwh	40.00 paisa/Kwh	44.00 paisa/Kwh	48.00 paisa/Kwh
ii. Railways, M.E.S. and PAF etc.	40.00 paisa/Kwh Rs 45.00/KW/Month	Dther Consumers Rs 45.00/KW/Month + 35.00 paisa/Kwh	Other Consumers Rs 58.00/KW/Month + 35.00 paisa/Kwh	Other Consumers Rs 64.00/KW/Month + 39.00 paisa/Kwh

(Contd.)

TABLE 5.3

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 1979-85

(... Cont.)

Category	Effective from July 1, 1979	Effective from November 1 1980	Effective from November 1, 1981	Effective from July 1, 1985
1	2	3	4	5
8. FOIBULK SUPPLY AT 11 AID 33 KV				
i. br licencees and bn-licencees	28.00 paisa/Kwh 35.00 paisa/Kwh	32.00 paisa/Kwh POF Wah 44 paisa/Kwh	36.00 paisa/Kwh POF Wah 49.00 paisa/Kwh	40 paisa/Kwh POF Wah 54.00 paisa/K
ii. bilways, M.E.S. and IA.F. etc.	Rs 41.00 /KW/Month + 34.00 paisa/Kwh	Other Rs 41.00/KW/ Month + 34.00 psisa/ Kwh	Other Rs 56.00/KW/ Month + 34.00 paisa/ Kwh	Other Rs 62.00/K Month + 37.00 pai Kwh
9. FOIBULK SUPPLY AT 66 KV AN:132 KV				
i. or Licencees and on-Licencees	34.00 paisa/Kwh	Railway, MES, PAF, Cantt. Boards, Govt., Semi Govt. and approved Institution having their own distribution facilities.	Railway, other MES, Cantt. Boards, Govt., Semi Govt. and approved Institutions having their own disttribution facilities.	–
ii. ailway, MES and PAF	Rs 39.50/KW/Month + 33.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 40.00/KW/Month + 33.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 55.00/KW/Month + 33.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 61.00/KW/Mon + 36.00 paisa/Kwh
10. AGICULTURAL TUBEWELLS AN LIFT IRRIGATION PUMPS				
i. CARP	31.00 paisa/Kwh	36.00 paisa/Kwh	40.00 paisa/Kwh	44.00 paisa/Kwh
	Punjab & Sind			
ii. ubewells/Lift Pumps Except i NWFP and Quetta areas	Rs 11.00/KW/Month + 19.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 14.00/KW/Month + 22.30 paisa/Kwh	Rs 19.00/KW/Month + 23.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 21.00/KW/Mon + 25.00 paisa/Kwh
iii. ubewells/Lift Pumps in WFP and Quetta areas	Rs 9.00KW/Month + 13.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 12.00/KW/Month + 15.30 paisa/Kwh	Rs 17.00/KW/Month + 16.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 19.00/KW/Mon + 18.00 paisa/Kwh
11. TEIPORARY GENERAL SUPLY (A.C.)				
i. omestic	70.00 paisa/Kwh	84.00 paisa/Kwh	84.00 paisa/Kwh	93.00 paisa/Kwh
ii. ommercial Minimum Bill	Rs 1.25/Kwh minimum Bill Rs 13.00/ day but not less than Rs 51.00 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 1.32/Kwh minimum Bill Rs 13.00/ day but not less than Rs 51.00 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 1.47/Kwh minimum Bill Rs 14.00/ day but not less than Rs 57.00 for the period of temporary supply	Rs 1.62/Kwh mini mum Bill Rs 15.00 day but not less th Rs 63.00 for the p riod of temporary supply
12. TEIPORARY INDUSTRIAL AN BULK SUPPLY				
I. emporary industrial supply	77.00 paisa/Kwh	83.00 paisa/Kwh	92.00 paisa/Kwh	Rs 1.01/Kwh
ii. icencees and Non-licencees:				
. at 400 volts	51.00 paisa/Kwh	64.00 paisa/Kwh	71.00 paisa/Kwh	78.00 paisa/Kwh
. at 11 KV	46.00 paisa/Kwh	58.00 paisa/Kwh	64.00 paisa/Kwh	71.00 paisa/Kwh
iii. ulk supply to railways IES and PAF etc.	68.00 paisa/Kwh	68.00 paisa/Kwh	75.00 paisa/Kwh	83.00 paisa/Kwh
13. SEASONAL INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY	125% of the charges for corresponding regular industrial supply except that the fixed charges per month under this tariff shall be covered only for the period of a seasonal industry actually runs, subject to minimum period of six consecutive months during any twelve consecutive months.	As in column 2	As in column 2	As in column 2

(Cod.)

TABLE 5.3

ELECTRICITY TARIFFS 1979-85.

(... Contd.)

Category	Effective from July 1, 1979	Effective from November 1, 1980	Effective from November 1, 1981	Effective from July 1, 1985
1	2	3	4	5
14. PUBLIC LIGHTING TARIFF (A.C.)				
a. Supply charges for energy consumed	65.00 paisa/Kwh	70.00 paisa/Kwh	78.00 paisa/Kwh	86.00 paisa/Kwh
b. Fixed charges/month/Mile:				
i. Where the entire capital cost is borne by Wapda	Rs 109.00	Rs 118.00	Rs 131.00	Rs 144.36
ii. Where the entire capital cost is borne by the Local Body	Rs 9.75	Rs 10.50	Rs 11.70	Rs 12.89
iii. Where the capital cost in laying street lighting supply line over the existing distribution system is borne by Wapda	Rs 68.50	Rs 73.80	Rs 81.92	Rs 90.28
i. Where the capital cost is borne by the Local Body	Rs 14.00	Rs 15.10 for Street Lighting supply through under ground cable, rates to be negotiated	Rs 16.80 for Street Lighting supply through under ground cable, rates to be negotiated	Rs 18.51 for Street Lighting supply through under ground cable, rates to be negotiated
14.(I) FIXED CHARGES/MONTH/LAMP ORDINARY LAMPS PROVIDED AND INSTALLED BY WAPDA				
a. Upto 60 Watts	Rs 2.25	Rs 2.45	Rs 2.72	Rs 3.00
b. From 60 to 100 Watts	Rs 2.75	Rs 3.00	Rs 3.33	Rs 3.67
c. Above 100 to 200 Watts	Rs 6.00	Rs 6.50	Rs 7.22	Rs 7.96
d. Above 200 to 300 Watts	Rs 7.50	Rs 8.10	Rs 9.00	Rs 9.92
e. Above 300 Watts	Rates on Application by Local Body and Rs 1.00 per replacement	Rates on Application Installed by Wapda Rs 1.00 per replacement	Rates on Application Installed by Wapda Rs 1.22 per replacement	Rates on Application Installed by Wapda Rs 1.34 per replacement
14.(II) FLDURESCENT TUBES PRDVIDED BY LDCAL BDDY BUT INSTALLED BY WAPDA For all Wattages	Rs 5.00	Rs 5.40	Rs 6.00	Rs 6.61/replacement
14.(III) SPECIAL MERCURY VAPDUR LAMPS PROVIDED BY LOCAL BODY BUT INSTALLED BY WAPDA For all Wattages	Rs 7.50	Rs 8.10	Rs 9.00	Rs 9.92/replacement
15. SUPPLY TO RESIDENTIAL COLONIES ATTACHED TO THE PREMISES OF INDUSTRIAL SUPPLY CONSUMERS HAVING THEIR OWN DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES AT THEIR COLONIES (A.C. Supply)				
i. Consumers who provide their own transformers for receiving and controlling the supply	53.00 paisa/Kwh	52.00 paisa/Kwh	52.00 paisa/Kwh	57.00 paisa/Kwh
ii. Consumers who do not provide the above at item(i)	53.00 paisa/Kwh	53.00 paisa/Kwh	53.00 paisa/Kwh	58.00 paisa/Kwh
16. TARIFF FOR ELECTRIC TRACTION (LAHORE–KHANEWAL SECTION)	17.50 paisa/Kwh	30.00 paisa/Kwh	33.00 paisa/Kwh	36.00 paisa/Kwh

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources

Transport and Communications

TABLE 6.1

TRANSPORT

Yr	Railways				Roads			Cargo Handled at Karachi Port (000 tonnes)			Air	
	Route Kilo-metres	Number of Passen-gers carri-ed (Mil-lion)	Freight carried (Million tonnes)	Freight Tonne Kilo-metres	Total Road Kilo-metres	High type	Low type	Total	Import	Export	Revenue Passengers carried (000)	Revenue Tne lo-mes (0)
17-48	8,653.55	81	3	2,265	22,238	8,130	14,108	3,551.94	2,215.90	1,336.04	–	–
18-49	5,553.55	72	6	2,738	24,894	8,741	16,153	3,471.67	2,225.04	1,246.63	–	–
19-50	5,563.55	68	7	2,907	25,303	9,049	16,254	3,408.68	2,238.25	1,170.43	–	–
50-51	8,553.55	70	8	3,577	26,268	9,895	16,373	3,529.53	2,338.83	1,190.75	–	–
51-52	8,553.55	70	9	4,054	27,597	10,706	16,891	3,824.22	2,731.00	1,093.22	–	–
52-53	8,563.55	79	9	4,803	29,411	11,265	18,146	3,376.62	3,065.27	911.35	–	–
53-54	8,553.55	82	10	4,721	29,959	11,977	17,982	3,615.96	2,706.62	909.32	–	–
54-55	8,560.51	86	10	4,594	30,735	12,840	17,895	3,687.62	2,181.35	906.27	–	–
55-56	8,584.61	88	10	4,653	31,253	12,933	18,320	3,684.02	2,570.48	1,113.54	–	1000
56-57	8,583.43	98	11	5,281	31,253	13,255	17,998	4,356.61	3,323.34	1,033.27	164	1000
57-58	8,583.43	104	12	5,535	31,253	12,535	17,718	4,305.80	3,448.30	857.50	208	2000
58-59	8,579.99	109	14	5,787	31,280	13,982	17,298	3,665.73	2,683.26	982.47	209	3000
59-60	8,571.80	121	12	6,137	30,854	14,114	16,740	4,574.03	478.78	1,095.25	240	4425
60-61	8,570.01	125	13	6,643	32,993	14,203	18,590	5,058.67	3,973.58	1,085.09	325	6000
61-62	8,570.01	120	14	6,402	33,773	14,484	19,289	4,679.69	3,544.82	1,134.87	489	8000
62-63	8,570.01	123	14	6,759	33,800	15,007	18,793	5,649.98	4,080.26	1,569.72	583	9855
63-64	8,570.21	132	14	7,730	34,428	15,197	19,231	5,947.66	4,595.37	1,352.29	712	10000
64-65	8,583.74	132	15	7,963	35,008	16,043	18,965	7,930.90	6,373.37	1,557.53	825	12000
65-66	8,585.53	123	16	7,631	35,456	16,306	19,150	7,165.00	5,267.00	1,899.00	682	13984
66-67	8,585.53	128	15	8,251	30,465	16,824	13,641	9,216.00	6,894.00	2,321.00	955	16000
67-68	8,585.53	133	15	8,563	31,662	17,223	14,439	8,803.00	6,508.00	2,295.00	1,097	18000
68-69	8,663.61	136	15	7,785	30,576	17,580	12,996	8,437.00	5,604.00	2,833.00	1,223	20000
69-70	8,564.38	132	13	7,644	31,673	17,483	14,190	9,450.00	6,024.00	3,426.00	1,378	22997
70-71	8,566.36	126	13	7,458	32,508	18,157	14,341	9,588.00	6,380.00	3,208.00	1,230	25201
71-72	8,794.96	124	13	7,756	34,741	19,311	15,430	9,455.00	6,397.00	4,058.00	880	22540
72-73	8,811.21	136	13	8,359	35,750	19,895	15,855	10,512.00	7,303.00	3,207.00	689	18030
73-74	8,811.21	141	12	7,344	38,983	22,629	16,354	10,653.00	7,559.00	3,094.00	925	31389
74-75	8,811.45	143	14	8,403	38,632	22,294	16,338	10,159.00	7,856.00	2,303.00	1,251	31357
75-76	8,811.45	147	15	8,977	49,773	27,111	22,662	10,083.00	7,690.00	2,393.00	1,634	39553
76 77	8,815.03	143	14		51,123	31,004	20,119	9,589.00	7,215.00	2,374.00	2,129	49781
77-78	8,815.03	149	13	8,557	93,415	31,249	62,166	11,758.00	8,918.00	2,840.00	2,558	58503
78-79	8,815.03	146	12	9,375	95,222	33,176	62,045	15,025.00	11,987.00	3,038.00	2,639	65843
79-80	8,817.33	144	12	8,598	95,660	33,611	62,049	14,657.00	11,259.00	3,398.00	2,853	70517
80-81	8,817.33	123	11	7,918	96,436	34,487	61,949	14,654.00	11,037.00	3,617.00	3,136	80851
81-82	8,774.87	120	11	7,067	98,582	36,824	61,758	15,137.00	11,598.00	3,548.00	3,202	81108
82-83	8,774.87	123	12	7,323	99,332	37,501	61,831	14,788.00	11,709.00	3,079.00	3,408	84950
83-84	8,774.87	107	11	7,385	100,300	39,081	61,219	14,757.00	12,412.00	2,345.00	3,554	87863
84-85	8,774.87	95	11	7,203	103,428	43,464	59,964	14,898.00	12,401.00	2,497.00	3,707	93000
rly-March												
84-85	8,774.87	72	8	5,524	..	..	..	11,059.00	9,198.00	1,861.00	1,918	46000
85-86	8,774.87	63	9	6,224	104,323	45,561	58,762	11,787.00	9,351.00	2,436.00	2,054	49000

(contd.)

TABLE 6.1

TRANSPORT

(... Contd.)

Year	Vehicles			Shipping		PIA Fleet	Gross Earnings (Million Rs.)				
	Locomotives (Nos.)	Freight Wagons (Nos.)	Road Vehicles all type (000)	No. of Vessels	Dead Weight Ton	No. of Aeroplane	Pakistan Railways	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation	Karachi Transport Corporation	NWFP Road Transport Board
1948-49	821	23,815	24	7	59,414	..	245.1	..	..	..	..
1949-50	822	23,733	27	10	87,780	..	255.4	..	..	..	..
1950-51	845	23,716	32	14	117,470	..	266.3	..	..	..	..
1951-52	858	23,769	36	22	161,700	..	295.5	..	..	..	..
1952-53	875	24,270	43	25	190,363	..	321.3	..	..	..	..
1953-54	832	23,391	50	25	203,656	..	339.6	..	..	..	..
1954-55	849	25,110	68	24	195,256	..	353.6	..	..	..	..
1955-56	825	24,935	75	23	185,242	15	361.8	..	..	..	..
1956-57	819	24,306	78	23	185,242	18	389.2	..	..	..	..
1957-58	829	24,538	86	21	168,932	18	418.9	..	..	..	..
1958-59	851	25,703	93	29	244,922	21	469.3	..	..	..	..
1959-60	878	27,854	102	35	293,256	21	482.7	..	..	..	..
1960-61	903	29,710	117	41	353,945	19	484.2	..	..	..	..
1961-62	940	30,172	137	43	390,212	19	475.8	..	..	..	..
1962-63	939	31,743	154	43	390,212	19	493.4	..	..	..	..
1963-64	1,011	33,127	177	43	384,449	23	543.3	..	..	..	..
1964-65	1,012	33,644	201	50	458,304	22	582.5	..	..	..	..
1965-66	1,026	35,048	236	53	516,137	23	592.1	..	..	..	..
1966-67	1,045	36,428	233	59	593,826	28	615.6	..	..	..	..
1967-68	1,047	36,970	259	61	618,758	25	624.0	..	..	..	..
1968-69	1,045	37,252	286	65	682,913	26	665.2	..	..	..	..
1969-70	1,076	37,530	303	66	679,692	23	731.2	..	..	..	..
1970-71	1,141	37,337	364	71	749,046	28	716.3	..	45.4	..	12.1
1971-72	1,015	37,624	403	57	635,149	19	785.4	..	36.8	..	11.3
1972-73	993	37,436	426	55	620,669	18	943.4	..	33.2	..	10.6
1973-74	992	37,339	458	53	620,734	21	1,026.1	..	52.4	..	13.6
1974-75	992	37,239	509	52	609,574	25	1,345.0	..	134.9	..	21.2
1975-76	1,024	36,938	573	53	602,043	25	1,632.8	..	249.8	..	38.6
1976-77	978	36,720	656	49	584,196	28	1,748.0	..	237.4	49.2	47.0
1977-78	978	36,406	716	49	590,992	31	2,213.0	..	224.0	17.4	48.4
1978-79	979	36,276	837	48	580,225	32	2,274.0	..	233.9	19.7	52.1
1979-80	1,003	36,235	1,014	50	645,450	32	2,709.4	1,141.7	274.9	37.1	56.7
1980-81	960	36,248	1,110	55	738,894	31	2,492.4	1,507.5	266.6	75.2	81.2
1981-82	963	36,213	1,338	50	766,601	29	3,044.2	1,688.4	281.4	89.3	164.5
1982-83	979	35,990	1,312	47	731,545	31	3,395.0	1,639.2	301.8	92.0	180.9
1983-84	943	35,782	1,556	36	602,744	33	3,679.9	1,625.3	326.2	94.3	194.8
1984-85	916	35,341	1,683	35	596,972	41	3,601.1	2,418.6	319.0	80.9	199.1
July-March							2,711.7	..	233.0	..	150.9
1984-85	916	35,341	..	..	..	..	3,215.3	..	220.4	66.4	144.1
1985-86	890	35,149	1,260	29	449,983	40					

.. not available.
— nil.

Sources:
1. Communication Division.
2. Ministry of Railways.
3. Pakistan International Airlines Corporation.
4. Punjab Urban Transport Corporation.
6. Karachi Transport Corporation.
6. NWFP Road Transport Board.

TABLE 6.2

NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

Year	Motor Cars Jeeps & Station Wagons	Motor Cabs/ Taxis	Buses	Trucks	Motor Cycle 2 Wheels	Motor Cycle 3 Wheels	Others	Total
1947	10,140	115	4,519	832	2,953	871	1,779	21,209
1948	11,940	120	4,786	1,259	3,312	912	1,863	24,192
1949	13,490	126	5,070	1,991	3,802	933	1,906	27,318
1950	15,849	137	5,470	3,020	4,366	1,000	1,950	31,792
1951	18,199	157	5,754	4,266	5,070	1,050	2,042	36,538
1952	21,382	195	6,166	6,026	5,875	1,047	2,138	42,829
1953	25,073	250	6,589	8,054	6,730	1,223	2,240	50,159
1954	35,310	2,087	6,316	12,694	9,947	1,253	651	68,258
1955	38,723	2,282	6,711	14,004	10,836	1,597	744	74,897
1956	39,945	2,229	7,091	14,505	11,648	1,615	573	77,606
1957	43,561	2,391	7,743	16,329	13,159	1,697	800	85,680
1958	47,847	2,627	7,764	17,129	14,208	2,165	1,134	92,874
1959	51,530	3,356	8,107	18,352	16,208	2,352	1,542	101,874
1960	57,587	4,490	9,268	20,472	18,859	3,986	2,299	116,961
1961	64,736	5,374	10,524	23,618	23,840	5,785	2,857	136,734
1962	69,508	5,816	11,478	25,476	30,287	7,277	3,874	153,626
1963	76,632	6,333	11,986	26,096	40,129	10,195	5,609	176,980
1964	87,578	7,076	12,778	27,954	46,032	12,474	7,267	201,159
1965	99,478	7,938	14,025	31,203	59,896	14,569	8,665	235,774
1966	89,213	7,922	14,393	30,683	66,113	15,153	10,007	233,484
1967	100,316	8,734	16,210	33,718	73,355	15,493	11,043	259,319
1968	109,566	9,386	17,903	35,345	82,417	15,577	14,151	286,345
1969	112,833	10,704	18,808	36,029	89,986	17,407	16,870	302,637
1970	141,746	12,786	21,600	42,003	106,033	19,438	20,133	363,739
1971	153,498	13,472	23,860	44,078	126,564	20,738	21,089	403,299
1972	156,571	14,010	26,583	45,842	138,335	21,485	23,357	426,183
1973	162,022	15,324	29,718	49,345	152,500	22,555	26,352	457,816
1974	173,042	16,127	33,477	53,467	174,597	25,177	33,065	508,892
1975	186,632	17,093	36,370	58,197	206,891	27,088	43,287	575,558
1976	203,451	18,113	38,991	61,864	247,314	29,129	57,542	656,404
1977	208,844	18,418	41,650	56,898	282,578	31,678	75,972	716,038
1978	242,134	20,773	43,408	59,847	340,487	34,774	95,264	836,687
1979	280,076	23,156	47,482	65,304	428,547	40,476	129,290	1,014,331
1980	264,028	18,951	49,851	58,000	508,025	45,906	165,137	1,109,898
1981	282,519	19,595	51,183	59,562	549,098	45,349	183,796	1,191,102
1982	304,449	20,715	51,710	63,021	635,196	45,525	217,346	1,337,962
1983	339,105	22,889	53,725	66,922	709,000	46,276	246,294	1,484,21
1984	380,465	23,978	58,489	68,900	787,986	46,745	287,791	1,654,35

TABLE 6.3

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES CORPORATION

Year	Route Kilometres (000)	Revenue Kilometres Flown (000)	Revenue Hours Flown (000)	Revenue Passengers Carried (000)	Revenue Passengers Kilometres (Mil)	Available Seat Kilometres (Mil)	Passenger Load Factor %	Revenue Tonne Kilometres (Mil)	Available Tonne Kilometres (Mil)	Revenue Load Factor %	Operating Revenues (Million Rupees)	Operating Expenses (Million Rupees)
1955-56	..	..	..	..	119	217	55.0	13	25	53.2	22	32
1956-57	..	6,183	20,661	164	174	256	68.0	19	33	59.0	31	44
1957-58	..	8,322	26,946	208	234	356	65.7	26	45	58.0	50	54
1958-59	..	9,799	28,743	209	242	425	56.9	31	59	52.6	58	65
1959-60	..	9,645	29,681	240	307	454	67.6	44	72	60.8	81	75
1960-61	..	12,122	33,704	325	428	679	63.1	60	102	59.0	114	105
1961-62	..	15,685	42,713	489	618	1,003	61.1	81	133	61.0	159	150
1962-63	33,227	17,030	43,796	583	678	1,100	61.7	95	153	62.2	180	170
1963-64	..	17,568	44,284	712	795	1,159	68.6	107	165	64.9	213	181
1964-65	..	20,593	52,045	825	985	1,432	66.7	129	203	63.4	256	211
1965-66	46,745	18,758	46,571	682	962	1,370	70.2	131	195	67.6	264	224
1966-67	68,984	22,759	48,962	955	1,271	1,994	63.7	161	270	59.5	388	288
1967-68	72,114	26,772	56,658	1,097	1,406	2,331	60.3	187	324	57.5	387	350
1968-69	72,753	28,145	58,991	1,223	1,551	2,602	59.6	203	336	57.2	425	384
1969-70	87,669	29,409	61,723	1,378	1,754	2,797	62.7	229	374	61.3	490	446
1970-71	90,555	30,460	59,488	1,230	2,053	3,473	59.1	253	486	52.1	539	512
1971-72	99,155	25,670	60,016	880	1,593	2,825	56.4	227	420	53.1	512	512
1972-73	111,886	22,321	41,394	689	1,361	2,395	56.8	184	363	50.6	885	881
1973-74	113,570	23,784	44,581	925	1,594	2,926	54.5	315	429	50.2	913	913
1974-75	147,095	28,629	52,542	1,251	2,231	4,028	55.4	319	667	47.9	1,596	1,375
1975-76	148,569	33,931	63,472	1,634	2,936	5,264	55.8	399	803	49.6	2,045	1,491
1076-77	164,315	36,070	68,190	2,129	3,759	6,439	58.4	493	987	49.9	2,667	2,515
1977-78	185,369	42,909	79,453	2,558	4,414	7,319	60.3	585	1,151	50.7	3,318	3,047
1978-79	208,895	48,108	86,801	2,639	4,806	7,969	60.3	658	1,306	50.4	4,085	3,784
1979-80	218,828	50,298	91,618	2,853	5,180	8,981	57.7	706	1,416	49.9	5,254	5,182
1980-81	205,996	48,962	90,126	3,136	6,040	10,152	59.5	805	1,549	52.0	6,521	6,450
1981-82	192,216	45,337	83,879	3,202	6,246	9,785	63.8	816	1,465	55.7	7,178	6,955
1982-83	204,854	45,232	87,030	3,408	6,659	9,914	67.2	849	1,473	57.6	8,569	8,128
1983-84	203,516	46,753	90,898	3,564	6,759	10,457	64.6	877	1,546	56.7	9,298	8,587
1984-85	202,841	48,047	93,077	3,707	6,895	10,500	65.7	931	1,594	58.4	10,192	9,324
July-December												
1984-85	198,118	24,917	47,626	1,978	3,661	5,663	64.6	468	829	56.5	4,996	4,521
1985-86	205,742	26,737	50,873	2,054	3,792	5,793	65.5	498	862	57.7	5,485	4,929

Source: Pakistan International Airlines Corporation.

.. not available.

TABLE 6.4

POST AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Yr	Number of Post Offices			Number of Telegraph Offices			Number of Telephones	Number of Public Call Offices	Number of T.V. Sets	Number of Radio Sets	Nber o'CR ets
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total					
47-48	..	..	3,036	7	..	..	12,436	—	—	45,426	-
48-49	..	..	3,008	7	..	..	13,302	—	—	50,338	-
49-50	..	..	3,104	7	..	..	14,276	—	—	56,231	-
50-51	..	..	3,378	7	..	..	15,706	—	—	64,344	-
51-52	..	..	4,056	7	..	..	17,981	—	—	70,513	-
52-53	..	..	4,109	7	..	..	20,643	—	—	94,961	-
53-54	..	..	4,771	7	..	..	24,624	—	—	94,798	-
54-55	..	..	5,089	10	..	..	31,287	—	—	145,845	-
55-56	..	..	5,473	10	..	..	37,402	—	—	133,603	-
56-57	..	..	5,942	10	..	..	43,704	—	—	142,504	-
57-58	..	..	6,047	10	..	..	50,501	—	—	224,596	-
58-59	..	..	6151	15	..	..	54,321	—	—	284,977	-
59-60	..	..	.	16	..	..	60,116	355	—	293,607	-
60-61	..	..	6313	20	..	..	68,042	361	—	314,405	-
61-62	..	..	6492	22	22	44	73,403	370	—	420,249	-
62-63	..	..	6631	40	46	86	81,246	554	—	447,089	-
63-64	..	..	6785	52	94	146	92,061	571	—	479,837	-
64-65	..	..	6996	55	119	174	101,961	573	—	562.099	-
65-66	..	..	7,139	57	128	185	110,427	577	—	815,417	-
66-67	..	..	7,317	58	132	190	117,249	581	—	724,955	-
67-68	..	..	7,582	62	138	200	129,160	645	—	701,182	-
68-69	..	..	7,821	64	139	203	140,975	649	74,344	1,139,140	-
69-70	..	..	8,151	65	139	204	148,962	683	92,398	1,100,319	-
70-71	1,271	6,635	7,906	67	139	206	160,103	750	116,301	976,721	-
71-72	1,252	6,635	7,860	68	139	207	167,200	815	120,019	1,029,365	-
72-73	1,289	6,615	7,904	68	141	209	184,103	728	136,187	1,572,185	-
73-74	1,314	6,835	8,149	69	141	210	201,354	734	195,391	1,492,848	-
74-75	1,761	6,938	8,749	70	145	215	227,604	742	267,503	1,387,981	-
75-76	2,017	7,026	9,043	72	147	219	249,300	1,213	353,992	1,521,077	-
76-77	2,181	7,405	9,586	72	149	221	274,647	1,459	458,692	1,228,711	-
77-78	2,220	7,668	9,888	72	151	223	288,161	1,559	520,137	1,604,137	-
78-79	2,295	8,193	10,488	80	151	231	314,000	1,587	547,223	1,489,589	-
79-80	2,395	8,693	11,088	85	152	237	336,275	1,634	615,187	1,799,914	-
80-81	2,445	8,793	11,238	89	163	252	358,815	1,689	582,815	1,528,827	-
81-82	2,495	8,893	11,388	101	177	278	388,360	1,696	706,256	1,336,310	-
82-83	2,535	8,993	11,528	108	186	294	445,000	1,888	676,033	1,400,000	-
83-84	2,566	9,132	11,698	111	199	310	461,000	1,960	850,354	1,010,551	-
84-85	2,591	9,307	11,898	121	220	341	573,000	1,997	1,055,089	1,207,000	3,709
July-Marc											
984-85	2,577	9,173	11,750	112	201	313	533,000	1,866	*950,851	1,132,573	*3,000
985-86	2,610	9,375	11,985	124	229	353	597,500	2,109	*1,157,804	1,017,478	*3,924

- nil.
. July-December.
. not avaable.

Sources: 1. Communication Division.
2. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation
3. Pakistan Television Corporation.

Note:— (* Separate figures for urban and rural areas were not maintained before 1970-71 in case of Post Offices and 1961-62 for Telegraph Offices. Number of telegraph offices shown above are in addition to those located in the Post Offices.

() Number of T.V., Radio and V.C.R. sets are based on the number of licences issued.

TABLE 6.5

PRODUCTION, IMPORT AND SALE OF MOTOR VEHICLES

Type of Vehicles	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
PRODUCTION:												
Trucks	5,402	6,324	4,179	3,162	3,273	4,171	5,089	2,892	3,076	3,563	2,883	2,797
Buses	2,798	2,802	1,983	1,037	520	1,176	1,930	513	285	737	624	619
L.C.Vs	1,603	2,623	2,112	1,927	1,395	8,347	5,763	8,818	11,170	11,532	11,718	12,458
4x4 Vehicles	1,160	2,480	2,694	2,199 *	1,620	1,220	1,619	1,687	1,526	2,101	2,160	1,715
Tractors	632	2,796	5,766	6,941	8,238	5,260	11,719	10,464	13,381	13,894	13,456	13,949
Motor Cycle	4,223	6,191	7,475	5,631	6,015	9,489	8,866	12,002	11,259	..	7,124	7,343
Cars Suzuki 80 CC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*4,120	9,267	13,146
Total	15,818	23,216	24,109	20,897	20,961	25,163	34,986	36,371	40,697	35,947	47,232	52,027
IMPORTS												
Cars	2,126	10,167	3,433	10,725	11,760	23,071	11,995	14,254	18,977	15,491	19,082	..
Jeep	1,479	1,306	1,798	1,587	1,148	970	1,422	1,951	1,476	2,133	1,859	..
Motor Rickshaw	44	5,783	1	368	3,230	3,962	570	916	1,870	505	183	..
Station Wagon	552	733	3,075	2,320	223	339	256	127	..	93	508	..
Buses Including Trolly Buses	599	315	229	258	67	39	35	20	136	144	229	..
Lorries/Trucks Including Ambulance	164	408	1,496	5,569	4,627	10,385	14,633	15,844	2,008	1,833	1,486	..
Special Lorries, Trucks & Vans	396	420	1,148	1,502	2,187	803	2,291	846	—	—	—	—
Motor Cycle	9,738	11,674	21,103	31,048	30,496	43,989	58,941	62,883	74,954	65,946	50,298	..
Scooter	3,764	5,395	5,164	7,572	11,862	13,770	12,657	11,139	3,693	5,977	3,032	..
Motorised Cycles	12	32	8	..	..	..	..	..	500	237	..	..
Passengers M Cars	31	557	445	1,939	556	13	5	850	784	960	23,995	..
Road Tractors for Trailers	69	7	95	82	102	5	402	126	679	50	43	..
Tractor Agricultural	5,865	7,633	8,895	17,771	15,095	18,056	25,597	15,796	—	—	—	—
Tractor Caterpiller	—	7	56	14	32	32	52	7	—	—	—	—
Tractor Havy Duty for Const.	18	40	4	7	294	50	25	86	—	—	—	—
Tractor Roads	3	24	50	15	4	1	9	—	—	—	—	—
Tractor (NES)	4	8	70	16	26	10	2	23	—	—	—	—
Car's Chassis with Engine	229	548	424	449	88	3	100	1	87	552	653	..
Bus Etc. Chassis	5,490	3,215	3,077	2,565	1,401	1,506	3,995	1,910	2,889	389	495	..
Spl. Truck Etc. Chassis	334	258	347	341	436	796	1,667	1,593	794	916	..	..
Rickshaw, Chassis with Engine	1,553	1,608	1,765	1,540	2,430	2,403	3,312	1,981	—	—	—	—
Pick Up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,890	15,733	10,836	..
Delivery Van	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,897	17,743	1,012	..
Chassis Un-Mounted Motor Vehicles No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	1,575	6,231	.
Bicycle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	106	347	..
Motor Vehicles for Goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	151	594	488	..
Passenger Vehicles Public No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	244	1,825	..
Tractor Chassis with Engine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81	..
Total	32,470	50,138	52,683	85,688	86,064	120,203	137,966	130,353	130,567	131,221	122,683	..
SALE:												
Trucks	4,929	6,322	3,837	3,525	3,277	4,301	4,696	2,688	3,719	3,256	3,149	2,734
Buses	2,445	1,901	2,438	953	805	1,320	1,138	777	627	593	701	658
L.C.Vs	2,399	5,109	8,142	12,027	7,733	5,914	9,564	8,216	7,744	7,281	7,337	10,084
4x4 Vehicles	1,158	2,295	2,734	2,136	1,681	1,095	1,555	1,513	1,868	2,193	2,233	1,925
Tractors	2,255	5,730	9,578	12,130	15,156	12,671	12,046	16,537	16,774	20,597	13,215	14,072
Motor Cycle/Scooters	3,994	5,187	7,389	5,757	5,768	5,198	7,990	12,876	10,806	10,074	7,476	9,822
Cars	1,679	9,651	1,025	2,807	3,372	707	261	..	..	3,984	9,239	12,874
Total	18,859	36,195	35,143	39,335	37,792	31,206	37,250	42,607	41,538	47,978	43,350	52,169

* Production of Cars started from September 1982.

.. not available.

—nil.

Sources: 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Pakistan Automobile Corporation.

Money, Credit and Banking

TABLE 7.1 A

FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGES IN MONETARY ASSETS

(Rs. mion)

Over the ear*	Change in Mone tary Assets	Private Sector	Public Sector Enter- prises	Govern- ment Sector (Net)	Budgetary Support	Commo- dity Ope- rations	Foreign Assets (Net)	Counter- Part Funds	Oth Iter (Ne
1	(2=3 to 1))	3	4	(5=6 to 7)	6	7	8	9	1C
1974-75	+ 5,074	+ 2,938	+1,215	+ 3,056	+ 1,521	+ 1,535	— 1,008	— 251	- 8
1975-76	+ 8,577	+ 1,764	+1,609	+ 5,240	+ 4,130	+ 1,110	+ 67	+ 7	— 1
1976-77	+10,122	+ 5,273	+1,764	+ 6,710	+ 6,324	+ 386	— 2,800	— 71	— 7
1977-78	+11,886	+ 3,486	+2,081	+ 4,858	+ 4,957	— 99	+ 3,149	— 103	—1,5
1978-79	+14,953	+ 3,991	+2,759	+ 9,114	+ 8,083	+ 1,031	— 1,855	— 265	+1,2
1979-80	+13,812	+ 5,717	+2,283	+ 6,420	+ 5,366	+ 1,054	+ 2,415	+ 212	—3,2
1980-81	+12,197	+ 6,635	+2,896	+ 5,568	+ 1,421	+ 4,147	— 1,279	— 3	—1,6
1981-82	+11,889	+ 8,986	+3,026	+ 6,756	+ 5,697	+ 1,059	— 5,356	+ 31	—1 5
1982-83	+29,515	+10,923	+3,975	+ 9,199	+ 5,633	+ 3,566	+10,010	— 55	—4 5
1983-84	+17,242	+15,176	+3,649	+ 7,513	+ 8,770	— 1,257	— 2,875	+ 251	—6 4
1984-85	+20,638	+13,919	+3,877	+18,273	+18,984	— 711	—17,472	+ 90	+1,9
July-March									
1984-85	+12,181	+10,819	+1,909	+ 8,572	+11,645	— 3,073	—12,800	+ 114	+3,5
1985-86	+17,335	+26,094	+ 540	— 8,826	+ 2,011	—10,837	+ 781	+ 409	-1,6

Source: State Bank of Pakan.

* Last riday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June, 1977 and last working day from June, 1978.

** Inclues Rs 11 billion extended by Commercial Banks against Special National Fund Bonds.

Note: Trals might not add up due to rounding errors.

TABLE 7.1 B

COMPONENTS/FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MONETARY ASSETS
(Stock Figures)

(Rs. million)

Stocks at end June (a)	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	March 1985	March 1986(P)
1. Currency Issued	11,474	13,995	17,555	20,472	26,184	30,236	37,646	40,689	48,907	55,440	60,799	57,957	64,333
2. Currency held by SBP	368	380	353	508	379	400	381	374	120	397	265	661	566
3. Currency in tills of Scheduled Banks	833	1,012	1,679	1,654	2,060	2,187	2,515	2,665	3,020	3,004	4,087	2,386	2,817
4. Currency in circulation (1-2-3)	10,273	12,603	15,523	18,310	23,745	27,649	34,750	37,650	45,767	52,039	56,447	54,910	60,950
5. Scheduled Banks Demand deposits (b)	12,051	14,868	19,506	23,602	28,917	33,689	38,239	42,672	50,228	50,707	61,779	56,340	65,130
6. Scheduled Banks Time Deposits (b)	10,419	13,970	16,519	21,470	25,620	30,435	31,061	35,584	49,485	59,822	64,937	63,539	74,324
7. Other Deposits with S.B.P. (c)	331	210	225	277	330	651	571	604	547	699	742	659	836
8. Total Monetary Assets (4+5+6+7)	33,074	41,651	51,773	63,659	78,612	92,424	104,621	116,510	146,025	163,267	183,905	175,448	201,240
CAUSATIVE FACTORS													
9. Claim on Private Sector	15,991	17,755	23,028	26,514	30,505	36,222	42,857	51,843	62,766	78,301	92,220	89,120	118,314
10. Claim on Public Enterprises	3,742	5,351	7,115	9,196	11,955	14,238	17,134	20,160	24,135	27,425	31,302	29,334	31,842
11. Government Sector (Net) (12+13)	17,503	22,743	29,453	34,311	43,425	49,845	55,413	62,169	71,368	78,881	97,154	87,453	88,328
12. Budgetary Support	13,831	17,961	24,285	29,242	37,325	42,691	44,112	49,809	55,442	64,212	83,196	75,857	85,207
13. Commodity Operations	3,672	4,782	5,168	5,069	6,100	7,154	11,301	12,360	15,926	14,669	13,958	11,596	3,121
14. Foreign Assets (Net)	+2,166	+2,233	− 567	+2,583	+ 728	+3,143	+1,864	−3,492	+6,518	+3,643	−13,829	−9,157	−13,048
15. Counterpart Funds	−2,106	−2,099	−2,170	-2,273	−2,538	−2,326	−2,329	−2,298	−2,353	−2,102	− 2,012	−1,988	− 1,603
16. Others	−4,222	−4,332	−5,086	−6,672	−5,463	−8,698	−10,318	−11,872	−16,409	−22,881	−20,930	−19,314	−22,593
17. Monetary Assets	33,074	41,651	51,773	63,659	78,612	92,424	104,621	116,510	146,025	163,267	183,905	175,448	201,240

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

P : Provisional

(a) Last Friday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day with effect from June 1978.

(b) Excluding inter-bank deposits and deposits of central and provincial governments and foreign constituents.

(c) Excluding counter-part funds, deposits of foreign central banks, foreign governments and international organisations.

Note: Totals might not add up due to rounding errors.

TABLE 7.2

SCHEDULED BANKS POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(Rs. rlion)

Outanding Aiount at d June (a	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	19
LIABILITIES							
1. Capital (pid-up) and Reserves (b)	–	–	–	–	–	2,335.4	2,7.5
DEMAN[LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN							
2. Inter-bans Demand Liabilities	8,074	1,096.8	1,220.9	1,413.4	1,906.8	1,507.4	1,8:7
2. Borrowir	(127.6)	(405.1)	(237.7)	(226.9)	(382.5)	(10.9)	(.5)
2. Deposits	(679.8)	(691.7)	(983.2)	(1,186.5)	(1,524.3)	(1,496.5)	(1,8:2)
3. Deposits General)	12,268.4	15,234.7	19,824.7	24,174.0	29,344.4	34,187.3	39,9:5
4. Dther Liailities	1,135.2	1,218.1	1,485.6	1,531.9	1,975.0	2,462.2	2,0.3
5. Total Oeiand Liabilities (2+3+4)	14,211.0	17,549.6	22,531.2	27,119.2	33,226.2	38,156.9	43,7:6
TIME LiBILITIES IN PAKISTAN							
6 Inter-bans Time Liabilities	209.0	179.6	392.8	151.0	163.3	370.2	8:6
6 Borrowin	(0.6)	(63.0)	(41.9)	(31.5)	(6.9)	(156.4)	(6.1)
6 Oeposits	(208.4)	(116.6)	(350.9)	(119.5)	(156.4)	(213.8)	(1.5)
7 Deposits General)	11,249.4	14,979.7	17,851.6	22,873.3	27,093.6	31,618.3	33,3.7
8 Other Liailities	64.9	74.2	149.6	180.5	195.6	345.3	3.0
9 Total Tie Liabilities (6+7+8)	11,523.3	15,223.5	18,394.0	23,204.8	27,452.5	32,183.8	34,4.4
10 Total Oeiand and Time Liabilities (5+9)	25,734.3	32,783.1	40,925.2	50,324.0	60,678.7	70,340.7	78,2.9
11 Borrowig from SBP	5,707.1	4,884.0	6,823.0	5,419.2	8,683.0	9,719.6	14,1.4
12 Borrowig from Banks Abroad (b)	–	–	–	–	–	963.6	9.4
13 Money aCall and Short Notice Pakistan)	–	–	–	–	–	659.5	9.5
14 Other Liailities (b)	–	–	–	–	–	48,153.8	52,9.5
15 Total Liailities (b)	–	–	–	–	–	132,172.7	150,0.9
ASETS							
16 Total Stiutory Reserves (c)	1,286.7	1,639.2	2,046.3	2,516.2	3,033.9	3,550.0	3,9.1
16 On Demid Liabilities	710.5	877.5	1,126.6	1,356.0	1,661.3	1,940.8	2,2.6
16 On TimLiabilities	576.2	761.7	919.7	1,160.2	1,372.6	1,609.2	1,7.5
17 Cash in akistan	833.0	1,012.3	1,679.2	1,654.4	2,059.5	2,187.1	2,5.9
18 Balanceswith SBP	1,663.3	2,174.4	2,739.1	2,990.7	4,415.1	5,093.8	5,2.4
19 Other Bances	155.3	271.4	282.4	488.7	652.5	610.9	6.5
20 Money a Call and Short Noticen Pakistan	230.9	503.6	358.8	290.0	418.6	761.6	1,1.5
21 17+18+3+20 as % of 10	11.2	12.1	12.4	10.8	12.4	12.3	.3
FOREIGICURRENCY							
22 Foreign Currency held in Pakistan	–	–	–	–	–	38.5	.7
23 Balancewith Banks Abroad	–	–	–	–	–	1,242.2	8.8
24 Total Freign Currency	–	–	–	–	–	12,80.6	8.5
BANK CEDIT ADVANCES							
25 To Bani	261.9	312.6	272.5	381.5	906.4	816.4	1,3.3
26 To Othis	19,646.4	23,601.6	28,481.9	31,236.3	37,416.2	44,463.1	54,1.1
27 Total Avances	19,908.3	23,914.2	28,754.4	31,617.8	38,322.6	45,279.5	55,4.4
28 Bill Puriased and Discounted	2,557.5	1,944.9	2,650.3	3,087.2	4,299.4	3,164.6	3,6.3
29 Total Bnk Credit	22,465.7	25,859.1	31,404.8	34,705.0	42,622.0	48,444.1	59,1.7
30 29 as %f 10	87.3	78.9	76.7	69.0	70.2	69.0	.6
NVESTIENT IN SECURITIES AND SHRES							
31 Centraliovernment Securities (d)	4,552.0	5,594.5	7,868.3	11,060.3	12,117.4	6,951.6	15,1.2
32 Provinc1 Government Securities	952.5	986.1	1,010.6	1,079.2	1,347.7	1,297.8	1,3.6
33 Treasur Bills (b)	–	–	–	–	–	9,033.2	1,4.5
34 Other Ivestment in Security	1,727.1	2,300.7	3,680.5	5,413.8	6,280.8	7,577.8	9,3.3
35 Total Irestment in Securities and shar	7,231.6	8,881.3	12,559.4	17,553.0	19,746.0	24,860.5	27,7.7
36 35 as %f 10	28.1	27.1	30.7	34.9	32.5	35.3	.4
37 Other Asets (b)	–	–	–	–	–	48,934.3	52,7.9
38 Total Asets (b)	–	–	–	–	–	132,172.7	150,0.9
39 Excess eserves (18-16)	376.6	535.2	692.8	474.5	1,381.2	1,543.8	1,2.3

(ntd.)

TABLE 7.2

SCHEDULED BANKS POSITION BASED ON WEEKLY RETURNS: LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(... Contd.)

(Rs. million)

Outstanding Amount at end June (a)	1982	1983	1984	1985	March 1985	March 1986(P)
LIABILITIES						
1. Capital (paid-up) and Reserves(b)	4,868.8	5,518.9	6,845.4	8,779.9	8,315.0	10,096 0
DEMAND LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN						
2. Inter-banks Demand Liabilities	178.5	1,732.8	2,121.5	2,777.8	3,205.3	4,583.7
2.1 Borrowing	(33.0)	(25.5)	(466.8)	(318.6)	(786.9)	(1,360.0)
2.2 Deposits	(1,747.5)	(1,707.3)	(1,654.7)	(2,459.2)	(2,418.4)	(3,223.7)
3. Deposits (General)	42,853.4	50,703.8	51,183.8	63,717.0	58,684.1	66,839.3
4. Other Liabilities	2,975.2	2,528.3	1,774.4	2,450.4	2,019.3	2,328.0
5. Total Demand Liabilities (2+3+4)	47,609.1	54,964.9	55,079.6	68,945.2	63,872.7	73,751.0
TIME LIABILITIES IN PAKISTAN						
6. Inter-banks Time Liabilities	1,124.6	1,409.5	1,464.4	1,995.9	1,747.8	1,457.7
6.1 Borrowing	(845.6)	(1,008.5)	(931.8)	(1,559.1)	(1,317.8)	(876.9)
6.2 Depusits	(279.0)	(401.0)	(532.6)	(436.8)	(430.0)	(580.8)
7. Deposits (General)	38,895.2	53,184.0	64,402.7	71,120.7	71,092.5	88,483.4
8. Other Liabilities	584.2	707.0	558.4	716.4	583.3	645.0
9. Total Time Liabilities (6+7+8)	40,604.0	55,300.5	66,425.4	73,833.0	73,423.6	90,586.1
10. Total Demand and Time Liabilities (5+6)	88,213.2	110,265.4	121,505.0	142,778.2	137,296.3	164,337.1
11. Borrowing from SBP	15,989.6	16,429.5	16,853.5	18,065.3	17,931.2	22,547.0
12. Borrowing from Banks Abroad(b)	1,330.3	1,433.4	2,069.1	2,524.6	2,580.8	2,705.5
13. Money at Call and Short Notice Pakistan (b)	1,069.5	1,486.0	2,617.0	4,540.0	2,802.5	6,194.0
14. Other Liabilities (b)	58,234.5	77,214.4	91,694.8	106,479.0	96,621.2	117,990.2
15. Total Liabilities (b)	169,705.8	212,374.7	241,584.8	283,166.9	265,547.4	323,869.8
ASSETS						
16. Total Statutory Reserves (c)	1,464.1	5,587.6	6,206.1	7,366.0	7,005.0	8,526.2
16.1 On Demand Liabilities	2,433.9	2,822.5	2,884.8	3,674.3	3,333.8	3,997.3
16.2 On Time Liabilities	2,030.2	2,765.0	3,321.2	3,691.7	3,671.2	4,529.3
17. Cash in Pakistan	2,665.0	3,019.8	3,004.3	4,087.1	2,385.7	2,817.4
18. Balances with SBP	5,878.6	6,635.4	8,266.3	9,544.8	7,941.3	10,371.4
19. Other Balances	598.5	690.9	525.9	1,215.0	525.2	1,260.5
20. Money at Call and Short Notice in Pakistan	1,237.8	2,336.6	4,047.9	6,139.6	4,406.2	8,335.6
21. 17+18+19+20 as % of 10	11.8	11.5	13.0	14.7	11.1	13.9
FOREIGN CURRENCY						
22. Foreign Currency held in Pakistan	82.6	54.9	57.7	69.3	92.3	80.4
23. Balances with Banks Abroad	1,571.1	2,803.1	3,783.1	3,718.8	3,600.0	4,793.0
24. Total Foreign Currency	1,653.7	2,858.0	3,840.8	3,788.1	3,692.3	4,873.4
BANK CREDIT ADVANCES						
25. To Banks	1,440.2	1,657.8	2,372.0	2,878.9	2,601.6	4,148.2
26. To Others	61,757.7	74,955.5	88,394.8	98,565.9	93,333.0	117,099.4
27. Total Advances	63,197.9	76,613.3	90,766.8	101,444.8	95,934.6	121,247.6
28. Bill Purchased and Discounted	5,852.5	6,817.0	6,405.2	8,908.5	8,716.8	9,571.2
29. Total Bank Credit	69,050.4	83,430.3	97,172.0	110,353.3	104,651.4	130,818.8
30. 29 as % of 10	78.3	75.7	80.0	77.3	76.2	79.6
INVESTMENT IN SECURITIES AND SHARE						
31. Central Government Securities (d)	15,702.6	18,849.4	18,749.5	16,214.5	16,379.4	16,167.9
32. Provincial Government Securities	1,393.6	1,612.1	2,462.2	2,575.5	2,574.0	2,575.9
33. Treasury Bill (b)	1,509.0	3,100.9	2,651.9	7,099.0	8,773.5	18,175.4
34. Other Investment in Security	12,600.5	17,041.0	19,689.8	23,982.8	23,020.8	19,569.3
35. Total Investment in Securities and share	31,205.7	40,603.4	43,553.4	49,871.7	50,747.7	56,488.5
36. 35 as % of 10	35.4	36.8	35.8	34.9	36.9	34.4
37. Other Assets (b)	57,415.9	72,800.3	81,174.1	98,167.4	91,197.8	108,904.3
38. Total Assets (b)	169,705.8	212,374.7	241,584.8	283,116.9	265,547.4	323,869.8
39. Excess Reserves (18-16)	1,414.5	1,047.9	2,060.2	2,178.8	936.3	1,845.2

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

P : Provisional.

(a) Outstanding amounts as on last Friday upto June 1976 and last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day thereafter.

(c) The statutory Reserves requirements continued as 5% for demand and time liabilities.

(b) Introduced in this table with effect from 5th July 1979.

(d) Includes government treasury bills upto June 1979.

N.B. The assets and liabilities of scheduled banks pertaining to their branches in former East Pakistan were excluded as from 5th July, 1974, and net position added to the 'Other Assets' or 'Other Liabilities'. The data after June 1974 are therefore not comparable with the data for the earlier period.

TABLE 7.3

BANK CREDIT TO PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS

(Rs. million)

Outstanding Amount as on Last Thursday/Working Day (a)	Private Sector(b)	Public Sector(c)	Inter-Bank Advances	Total Bank Credit
Jue 1972	12,686.2	88.3	358.9	13,926.4
Jue 1973	14,528.7	1,412.7	540.3	16,481.7
Jue 1974	16,905.3	2,268.9	294.3	19,468.5
Jue 5th 1974 (d)	14,273.0	2,137.4	354.0	16,764.4
Jue 1975	18,531.7	3,672.1	261.9	22,465.7
Jue 1976	20,764.1	4,782.4	312.6	25,859.1
Jue 1977	25,964.5	5,167.8	272.5	31,404.8
Jue 1978	29,254.1	5,069.4	381.5	34,705.0
Jue 1979	35,615.8	6,009.8	906.4	42,622.0
Jue 1980	40,474.0	7,153.7	816.4	48,444.1
Jue 1981	46,472.1	11,301.3	1,347.3	59,120.7
Jue 1982	55,249.5	12,360.7	1,440.2	69,050.4
Jue 1983	65,846.3	15,926.2	1,657.8	83,430.3
Jue 1984	80,131.3	14,668.7	2,372.0	97,172.0
Jue 1985	93,516.9	13,957.5	2,878.9	110,353.3
Mrch 1985	90,453.7	11,596.1	2,601.6	104,651.4
Mrch 1986	96,549.9	3,120.7	4,148.2	103,818.8

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

a—Last Friday upto June 1976, last Thursday for June 1977 and last working day thereafter.

b—Includes total bank advances and inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted but excludes inter-bank advances and advances to Government for commodity operations. This item includes bank credit to public sector enterprises also.

c—Loans given by banks to government for financing commodity operations.

d—Adjusted for former East Pakistan portion of assets and liabilities of Eastern Banking Corporation, Eastern Mercantile Bank and Union Bank Limited whose reporting was discontinued from 8th February 1974 so as to make the data comparable with those in earlier periods.

TABLE 7.4

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES BY BORROWERS

(Rs. million)

Outstanding as on June 30:	1982	1983	1984	1985	Sep 30, 1985
1. Foreign Constituents	679.6	479.3	247.0	244.2	225.9
I. Official	1.5	1.2	0.3	—	—
II. Business	642.5	475.6	245.2	242.6	208.3
III. Personal	35.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	17.5
2. Domestic Constituents:	65,800.1	80,666.5	97,119.4	111,655.3	111,281.2
I. Governments	14,479.9	16,175.8	13,630.5	14,050.8	2,769.3
(a) Federal Government:	7,045.4	7,351.7	7,052.4	7,967.6	1,833.5
(i) Commodity Operations	5,911.9	7,340.4	7,048.0	7,963.3	1,833.5
(ii) Others	1,133.5	11.3	4.4	4.3	—
(b) Provincial Governments:	7,094.3	8,589.6	6,449.3	5,982.5	893.9
(i) Commodity Operations	6,174.9	8,589.6	6,437.6	5,979.7	893.9
(ii) Others	919.4	—	11.7	2.8	—
(c) Local Bodies	340.3	234.6	128.7	100.7	41.9
II. Public Sector Enterprises:	11,154.2	15,394.3	16,087.5	18,058.8	19,278.6
(a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	134.1	286.0	370.5	322.8	470.0
(b) Mining and Quarrying	754.6	546.2	646.2	333.7	504.6
(c) Manufacturing	5,651.6	8,440.6	9,552.4	10,419.6	11,574.7
(d) Construction	287.7	450.4	656.5	699.4	944.3
(e) Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	1,142.8	1,633.3	1,809.7	1,568.0	1,945.6
(f) Commerce	1,802.1	1,914.9	922.6	2,584.9	1,711.2
(g) Transport, Storage and Communication	268.8	876.3	945.6	877.1	448.1
(h) Services	21.5	19.2	12.8	94.2	71.2
(i) Other Public Sector Enterprises	1,091.0	1,227.4	1,171.3	1,159.1	1,609.1
III. Private Sector (Business)	33,587.8	40,856.4	56,882.7	69,637.3	77,223.5
(a) Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting & Fishing	5,567.6	6,695.7	9,513.0	14,029.1	15,704.0
(b) Mining and Quarrying	317.5	393.8	504.5	464.9	731.7
(c) Manufacturing	17,221.4	20,051.0	27,514.2	33,765.2	32,135.0
(d) Construction	897.0	779.9	1,518.1	2,155.1	1,934.9
(e) Electricity, Gas, Water & Sanitary Services	51.8	43.6	68.5	115.5	129.5
(f) Commerce	7,350.5	9,661.7	13,163.4	14,896.6	17,472.0
(g) Transport, Storage and Communication	255.6	497.4	517.0	648.3	648.1
(h) Services	502.7	539.7	919.8	709.9	1,129.3
(i) Other Private Business	1,423.7	2,193.7	3,164.2	2,852.6	7,338.9
IV. Trust funds and non-profit organisations	62.1	54.5	151.5	100.4	120.2
V. Personal	4,072.4	5,560.4	7,661.6	8,806.2	10,914.6
VI. Other activities not adequately described	2,443.7	2,625.1	2,705.5	1,001.8	975.2
Total:	66,479.7	81,145.8	97,366.4	111,899.5	111,507.1

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Note:—Data from 1972 to 1981 on old pattern may be seen in Table 5, Money and Banking, of Pakistan Economic Survey, 1982-83.

TABLE 7.5

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES
(By Securities Pledged—All Banks)

(Rs. milli)

ock of Sturities	End June				Sep), 15
	1982	1983	1984	1985	
I. Gol. Bullion, Gold and Silver Ornaments and'recious Metals	574.7	533.4	738.5	829.7	936
II. Secrities, Shares and other Financal Instruments:	1,134.3	1,789.2	2,153.7	2,198.4	12,226
A. uoted on the Stock Exchange	736.3	1,416.8	1,538.0	1,533.7	2,318
1. To Stock Brokers and Deaers	281.2	423.9	490.9	710.8	844
(a) Govt. and other Trusee Securities	19.3	36.7	99.9	77.3	252
(b) Shares and Debenturts	208.5	292.6	253.5	392.3	388
(c) Participation Term Crtificates	—	—	—	4.4	2
(d) Others	53.4	94.6	137.5	236.8	192
2. To Others	455.1	992.9	1,047.1	822.9	1,534
(a) Govt. and other Trusee Securities	88.3	126.1	252.7	272.8	705
(b) Shares and Debentures	277.4	530.1	642.9	314.8	417
(c) Participation Term Crtificates	—	0.1	—	3.8	4
(d) Others	89.4	336.8	151.5	231.6	408
B. Jnquoted on the Stock Excharge	398.0	372.4	615.7	664.7	9,838
1. To Stock Brokers and Dealers	100.0	57.5	196.0	183.2	400
(a) Govt. and other Trusee Securities	12.1	1.9	9.2	14.6	209
(b) Shares and Debentures	83.5	44.5	81.0	95.9	177
(c) Participation Term Crtificates	—	—	—	2.0	5
(d) Others	4.3	11.2	105.8	70.7	1.9
2. To Others:	298.0	314.9	419.7	481.5	9,438
(a) Govt. and Other Trustee Securities	158.6	131.1	130.9	229.2	8,336
(b) Shares and Debentures	88.6	114.5	143.0	95.2	2.2
(c) Participation Term Certificate	—	—	—	0.1	.8
(d) Others	50.8	69.3	145.8	157.1	8.2
III. Michandise:	35,528.3	41,445.8	47,724.0	52,252.1	40,0.4
A.Food Items:	13,428.1	16,474.7	15,456.3	16,728.5	6,4.7
1. Wheat	4,600.7	5,963.9	6,417.9	5,663.4	1,5.1
2. Rice and Paddy	2,817.8	3,727.9	3,037.5	5,306.9	1,0.6
3. Other Grain and Pulses:	400.1	359.6	416.0	259.9	6.7
(a) Indigenous	377.8	340.0	359.6	204.9	6.6
(b) Imported	22.3	19.7	56.4	54.9	.1
4. Edible Oils:	428.2	416.8	1,063.1	1,773.6	1,4.0
(a) Indigenous	202.9	204.6	416.2	681.4	8.8
(b) Imported	225.3	212.2	646.8	1,092.2	9.2
5. Sugar:	4,175.6	5,197.3	3,373.9	2,706.8	7.6
(a) Indigenous	4,174.3	5,157.0	3,344.2	2,579.0	6.2
(b) Imported	1.3	40.4	29.7	127.8	.4
6. Kariana and Spices	60.1	138.6	106.7	97.9	.1
7. Fish and Fish Preparations	185.6	237.0	290.4	304.3	3.3
8. Other Food Items	760.1	433.6	750.9	615.8	8.3
(a) Indigenous	497.6	224.2	299.1	204.6	1.7
(b) Imported	262.5	209.3	451.8	411.2	3.6
B Raw Materials:	9,318.5	11,277.0	13,679.4	16,369.9	13,3.9
1. Cotton Raw:	2,097.4	2,212.8	3,482.2	5,159.8	3,2.0
(a) Indigenous	1,932.6	1,965.7	2,293.4	4,250.0	2,8.2
(b) Imported	164.9	247.0	1,188.8	909.3	3.9
2. Synthetic Fibres	174.7	282.2	443.2	288.9	3.2
(a) Indigenous	47.2	149.7	268.3	120.4	3.7
(b) Imported	127.5	132.5	174.9	168.6	3.5
3. Fertilizers:	720.1	963.6	859.7	1,056.3	3.6
(a) Indigenous	611.0	846.4	709.8	711.2	5.0
(b) Imported	109.1	117.2	149.9	345.1	5.7
4. Petroleum Crude:	1,631.9	1,313.4	696.9	1,030.3	8.0
(a) Indigenous	586.8	367.5	83.2	213.3	5.6
(b) Imported	1,045.1	945.9	613.7	817.1	2.5

(Ccd.)

TABLE 7.5

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHEDULED BANKS' ADVANCES
(By Securities Pledged—All Banks)

(Rs. million)

(... Contd.)

Stock of Securities	End June				Sep 30,
	1982	1983	1984	1985	1985
5. Iron and Steel	2,687.5	3,569.0	4,070.0	3,887.7	2,564.4
(a) Indigenous	865.0	1,080.2	1,485.0	1,899.4	887.7
(b) Imported	1,822.6	2,488.9	2,585.0	1,988.3	1,676.6
6. Wool and Goat Hair	277.1	202.6	376.1	435.9	453.2
7. Hides and Skins	355.4	402.6	764.8	630.4	662.0
8. Oil Seeds	62.4	58.8	101.0	90.6	59.4
9. Pesticides and Insecticides:	35.9	32.0	41.2	139.6	54.4
(a) Indigenous	15.5	29.0	18.9	32.3	18.0
(b) Imported	20.4	2.8	22.4	107.3	36.5
10. Other Raw Materials:	1,276.0	2,240.0	2,934.4	3,650.3	3,749.6
(a) Indigenous	421.7	390.3	827.4	666.6	576.2
(b) Imported	854.3	1,849.7	2,107.0	2,983.7	3,173.4
C. Finished/Manufactured Goods:	12,781.7	13,694.1	18,588.2	19,153.7	20,274.8
1. Cotton Textiles	2,663.4	2,399.8	3,283.8	2,562.2	2,783.1
(a) Indigenous	2,608.4	2,237.9	2,946.7	2,199.0	2,329.3
(b) Imported	55.0	161.0	337.1	363.2	455.8
2. Cotton Yarn	1,669.0	1,857.5	2,316.8	2,214.1	1,747.1
(a) Indigenous	1,556.1	1,356.2	1,956.3	1,735.8	1,471.9
(b) Imported	112.9	231.3	360.6	478.3	275.1
3. Other Textiles	771.5	1,419.0	1,864.8	2,115.7	2,220.1
(a) Indigenous	668.0	1,167.1	1,728.2	1,915.2	2,021.1
(b) Imported	103.5	251.9	136.6	200.5	199.1
4. Machinery:	1,391.6	1,321.5	2,319.1	1,865.6	3,492.1
(a) Locally Manufactured	555.8	457.7	831.8	1,002.2	2,111.2
(b) Imported	835.9	863.8	1,487.2	863.3	1,380.9
5. Handloom products	138.9	185.1	177.0	85.5	113.0
6. Carpets and Rugs	679.5	823.1	821.2	702.4	634.5
7. Ready made Garments	259.4	359.8	641.5	540.5	446.2
8. Cement and Cement products:	185.2	270.4	312.3	333.2	313.9
(a) Indigenous	151.3	250.8	194.1	260.8	289.8
(b) Imported	33.9	19.6	118.1	72.3	24.1
9. Sports Goods	55.2	64.8	129.1	110.1	129.4
10. Surgical Instruments	48.4	126.8	132.3	162.3	180.1
11. Chemicals and Dyes	986.1	1,018.5	1,286.2	1,460.3	1,411.9
12. Other finished goods:	3,951.4	4,117.9	5,304.1	7,002.1	6,801.5
(a) Indigenous	2,076.9	1,183.6	2,235.5	3,286.4	3,538.2
(b) Imported	1,874.6	2,304.4	3,068.6	3,715.7	3,263.4
IV. Fixed Assets including Machinery	4,347.0	5,179.4	7,912.1	9,967.4	10,261.2
V. Real Estate	10,315.3	13,367.5	15,858.0	18,689.9	19,969.3
(a) Land	6,328.6	8,176.9	9,689.1	10,264.1	11,506.7
(b) Building	3,986.7	5,190.6	6,168.9	8,425.8	8,462.6
1. Residential	2,561.3	3,362.2	4,317.0	5,480.0	5,642.3
2. Non-Residential	1,425.4	1,828.4	1,851.9	2,945.8	2,820.3
VI. Fixed Deposits and Insurance Policies	1,143.8	1,235.8	2,026.6	1,994.7	2,482.7
(a) Bank Deposits	1,098.6	1,124.5	1,959.4	1,878.7	2,368.1
(b) Insurance Policies	45.3	111.2	67.2	116.0	114.6
VII. **Others**	13,436.2	17,594.8	20,953.7	25,967.0	25,573.3
(a) Other Secured Advances	6,654.8	8,337.5	9,690.1	13,843.3	14,018.5
(b) Advances Secured by Guarantee(s)	5,084.4	6,719.2	8,127.4	8,282.2	7,436.7
(c) Unsecured Advances	1,697.0	2,538.1	3,136.3	3,841.8	4,118.2
Total:	66,497.7	81,145.8	97,366.4	111,899.5	111,507.1

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Note.—Data from 1978 to 1981 on old pattern may be seen in Table 6 Money and Banking of Pakistan Economic Survey, 1982-83.

TABLE 7.6

INTEREST RATES

(Percent)

s on 30th June	Bank Rate	Scheduled Bank Advance Rates (Weighted Average*)							
		Precious Metals	Stock Exchange Securities	Merchan-dise	Machi-nery	Real Estate	Financial obliga-tions	Others	Total Advances
971	5%	8.97	8.35	8.09	8.22	8.04	7.48	8.25	8.12
972	6% (12-5-72)	9.70	9.35	8.82	8.45	8.27	8.03	8.50	8.65
973	6%	9.89	9.06	8.68	8.15	10.39	8.27	8.50	6.54
974	8% (16-8-1973)	10.73	10.20	9.80	8.99	8.92	8.56	8.96	9.48
975	9% (3-9-74)	12.60	11.32	11.35	10.12	9.53	11.18	9.86	10.81
976	9%	13.07	12.03	11.51	9.86	8.34	11.40	9.77	10.92
977	10% (7-6-77)	13.14	12.72	12.36	10.65	10.72	12.23	10.53	11.68
978	10%	11.01	12.13	12.93	11.45	11.15	12.85	11.43	11.80
979	10%	8.58	12.61	12.12	11.53	10.79	12.06	11.00	11.62
980	10%	7.91	11.90	11.48	11.50	10.60	12.11	10.54	11.09
981	10%	6.73	12.73	11.41	12.02	10.73	12.13	11.13	11.20
982	10%	13.15	12.66	10.84	11.82	10.38	7.85	10.38	10.72
Private Sector)		(13.34)	(12.75)	(11.31)	(12.05)	(11.35)	(11.90)	(10.47)	(11.27)
983	10%	13.26	11.85	10.94	11.88	10.16	7.98	9.77	10.55
Private Sector)		(13.36)	(11.32)	(10.97)	(12.08)	(11.44)	(11.50)	(10.14)	(11.03)
984	10%	13.52	10.59	11.61	12.22	10.13	7.76	9.69	10.83
Private Sector)		(13.56)	(9.35)	(11.72)	(12.28)	(11.29)	(7.80)	(9.42)	(11.05)
985		13.11	11.22	10.89	12.16	10.44	9.67	9.29	10.49
Private Sector)		(13.19)	(11.39)	(11.68)	(12.36)	(11.31)	(10.26)	(9.84)	(11.13)
September 1984		10.35	12.21	11.60	11.96	10.34	8.58	10.30	11.00
Private Sector)		(10.28)	(11.62)	(11.86)	(12.06)	(11.45)	(8.85)	(10.46)	(11.36)
September 1985		13.05	10.30	10.97	12.59	10.49	8.25	9.44	10.58
Private Sector)		(13.12)	(8.37)	(12.14)	(12.77)	(11.44)	(8.08)	(9.55)	(11.15)

*Weighted Averages pertain to Interest Based Advances with effect from March, 1981.

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

Public Finance

TABLE 8.1

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC FINANCES
(CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS)

(Rs. mill)

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (P. A.)	1985 (Budget)
Revenue	26,482	30,704	38,502	47,002	51,937	59,181	72,290	77,838	92,2
Tax	21,585	25,093	32,507	38,846	43,010	49,029	53,646	55,518	66,7
Non-Tax	4,897	5,611	5,995	8,156	8,927	10,152	18,644	22,320	26,5
Surplus of Autonomous Bodies	523	972	1,464	2,019	1,909	2,286	2,565	1,944	4,2
Expenitures	40,898	48,994	54,629	63,639	71,013	87,121	100,002	117,560	134,4
Current *	25,545	30,500	35,547	40,318	46,370	59,686	73,411	85,684	96,2
Development	15,353	18,494	19,082	23,321	24,643	27,435	26,591	31,876	37,2
Overa Deficit	−13,893	−17,315	−14,663	−14,618	−17,174	−25,654	−25,147	−37,778	−36,0
Finaning (Net)	13,893	17,315	14,663	14,618	17,174	25,054	25,147	37,778	36,0
Exernal (Net)	6,729	6,711	6,951	6,977	5,345	5,162	5,001	6,045	16,5
Domestic (Non-bank)	2,317	2,108	1,407	5,286	6,313	14,368	12,280	12,999	19,5
Baking System**	4,947	8,502	6,305	2,355	5,516	6,124	7,866	18,734	-2,0
			2712						
Memcandum Items:									
Dometic Bank Financing	4,348	9,533	7,369	6,502	6,576	9,690	6,608	18,023	-7,0
Budgetary Support**	4,947	8,502	6,305	2,355	5,516	6,124	7,866	18,734	-2,0
Commodity Operations***	− 99	1,031	1,054	4,147	1,060	3,566	−1,258	−711	-5,0
	(As percent of GDP at Market Prices)								
Tax Revenue	12.2	12.9	13.9	14.0	13.4	13.5	12.8	11.8	11.6
TotalRevenue	15.0	15.7	16.4	16.9	16.1	16.3	17.3	16.6	15.5
Autoomous Bodies	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.9
Expediture	23.2	25.1	23.3	22.9	22.1	24.1	23.9	25.0	24.4
Overa Deficit	7.9	8.9	6.3	5.3	5.3	7.1	6.0	8.0	6.9
Domitic Bank Financing	2.7	4.9	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.7	1.6	3.8	—
of wich: Budgetary Support	2.8	4.4	2.7	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.9	4.0	—

P.A.-Provisional Actuals.

Source: Finance Divin.

— nil

* Dferent from the standard presentation in that subsidies in the ADP are classified as current rather than development expendi-e.

**Dfers from monetary statistics due to coverage and timing.

***Flls outside the definition of Government's deficit financing from the banking system.

TABLE 8.2

CONSOLIDATED FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS REVENUES

(Rs. million)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (P. A.)	1985-86 (Budget)
Tax Revenue	15,544	17,759	21,585	25,008	32,507	38,846	43,010	49,029	53,646	55,518	66,437
Tax on Income and Profits	2,145	2,659	2,852	3,354	5,177	7,008	8,335	8,765	8,621	8,946	9,712
(Income Tax)	(473)	(761)	(1,057)	(1,143)	(1,750)	(4,555)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)
(Corporation Tax)	(1,672)	(1,898)	(1,795)	(2,211)	(3,427)	(2,473)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)
Tax on Property	375	211	230	345	327	495	989	496	576	615	547
Taxes on Goods and Services	6,910	7,688	8,824	9,928	12,888	15,105	15,998	16,297	20,373	20,095	23,108
Excise Duties	5,711	6,325	7,234	7,992	10,478	12,212	11,797	13,194	15,749	15,421	17,812
Federal	—	—	6,284	6,844	9,701	10,420	11,740	13,122	15,652	15,312	17,697
Provincial	—	—	73	75	72	56	57	72	97	109	115
Net-Surcharges	—	—	877	1,076	705	1,736	1,810	2,394	4,715	5,878	..
Petroleum	—	—	220	159	211	880	807	1,755	2,538	3,928	..
Natural Gas	—	—	285	462	385	486	642	272	1,216	1,001	..
Fertilizers	—	—	372	455	109	370	361	367	961	949	..
Sales Tax	1,199	1,363	1,590	1,936	2,410	2,893	3,251	3,489	4,624	4,674	5,296
(On Imports)	(886)	(1,124)	(1,226)	(1,566)	(2,014)	(2,537)	(2,614)	(2,791)	(3,699)	(3,739)	(4,237)
(On Domestic Transactions)	(313)	(239)	(324)	(370)	(396)	(356)	(637)	(698)	(925)	(935)	(1,059)
Taxes on International Trade	5,164	6,139	8,390	10,123	12,572	14,276	15,074	21,301	21,532	23,208	30,165
(Export Duties)	(738)	(105)	(345)	(279)	(446)	(707)	(393)	(400)	(458)	(490)	(469)
(Import Duties)	(4,426)	(6,034)	(8,045)	(9,844)	(12,126)	(13,569)	(17,295)	(20,901)	(21,074)	(22,718)	(25,011)
Iqra Surcharge	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,685
Other Taxes	950	1,062	1,289	1,343	1,545	1,942	1,747	2,170	2,544	2,654	2,905
Stamp Duties	333	338	442	360	450	736	754	759	857	917	999
Motor Vehicle Taxes	165	171	183	285	325	373	545	548	585	658	720
Others	452	553	664	698	768	833	883	863	1,102	1,079	1,186
Non-Tax Revenue	3,720	4,151	4,897	5,611	5,995	8,156	8,927	10,152	18,644	22,320	26,105
Interest and Dividend*	1,179	1,614	1,851	2,243	2,444	3,098	3,183	3,874	4,150	5,158	5,702
Trading Profits	—	—	310	467	540	1,143	730	208	448	299	670
Post Office/T&T	189	178	303	836	729	1,014	1,163	1,698	2,051	2,572	3,164
Civil Administration	539	486	950	868	934	1,123	1,694	1,748	3,973	5,089	4,720
Others	1,813	1,873	1,483	1,197	1,348	1,778	2,157	2,624	8,022	9,202	11,849
Total Revenue	19,264	21,910	26,482	30,704	38,502	47,002	51,937	59,181	72,290	77,838	92,542

Source: Finance Division.

* Excludes inter-governmental interest receipts.

P.A. Provisional Actuals.

.. not available.

TABLE 8.3

CONSOLIDATEI FEOERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS EXPENDITURES

(Rs. millio

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (P. A.)	1985-8 (Budge
Current kpenditure*	19,963	20,113	25,545	30,500	35,547	40,318	44,544	57,738	71,945	83,723	94,6(
Defenc	8,103	8,110	9,674	10,302	12,655	15,300	18,631	23,224	26,798	31,794	34,7(
Interes	2,455	2,791	3,356	3,976	4,795	5,909	7,661	11,139	14,128	15,735	16,7(
Subsids**	2,981	2,418	3,290	6,030	7,024	5,378	2,506	2,799	4,668	6,895	8,9(
GeneraAdministration	1,464	1,567	2,351	2,661	3,011	2,896	3,441	4,083	5,955	5,842	6,6(
Social ervices	411	546	999	990	1,179	1,649	2,616	2,064	2,823	2,981	19,3(
Others	4,549	4,631	5,875	5,863	6,423	9,186	9,689	14,429	17,574	20,476	8,1
Developent Expenditure	12,366	15,038	15,353	18,494	19,082	23,321	26,469	29,383	28,057	33,837	39,4(
Total Exenditure	32,329	35,171	40,898	48,954	54,629	63,639	71,013	87,121	100,002	117,560	134,0
Memoradum Items:					(Percent growth over preceding period)						
Current xpenditure	11.3	.5	26.9	19.4	16.5	10.3	10.5	29.6	21.4	14.1	1(
Defenc	17.2	1.2	19.1	6.5	22.8	20.9	21.8	24.7	15.4	18.6	9
Intere	39.3	13.7	20.2	18.5	20.6	23.2	29.6	45.4	26.8	11.4	6
Subsies	−38.9	−23.4	35.5	83.3	16.5	−23.4	−53.4	11.7	−66.8	3.4	3(
Gener Administration	—	7.0	50.0	13.7	13.2	−3.8	18.8	18.7	45.8	−1.9	1(
Socialervices	—	32.8	83.0	−0.9	19.1	39.9	58.6	21.1	36.8	5.6	54(
Other	—	2.9	25.4	−0.2	9.6	43.0	5.5	48.9	21.9	16.5	−6(
Oevelopent Expenditure	20.9	19.1	2.1	20.5	3.2	22.2	13.5	11.0	− 4.8	20.6	1(
Total Eenditure	15.1	8.8	16.3	19.8	11.5	14.5	11.6	22.7	14.8	17.6	1(
					(As percent of total expenditure)						
CurrenExpediture	61.8	57.3	62.5	2.3	65.1	62.7	62.7	66.3	73.4	72.3	7(
Defere	25.1	23.1	23.7	21.0	23.2	24.5	26.2	26.7	26.8	27.1	2(
Interd	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.1	8.8	9.4	10.7	12.6	14.1	13.4	1(
Subsies	9.2	6.9	8.0	12.3	12.9	8.6	3.5	3.2	4.7	5.9	(
Gened Administration	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	4.6	4.8	4.7	6.1	5.0	4
SociaServices	1.3	1.6	5.2	−2.0	2.2	2.6	3.7	2.4	2.8	2.5	1(
Othei	14.1	13.3	25.5	12.0	11.8	14.4	13.6	16.6	17.6	17.4	(
Develoment Expenditur	38.3	42.8	37.5	37.7	34.9	37.3	34.7	33.7	28.1	28.8	2(
Total Eenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10(

Source: Finance Divisi

P.A.–fovisional Actuals.

* Diffe from the standard presentation in that subsidies in the AOP are classified as current rather than development expenditure.

** Incides only direct subsidies and excludes refund of surcharges on petroleum products.

TABLE 8.4

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS SUBSIDIES & DEBT SERVICING

(Rs. million)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (P. A.)	1985-86 (Budget)
Wheat	1,183	1,092	1,615	2,513	1,757	1,052	1,303	1,122	1,267	2,889	2,898
Sugar	–	4	21	11	20	83	–	38	15	10	–
Edible Oils	–	–	–	577	884	583	1	–	1,485	2,245	2,477
Fertilizer	607	381	617	1,692	2,454	2,457	1,794	1,948	1,466	1,961	1,448
Plant protection, pesticides and Equipment	381	485	523	267	218	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tubewells	24	48	20	24	22	20	24	24			
Export Subsidies	–	–	–	500	550	705	1,153	1,380	1,694	1,306	2,159
Petroleum Products*	248	4	400	424	480	450	–	–	–	–	–
Others**	418	538	414	94	639	28	28	267	207	445	1,456
Total	2,981	2,428	3,290	6,030	7,024	5,378	4,333	4,779	6,134	8,856	10,438
% of Current Expenditure	14.93	12.05	12.88	19.77	19.76	13.33	9.34	8.00	8.35	10.33	10.87
% of GDP	2.29	1.62	1.86	3.90	2.99	1.93	1.34	1.31	1.46	1.88	1.98

Source: Finance Division.

P.A. Provisional Actuals.

* Includes only direct subsidies and excludes refund of surcharges on petroleum products.

** Includes losses of Cotton Export Corporation of Rs 575 million in 1979-80.

TABLE 8.5

DEBT SERVICING

(Rs. millior

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (P. A.)	1985-8 (Budge
nterest o both Domestic and Forgn Debt	2,833.6	4,869.8	5,630.9	7,259.7	10,623.8	13,590.6	15,930.4	21,212.
Interest n Domestic Debt	1,826.2	2,494.4	3,351.3	4,489.5	6,249.3	8,443.1	10,067.2	10,281.
Interest n Foreign Debt	2,007.4	2,375.4	2,279.6	2,270.2	4,374.5	5,147.5	5,863.2	5,889.
Foreign oans	1,536.4	1,703.2	1,607.4	1,335.5	2,196.6	2,817.4	3,114.3	3,336.
IMF Dravings	331.2	253.1	253.1	562.1	1,294.9	1,519.6	1,773.5	1,704.
Food Cdit/Short Term brrowings	139.8	419.1	419.1	872.3	883.0	810.5	975.4	842.
Repayments/Amortization	2,505.1	5,604.4	3,632.8	5,918.0	8,733.6	8,618.2	9,031.2	9,774.
Foreign oans	1,478.7	2,659.7	2,313.0	2,432.2	3,193.9	4,358.5	5,237.2	6,199.
Food Cdits	1,026.4	2,944.7	1,319.8	3,485.8	5,539.9	4,259.4	3,794.0	3,505.
Partitio Debt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70.
Total Det Servicing	6,338.7	10,474.2	9,263.7	13,177.7	19,357.4	22,208.8	24,961.6	30,987.

P.A.--Prosional Actuals.

Source: Finance Divisio

Price

TABLE 9.1

PRICES

(Jul-Jun Averages)

Ye	GDP Deflator	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX*					WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX						Sensitiv Price Indicato
		General	Food Beverages & Tobacco	Apparel Textiles & Footwears	Housing & Household Operations	Miscellaneous	General	Food	Raw Materials	Fuel Lighting & Lubricants	Manufactures	Buildir Materia	
19-49	..	25.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-50	81.26	26.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-51	81.70	25.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-52	88.59	27.01	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-53	83.38	29.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-54	78.57	29.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-55	75.77	29.12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-56	81.40	27.91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19-57	90.16	29.84	24.75	30.41	40.14	38.76	29.69	25.78	35.38	28.73	36.90	..	..
19-58	95.56	32.18	27.40	36.20	40.40	39.18	30.45	27.63	39.35	29.62	36.90	..	..
19-59	92.97	31.14	27.05	31.97	38.81	38.47	30.60	27.47	35.66	30.00	35.80	..	..
19-60	100.00	32.68	29.04	34.31	39.41	38.35	32.98	30.90	35.80	29.45	36.99	..	..
19-61	103.97	33.67	30.87	35.05	40.01	41.93	34.55	32.85	36.59	29.16	36.70	..	..
19-62	102.29	33.83	31.11	34.96	40.12	37.78	33.80	32.36	39.67	28.95	37.37	..	..
19-63	102.16	33.63	30.88	34.06	40.19	37.72	33.64	30.87	39.61	29.00	39.07	..	..
19-64	107.44	35.04	32.48	34.43	40.52	39.46	35.07	32.31	40.11	30.62	39.60	..	..
19-65	111.93	36.72	34.12	35.24	41.89	39.89	37.44	34.95	47.44	31.01	39.65	..	..
19-66	115.29	37.65	35.40	36.25	43.03	41.95	36.94	33.45	44.96	32.15	41.69	..	..
19-67	125.95	40.88	39.14	38.10	45.88	44.00	41.01	39.21	45.19	35.63	43.28	..	..
19-68	129.80	42.34	40.79	39.16	47.86	44.53	41.44	41.18	37.94	36.40	45.00	..	..
19-69	128.96	43.01	40.80	40.76	48.35	46.10	42.73	41.42	40.52	37.51	47.99	..	..
19-70	134.05	44.78	43.17	41.66	48.93	47.73	43.59	41.39	43.86	38.93	49.66	..	..
70-71	140.54	47.34	45.75	43.75	50.92	50.81	46.27	44.22	47.82	40.49	51.73	..	..
71-72	148.63	49.57	47.30	45.53	53.93	55.68	48.45	46.57	48.45	47.19	53.13	..	..
72-73	171.68	54.37	52.31	50.69	56.58	60.00	56.09	53.79	61.07	48.94	60.63	..	..
73-74	212.52	70.67	70.51	73.31	69.54	69.94	74.48	73.01	77.97	67.50	77.84	..	..
74-75	259.35	89.55	90.11	91.42	87.35	88.82	92.10	93.95	87.24	91.98	90.45	..	..
75-76	290.42	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.0
76-77	320.70	111.77	112.15	117.84	109.94	109.49	111.92	113.76	108.17	105.05	112.44	114.9	114.3
77-78	349.91	120.48	120.92	126.82	117.75	118.95	120.81	124.41	118.44	106.77	119.89	126.2	122.8
78-79	361.44	128.47	128.28	133.50	125.68	129.64	128.26	126.33	139.02	124.38	126.67	151.0	130.3
79-80	406.08	142.23	139.19	145.79	139.42	153.00	144.73	137.15	142.57	176.25	139.91	197.	143.0
80-81	448.75	159.81	157.40	156.65	156.54	172.57	163.69	155.02	152.47	231.98	154.04	204.	165.2
81-82	490.81	175.79	178.74	168.39	165.95	182.21	176.16	175.55	157.66	243.64	159.11	201.	187.0
82-83	519.14	183.67	182.27	189.45	172.19	198.34	182.27	178.66	158.99	262.23	169.08	200.	194.0
83-84	568.16	199.03	197.96	212.73	179.59	217.88	201.38	191.22	199.66	278.40	190.80	216.	213.1
84-85	595.25	213.87	212.18	239.47	189.10	233.75	208.92	205.23	181.88	298.13	194.16	228.	228.2
I-Mar 84-85	595.25@	212.68	211.73	236.68	188.73	230.98	208.64	205.36	182.23	295.36	194.38	224.	227.8
85-86	624.31@	223.76	217.37	254.95	198.13	256.94	216.75	213.06	179.97	331.35	197.21	241.	233.0

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

not available.

@ Full Year.

Note: The series for years before 1975-76 are available at other than 1975-76 as a base. These have been converted into a series with 1975-76 as a base through splicing method.

* The series is not strictly comparable because of the following;

1. The figures for 1948-49 to 1955-56 represent average Consumer Price Index for industrial workers in Karachi, Lahore and Sialkot.
2. The figures for 1956-57 to 1960-61 represent Consumer Price Index for governmental/commercial employees in Karachi.
3. The figures for 1961-62 to 1969-70 represent average Consumer Price Index for clerical wage earners for Karachi, Lahore and Peshawar and industrial workers for Karachi, Lahore and Sialkot.

TABLE 9.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Rs./unit)

Year	Wheat (Av. Qlty) Kg	Wheat Flour (Av. Qlty) Kg	Basmati* Rice (Broken) Kg	Pulse Moong (Washed) Kg	Pulse Gram (Av.Qlty) Kg	Peas Kg	Beef (Cow/ (Buffalo with bone) Kg	Mutton (Goat) (Av.Qlty) Kg	Eggs Hen (Farm) Doz.	Potato (Av.Qlty) Kg	Dry Onion (Av.Qlty) Kg	Tomato (Av.Qlty) Kg
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	..	0.33	0.46	0.51	0.32	..	0.73	1.85	..	0.45	0.45	..
1950-51	..	0.27	0.41	0.56	0.35	..	0.74	1.79	..	0.37	0.16	..
1951-52	..	0.34	0.45	0.76	0.35	..	0.74	1.89	..	0.41	0.30	..
1952-53	..	0.47	0.57	1.00	0.61	..	0.77	1.99	..	0.37	0.30	..
1953-54	..	0.38	0.63	0.76	0.56	..	0.77	2.05	..	0.40	0.41	..
1954-55	..	0.30	0.45	0.56	0.34	..	0.77	2.12	..	0.39	0.33	..
1955-56	..	0.33	0.45	0.71	0.36	..	0.85	2.16	..	0.32	0.31	..
1956-57	..	0.38	0.54	1.09	0.42	..	0.93	2.25	..	0.42	0.37	..
1957-58	..	0.40	0.63	1.21	0.44	..	1.04	2.44	..	0.35	0.58	..
1958-59	..	0.39	0.60	0.96	0.56	..	1.09	2.48	..	0.37	0.32	..
1959-60	..	0.39	0.71	0.85	0.59	..	1.23	2.65	..	0.58	0.60	..
1960-61	..	0.45	0.75	0.92	0.57	..	1.34	2.73	..	0.53	0.31	..
1961-62	..	0.46	0.69	1.28	0.59	..	1.46	3.00	..	0.47	0.57	..
1962-63	..	0.42	0.71	1.34	0.60	..	1.50	3.17	..	0.45	0.35	..
1963-64	..	0.47	0.71	1.35	0.57	..	1.55	3.55	..	0.49	0.58	..
1964-65	..	0.48	0.74	1.38	0.68	..	1.64	4.00	..	0.50	0.33	..
1965-66	..	0.47	0.70	1.41	0.64	..	1.64	4.17	..	0.49	0.53	..
1966-67	..	0.58	0.91	1.46	0.72	..	1.63	4.21	..	0.63	0.45	..
1967-68	..	0.57	1.24	1.45	0.86	..	1.79	4.70	..	0.56	0.47	..
1968-69	..	0.53	1.16	1.61	0.92	..	1.98	4.87	..	0.54	0.48	..
1969-70	..	0.55	0.85	2.03	1.43	1.19	2.19	5.72	..	0.69	0.46	..
1970-71	..	0.58	0.85	2.00	0.98	1.13	2.55	5.93	..	0.76	0.57	..
1971-72	0.65	..	..	1.88	0.96	1.23	2.57	5.11	3.10	0.70	0.52	..
1972-73	0.69	..	..	2.50	1.32	1.54	2.79	6.32	3.20	0.86	0.51	..
1973-74	0.88	0.88	1.78	3.38	1.54	2.44	4.03	8.45	4.33	1.81	1.54	
1974-75	1.29	1.32	1.92	3.36	1.91	2.46	5.74	10.82	5.17	1.98	1.00	..
1975-76	1.32	1.30	2.26	3.36	1.93	2.79	6.45	12.43	5.42	1.69	1.62	..
1976-77	1.22	1.35	2.43	4.52	1.99	2.91	6.69	13.59	5.98	2.02	2.15	1.38
1977-78	1.41	1.47	2.82	5.52	3.10	3.54	6.81	15.03	6.29	1.91	1.90	1.97
1978-79	1.54	1.62	2.99	5.76	2.69	2.86	7.41	10.64	6.06	2.06	1.80	2.00
1979-80	1.52	1.71	2.91	5.65	2.79	3.82	8.05	18.02	6.59	1.62	2.65	3.88
1980-81	1.59	1.77	3.39	6.50	6.70	4.25	9.66	22.09	7.58	2.51	2.40	4.30
1981-82	1.59	2.24	4.30	9.54	9.50	4.25	11.70	24.10	7.84	3.22	3.05	4.06
1982-83	1.96	2.17	4.56	8.68	8.66	5.89	11.47	24.86	8.52	2.01	2.15	4.06
1983-84	2.03	2.32	4.55	9.71	6.58	4.31	12.30	26.99	9.19	2.88	3.86	..
1984-85	2.20	2.52	4.70	9.24	6.58	5.28	13.20	29.04	8.67	3.42	3.07	5.96
July-March												
1984-85	2.20	2.51	4.69	9.56	6.64	4.78	13.13	28.85	9.22	3.44	3.00	6.37
1985-86	2.43	2.70	4.85	9.32	6.91	5.32	14.01	30.17	9.30	2.90	2.19	5.72

(Contd.)

* Prices up to 1973-74 are for Kangni rice while for later years it relates to Basmati.

TABLE 9.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(...ontd.) s/unit)

Ye.	Lady Finger Kg	Mustard Oil (Mill) Kg	Vegeta-ble Ghee (Loose) Kg	Ghee Desi Kg	Rock Salt (Powder) Kg	Red Chillies (Av.Qlty) Kg	Sugar (F.P.S.) Kg	Sugar (Open Market) Kg	Gur (Sup. Qlty) Kg	Shakkar Desi Kg	Milk Fresh (Ltr.)	a in cket (S.Qlty) 2 Grm
19-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
19-50	..	1.71	2.69	4.79	0.17	2.41	.	1.13	0.39	..	0.57	.48
19-51	..	1.85	2.71	4.40	0.16	1.54	.	1.20	0.61	..	0.56	.12
19-52	..	1.74	3.02	4.75	0.15	1.37	.	1.41	0.94	..	0.57	.04
19-53	..	1.49	2.86	4.67	0.16	2.19	.	1.35	0.63	..	0.59	.90
19-54	..	1.84	3.17	4.90	0.17	2.67	.	1.31	0.56	..	0.57	.30
19-55	..	1.97	3.21	4.35	0.16	1.89	.	1.19	0.51	..	0.57	.40
19-56	..	1.50	2.89	5.07	0.16	1.34	.	1.16	0.73	..	0.56	.97
19-57	..	1.81	3.20	5.37	0.16	2.68	.	1.19	0.87	..	0.56	.22
19-58	..	2.44	3.85	6.06	0.17	3.80	.	1.36	0.72	..	0.57	.66
19-59	..	2.66	4.47	6.41	0.17	2.35	.	1.46	0.53	..	0.57	.62
19-60	..	2.35	3.32	6.88	0.18	3.30	.	1.46	0.83	..	0.64	.63
19-61	..	2.36	3.29	6.96	0.20	3.68	.	1.46	1.05	..	0.71	.37
19-62	..	2.41	3.35	6.88	0.19	2.78	.	1.47	0.99	..	0.71	.19
19-63	..	2.23	2.89	6.74	0.24	3.23	.	1.48	0.70	..	0.72	.29
19-64	..	2.19	2.80	6.74	0.22	3.37	.	1.61	0.79	..	0.71	.60
19-65	..	2.93	4.25	6.24	0.22	2.56	.	1.61	1.14	..	0.80	.37
19-66	..	3.49	4.18	6.56	0.24	2.80	.	1.61	0.84	..	0.87	.79
19-67	..	4.24	4.96	8.11	0.24	4.65	.	1.59	0.66	..	0.91	.07
19-68	..	3.56	4.51	8.37	0.26	3.44	.	1.86	1.00	..	0.99	.68
19-69	..	3.15	4.08	8.43	0.28	2.68	.	1.88	1.04	..	1.04	.73
19-70	1.18	3.70	4.45	8.87	0.28	2.90	.	1.88	1.06	1.33	1.07	.55
19-71	1.35	4.06	5.27	9.59	0.30	3.27	.	1.80	0.80	1.02	1.14	.73
19-72	1.29	4.75	5.10	9.85	1.37	3.84	1.76	2.68	1.36	1.55	1.26	.36
19-73	1.29	5.01	5.27	10.33	0.41	3.64	2.27	3.81	2.22	2.65	1.39	.35
19-74	1.84	5.46	6.60	16.88	0.57	4.37	3.28	(a)	2.09	3.09	1.80	.35
19-75	2.12	6.86	8.44	18.76	0.70	11.35	3.89	(a)	2.05	3.45	2.47	.61
19-76	2.46	7.76	9.64	20.74	0.72	8.69	4.29	(a)	2.91	4.07	2.71	.35
19-77	3.45	6.78	9.68	23.89	0.79	12.19	4.30	(a)	2.78	3.99	3.03	.46
19-78	2.88	6.19	9.66	25.14	0.96	10.30	4.30	(a)	2.36	3.75	3.11	.66
19-79	3.18	9.30	9.74	27.07	1.13	9.81	4.30	(a)	3.27	4.63	3.22	.70
19-80	4.31	10.83	10.76	29.96	1.08	8.58	4.61	(a)	6.47	9.78	3.48	.70
19-81	3.37	10.93	10.85	32.38	1.13	9.08	6.00	10.95	5.14	7.60	3.77	.70
19-82	4.59	9.66	10.90	34.46	1.19	15.67	7.00	10.48	4.20	5.89	4.20	.70
19-83	4.38	9.71	10.93	35.99	1.27	18.28	7.00	9.14	5.17	6.46	4.64	.93
19-84	8.11	36.25	13.01	40.72	1.37	14.83	7.69	8.12	5.08	6.32	4.95	.38
19-85	5.09	14.48	13.74	46.92	1.48	13.33	7.75	7.82	4.54	5.85	5.53	.20
Ju-March												
19-85	5.36	14.52	13.74	46.30	1.48	13.48	13.64	7.82	4.58	5.20	5.51	.20
15-86	6.44	14.58	13.77	46.46	1.62	12.46	12.46	8.71	5.48	6.39	5.63	.18

(a)rices wei controlled for these years. :ontd.)

TABLE 9.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Rs/unit)

(... Contd.)

Year	Cigarettes* (King Stork) (Pkts)	Coarse Latha (Mtr.)	Mulmul (Mtr.)	Voil Printed (Mtr.)	Shirting Av. Qlty (Mtr.)	Lungi Cotton (Each)	Shoe Gents Concord (Bata)	Kerosene Oil (Ltr.)	Firewood (Kikar/ Babul) (40 Kgs.)	Match Box (40/ 50 Sticks) (Each)	Washing Soap @ 707/555 (Cake)	Life-buoy Soap (Cake)
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	..	1.70	..	.	1.21	..	..	0.18	2.83	0.06	0.45	..
1950-51	..	1.84	..	..	1.25	..	..	0.18	2.75	0.06	0.42	..
1951-52	..	1.43	..	..	1.49	..	..	0.17	2.69	0.06	0.53	..
1952-53	..	1.77	..	.	1.19	..	..	0.18	2.80	0.06	0.50	..
1953-54	..	2.02	..	..	1.18	..	...	0.18	2.90	0.08	0.61	..
1954-55	..	1.47	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.17	3.01	0.06	0.53	..
1955-56	..	1.43	..	..	1.00	..	..	0.18	3.18	0.06	0.55	..
1956-57	..	1.47	..	..	1.19	..	..	0.20	3.39	0.06	0.42	..
1957-58	..	1.47	..	..	1.49	..	..	0.20	3.65	0.06	0.46	..
1958-59	0.30	1.52	..	..	1.52	..	..	0.18	3.56	0.06	0.59	0.52
1959-60	0.28	1.56	..	..	1.60	..	..	0.17	3.94	0.06	0.64	0.55
1960-61	0.28	1.60	..	..	1.68	..	..	0.17	3.95	0.06	0.58	0.47
1961-62	0.29	1.77	..	..	1.94	..	..	0.18	3.81	0.06	0.56	0.48
1962-63	0.31	1.84	..	..	1.87	..	..	0.18	3.86	0.06	0.56	0.44
1963-64	0.36	1.79	..	..	1.88	..	..	0.18	3.89	0.06	0.56	0.44
1964-65	0.33	1.76	..	..	1.81	..	..	0.20	3.91	0.06	0.62	0.51
1965-66	0.36	1.83	..	..	2.14	..	..	0.21	4.27	0.06	0.67	0.60
1966-67	0.37	1.90	..	..	2.06	..	..	0.23	4.53	0.06	0.70	0.61
1967-68	0.37	1.96	.	..	2.11	..	..	0.23	4.92	0.06	0.68	0.61
1968-69	0.38	2.10	..	..	2.36	..	..	0.23	5.27	0.06	0.71	0.61
1969-70	0.37	2.43	..	..	2.94	5.81	..	0.23	3.34	0.06	0.74	0.60
1970-71	0.40	2.69	..	..	2.70	6.05	..	0.23	5.50	0.07	0.75	..
1971-72	0.30	2.91	2.30	3.82	2.95	5.97	..	0.32	5.14	0.14	0.67	0.74
1972-73	0.35	3.91	2.94	4.18	2.37	6.72	..	0.33	5.78	0.16	0.75	0.79
1973-74	0.41	4.87	5.18	5.85	5.14	9.91	..	0.38	10.12	0.16	0.86	1.04
1974-75	0.60	5.13	6.37	7.86	6.25	12.94	..	0.55	12.24	0.19	1.09	1.37
1975-76	0.64	5.27	6.41	9.01	7.37	13.54	..	0.67	14.01	0.19	1.05	1.41
1976-77	0.67	5.93	7.23	10.46	8.42	15.06	71.99	0.76	15.42	0.20	1.07	1.44
1977-78	0.75	6.13	5.49	12.44	8.65	15.25	79.99	0.61	16.29	0.22	1.34	1.58
1978-79	0.86	6.15	5.44	12.67	8.77	15.30	109.95	0.69	17.21	0.22	1.33	1.70
1979-80	1.00	6.31	5.53	15.53	9.59	17.27	109.99	1.02	19.13	0.24	1.50	1.97
1980-81	1.23	6.87	5.65	17.18	8.67	17.67	109.99	1.57	23.86	0.25	1.64	2.26
1981-82	1.34	7.16	5.77	18.00	9.33	18.23	109.99	1.61	27.84	0.25	1.62	2.36
1982-83	1.60	7.29	6.17	17.96	12.85	18.37	109.99	1.62	28.67	0.25	1.59	2.49
1983-84	1.76	7.66	6.70	19.81	14.02	20.42	109.99	1.63	31.06	0.25	1.60	2.63
1984-85	2.03	8.33	7.11	22.46	14.07	23.42	191.29	1.77	33.29	0.25	1.77	2.83
July-March												
1984-85	2.02	8.19	7.05	22.00	13.95	22.62	189.95	1.75	33.25	0.25	1.76	2.80
1985-86	1.96	8.91	7.67	21.01	16.05	24.84	199.95	1.96	33.27	0.25	1.77	3.00

(Contd.)

* Price up to 1970-71 relates to a 10 cigarettes pack of Scissors, while for later years it relates to King Stork.

@ Price for 1949-50 to 1970-71 relates to Lux Soap.

TABLE 9.2

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ESSENTIAL ITEMS

(Rs/un

... Contd

Year	Malta Av. Qlty. (Dozen)	Apple White (Kg)	Biscuits* Bakery (250 gm)	Coca-cola (Bottle)	Boot Polish Cherry Blossom	Tooth@ Paste Tibet (Each)	Blade Treet (10 Pkts)	Bulb 60 Wt. Philips (Each)	Bed Sheet Single (Each	Fan 48" Millat (Each)	News-paper Jang Urdu (Each
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1958-59	..	..	1.00	..	0.87	2.09	0.60	2.37	11.23	..	..
1959-60	..	..	1.00	..	0.73	2.09	0.50	1.81	11.69	..	..
1960-61	..	..	1.07	.	0.73	0.87	0.50	1.13	13.28	..	..
1961-62	..	..	1.05	..	0.71	1.65	0.58	1.12	13.00	..	..
1962-63	..	..	1.00	.	0.73	1.64	0.62	1.22	5.14	..	..
1963-64	..	..	1.04	..	0.87	2.00	1.32	1.12	5.39	..	..
1964-65	..	..	1.04	..	0.87	2.10	1.24	1.11	5.43	..	..
1965-66	..	..	1.06	..	0.88	2.17	1.46	1.32	5.17	..	..
1966-67	..	..	1.13	..	0.90	2.25	1.60	1.46	5.73	..	..
1967-68	..	..	1.12	..	0.90	2.61	1.70	2.00	6.60	..	..
1968-69	..	..	1.12	..	0.89	2.83	1.98	2.00	6.90	..	..
1969-70	1.09	2.90	1.12	0.50	0.90	3.02	2.16	2.04	6.90	..	..
1970-71	1.56	3.25	1.19	0.52	0.94	3.25	2.38	1.82	7.05	..	..
1971-72	1.27	3.13	..	0.56	1.08	..	2.30	1.75	7.17	..	..
1972-73	1.70	3.89	..	0.70	1.32	..	2.00	1.97	6.11	..	..
1973-74	2.22	5.07	..	0.91	1.60	..	2.21	2.98	6.40	..	..
1974-75	2.94	5.75	.	1.12	2.09	..	2.04	3.51	8.08	..	..
1975-76	3.28	6.94	3.46	1.27	2.35	4.21	2.04	3.68	20.97	439.35	0.5(
1976-77	4.28	8.55	3.67	1.45	2.66	4.64	2.17	4.43	18.77	443.55	0.5
1977-78	4.23	8.98	3.96	1.45	2.76	4.82	2.66	4.43	20.22	459.79	0.6(
1978-79	4.79	11.10	4.21	1.49	2.70	4.23	2.43	5.05	21.64	480.39	0.6
1979-80	4.80	11.17	4.76	1.97	2.70	4.26	2.54	5.13	25.72	569.94	0.7
1980-81	5.93	13.27	5.17	2.07	2.90	4.68	2.93	5.85	26.53	631.18	0.9
1981-82	5.75	13.06	5.37	2.07	3.50	4.79	3.01	6.16	32.30	638.46	1.0
1982-83	5.93	14.29	5.36	2.39	3.88	4.98	3.25	6.52	32.63	646.57	1.2
1983-84	6.39	16.40	5.63	2.43	4.26	4.93	3.43	6.36	33.99	660.27	1.2
1984-85	9.23	14.39	5.93	2.77	4.68	4.99	3.55	3.51	34.81	673.05	1.3
July Mrch											
1984-85	7.53	13.64	5.91	2.69	4.59	4.99	3.54	6.50	34.53	673.00	1.3
1985-86	8.27	13.37	6.03	2.77	4.93	5.00	3.68	6.54	36.08	684.58	1.5

Source: Federal Bureau of Statiss.

.. not available.

. not applicable.

* Price for 1958-59 to 1970-71 relate to Yaqoob Biscuits.

@ From 1958-59 to 1970-71 price relates to Forhan toothpaste.

TABLE 9.3

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1975-76=100)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Gram (White)	Sugar	Vegetable Ghee	Tea	Meat	Vegetables	Milk	Cotton	Motor Fuels
1947-48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1956-57	32.50	31.80	23.78	29.44	35.12	43.07	20.05	..	19.96	34.06	..
1957-58	32.67	36.97	25.83	33.09	42.74	46.10	21.02	..	20.91	33.54	..
1958-59	32.77	34.54	31.60	34.43	38.95	47.50	22.29	..	22.45	29.90	..
1959-60	34.28	33.83	33.73	34.47	35.12	58.36	22.65	..	25.66	34.69	..
1960-61	39.39	32.24	35.51	34.47	35.12	112.63	23.67	..	27.56	37.81	..
1961-62	36.54	32.58	36.42	35.64	34.73	53.34	25.35	..	27.12	34.69	..
1962-63	34.76	32.47	36.63	38.09	33.47	66.47	25.12	..	27.36	33.51	..
1963-64	38.43	34.03	32.95	41.81	33.43	60.23	26.57	..	27.12	33.68	..
1964-65	41.09	34.74	41.92	43.81	39.58	59.00	26.98	..	28.33	39.54	..
1965-66	38.29	33.46	32.01	39.91	44.39	69.39	28.48	..	29.31	37.25	..
1966-67	57.76	38.12	41.69	36.64	49.20	70.21	30.29	..	30.43	33.47	..
1967-68	51.11	42.56	50.08	43.53	47.34	63.44	35.82	..	33.10	33.23	..
1968-69	43.81	42.42	52.85	40.88	46.89	67.58	38.24	..	34.62	38.29	..
1969-70	44.22	40.46	69.92	40.88	48.26	64.08	38.54	37.50	35.95	39.72	35.92
1970-71	46.08	40.14	49.56	40.88	53.01	70.58	46.20	50.66	38.94	48.73	45.25
1971-72	52.38	42.16	52.21	39.62	53.78	72.31	47.03	40.95	40.61	53.22	46.96
1972-73	53.88	63.43	71.91	52.26	53.53	90.45	52.10	41.84	48.84	64.42	68.29
1973-74	69.47	79.27	84.86	73.01	66.74	92.95	72.83	134.36	68.80	93.21	92.53
1974-75	102.68	90.88	106.81	90.30	87.34	100.80	100.00	88.92	88.56	83.02	97.27
1975-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1976-77	106.87	115.32	104.83	100.00	99.92	100.07	111.56	145.24	117.33	116.95	102.23
1977-78	116.80	134.73	171.82	100.00	100.00	160.93	120.98	141.96	120.50	142.49	104.76
1978-79	129.77	113.37	146.96	100.00	100.89	160.93	125.12	147.56	117.05	169.78	114.63
1979-80	130.85	122.75	160.98	107.99	110.43	160.93	138.83	143.61	125.76	155.74	180.84
1980-81	135.14	152.41	365.12	140.15	110.43	160.93	162.78	171.76	129.96	166.85	256.01
1981-82	157.75	170.19	511.92	163.63	110.43	160.93	173.35	218.48	148.09	175.33	266.78
1982-83	164.39	172.97	444.99	163.63	110.43	164.40	187.09	153.81	168.30	183.14	286.16
1983-84	173.36	178.55	341.19	180.41	126.44	188.48	198.03	244.68	182.74	246.71	296.85
1984-85	189.82	183.58	366.68	181.94	138.01	242.86	212.03	235.40	204.92	202.80	319.83
July-March											
1984-85	199.19	183.63	358.44	181.94	138.01	241.26	210.63	237.41	205.02	203.49	318.11
1985-86	201.87	199.75	396.85	191.75	138.01	221.10	218.53	176.79	209.23	181.57	338.76

(Contd.)

TABLE 9.3

INDICES OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES
(1975-76=100)

(Contd.)

Year	Other Oils	Fire Wood	Cotton Yarn	Matches	Soap	Ferti-lizers	Trans-port	Leather	Timber	Cement
47-48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
48-49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
49-50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50-51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
51-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
52-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
53-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
54-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
55-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
56-57	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	36.87	24.84	48.81	..	19.18	14.23	
57-58	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	35.71	28.16	48.81	..	20.09	15.81	
58-59	..	16.33	[illegible]	33.99	31.07	[illegible]	..	18.27	14.39	
59-60	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.73	31.93	48.81	..	23.39	13.67	
60-61	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	31.01	27.33	48.81	..	21.19	12.48	
61-62	..	[illegible]	38.76	31.22	[illegible]	48.81	..	21.87	12.30	
62-63	..	[illegible]	37.28	30.54	27.23	48.13	..	20.91	13.00	
63-64	..	[illegible]	39.59	30.67	27.23	47.06	..	20.68	13.23	
64-65	..	[illegible]	41.15	30.48	29.69	[illegible]	..	21.03	13.38	
65-66	..	[illegible]	42.39	33.77	36.01	44.18	..	23.23	17.38	
66-67	..	22.36	42.50	31.93	35.98	46.62	..	[illegible]	23.79	
67-68	..	23.98	45.71	[illegible]	34.48	55.31	..	[illegible]	24.52	
68-69	..	[illegible]	55.19	[illegible]	34.90	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	24.80	
69-70	[illegible]3.48	26.01	57.57	38.05	38.82	63.95	36.29	33.33	24.67	
70-71	45.04	28.51	56.74	40.84	40.14	69.13	36.63	33.33	24.39	
71-72	52.75	32.14	60.51	79.62	48.52	61.79	36.54	33 64	25.01	
72-73	52.00	34.29	96.24	74.60	53.76	[illegible]	[illegible]	38 68	27.95	
73-74	66.28	57.38	108.48	78.66	63.72	67.37	[illegible]	38.83	35.66	
74-75	89.36	86.38	87.82	82 88	93.01	94.82	33.30	43.75	61.56	
75-76	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1:00
76-77	105.53	102.35	145.07	96.97	107.12	88.43	101.18	85.35	97.94	1.87
77-78	105.12	104.07	141.59	99.87	119.08	86.60	94.13	109.05	109.00	1:70
78-79	122.96	110.53	162.20	104.05	127.12	82.57	80.22	124.47	137.90	2 87
79-80	191.83	123.33	165.61	158.60	148.59	92.80	94.72	155.16	184.69	3 17
80-81	275.30	159.04	176.56	169.90	166.63	116.57	114.23	173.55	199.28	3 99
81-82	285.94	187.25	174.64	170.58	178.27	118.74	121.12	174.40	184.21	3(97
82-83	305.62	201.37	193.95	159.42	175.90	135.82	122.41	177.49	183.62	3'79
83-84	318.10	219.72	251.65	154.89	181.15	163.95	132.63	208.86	186.52	4 85
84-85	334.51	227.35	209.24	157.76	209.30	163.95	133.08	231.79	206.16	4 54
ly-March										
84-85	332.84	226.38	215.35	157.44	208.49	163.95	133.03	230.01	199.03	4 86
85-86	352.94	233.26	206.23	159.01	195.87	163.95	133.33	252.18	219.83	4·94

not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Ststics.

ote: Theeries for years before 1975-76 are available at other than 1975-76 as a base. These have been converted into a series with 197-76 as a base through splicing nethod.

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Rs/unit)

Year	Wheat F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Rice* Basmati F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Maize F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Gram Whole F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Masoor Split F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Mash Whole F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Moong Split F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Chillies Dry Red (40 Kg)	Black Paper (40 Kg)	Gur F.A.Q. (40 Kg)	Sugar Refined Ration Shop (40 Kg)	Ghee Desi (40 Kg)	Vegetable Ghee Dalda Tin (5 Kg)
1951-52	12.04	24.27	11.74	10.02	22.21	26.91	22.55	39.01	630.49	28.[illegible]	40.36	178.0[illegible]	(a)2.54
1952-53	18.36	22.87	17.53	17.63	22.42	30.61	26.15	44.24	1,025.08	19.3[illegible]	49.63	163.78	(a)2.54
1953-54	14.33	29.69	12.55	13.77	21.97	24.71	15.31	56.53	661.77	19.14	49.57	186.94	(a)3.14
1954-55	11.03	23.37	9.15	8.55	16.72	23.37	12.68	49.86	324.25	14.65	40.10	202.71	(a)3.41
1955-56	12.59	23.31	12.10	10.48	14.93	23.57	19.88	41.41	279.24	23.18	45.02	181.87	(a)2.95
1956-57	14.98	27.05	14.97	11.98	19.58	25.16	26.89	61.45	221.04	27.15	50.57	202.58	8.06
1957-58	14.25	29.27	13.79	12.75	23.85	32.04	29.78	106.70	320.71	23.73	72.72	240.77	9.81
1958-59	13.91	30.19	16.32	15.74	24.85	29.92	21.28	65.83	276.09	19.08	49.68	235.5[illegible]	8.94
1959-60	15.81	38.09	17.49	17.09	23.40	30.21	25.74	108.97	494.18	29.83	58.67	252.65	8.06
1960-61	18.02	46.40	15.58	1[illegible]	29.63	44.30	28.44	119.66	610.24	36.61	63.48	253.48	8.06
1961-62	17.10	49.42	15.56	18.11	31.75	37.50	35.83	75.27	554.33	35.18	63.00	245.86	8.03
1962-63	15.88	49.80	16.06	17.58	26.39	39.49	36.17	101.28	406.85	22.67	60.43	244.52	7.97
1963-64	17.36	44.15	15.89	15.84	27.23	31.04	33.86	95.01	413.48	28.71	69.25	244.89	7.85
1964-65	19.12	39.07	18.38	20.04	32.33	20.01	33.65	59.72	442.97	38.40	72.28	269.39	9.49
1965-66	17.29	36.59	16.15	16.63	39.88	34.55	30.94	69.00	526.13	26.47	68.45	272.27	10.69
1966-67	25.95	41.65	23.40	21.18	43.64	38.75	30.95	126.61	447.07	22.47	57.80	288.28	11.78
1967-68	23.26	37.94	24.92	26.79	46.12	35.72	32.69	80.57	345.63	36.44	76.61	305.50	11.17
1968-69	18.27	32.45	19.00	26.64	32.07	41.55	40.56	67.26	..	47.00	74.24	302.15	11.11
1969-70	20.32	23.40	18.68	38.70	43.29	47.20	49.42	85.90	430.15	2[illegible].77	73.95	332.89	11.43
1970-71	20.72	26.15	19.43	28.75	50.81	52.34	44.54	113.70	567.08	25.46	69.44	356.34	12.54
1971-72	23.95	40.46	23.98	27.24	58.54	44.59	57.94	121.65	605.91	41.87	69.93	359.26	12.39
1972-73	24.63	73.06	24.38	37.85	67.97	64.76	80.67	111.76	590.60	76.26	89.05	395.11	26.91
1973-74	30.31	92.39	27.12	43.69	81.68	117.57	110.94	128.57	909.24	69.72	124.39	6[illegible].19	33.20
1974-75	48.29	101.91	50.69	56.26	78.56	110.36	97.78	396.99	1,208.51	72.57	153.86	625.73	48.34
1975-76	45.37	108.61	48.64	51.63	98.65	91.64	108.92	215.22	1,136.71	91.78	170.38	752.41	58.30
1976-77	45.16	127.86	44.91	52.78	141.13	107.40	157.75	332.95	1,442.53	75.36	170.38	887.40	50.26
1977-78	51.77	150.59	52.16	90.69	143.26	141.47	189.39	269.18	1,729.55	62.08	170.38	908.63	50.30
1978-79	58.55	133.44	64.62	71.86	131.35	175.50	206.40	249.97	1,555.25	101.17	170.38	1,009.66	50.75
1979-80	59.25	141.93	60.69	81.27	120.25	151.58	186.87	214.50	1,635.44	193.02	183.99	1,082.73	55.55
1980-81	61.06	158.60	60.07	189.76	205.31	282.88	224.95	273.12	1,461.25	138.58	238.80	1,192.71	55.55
1981-82	69.71	199.41	85.45	259.87	343.18	191.54	330.48	508.09	1,459.79	109.46	278.80	1,222.46	55.55
1982-83	74.78	197.54	88.68	227.60	222.93	174.25	293.82	540.29	1,600.00	154.72	278.80	1,271.46	55.55
1983-84	78.28	199.96	84.51	161.88	186.23	228.54	339.71	390.58	1,933.33	133.05	307.40	1,478.33	63.60
1984-85	85.58	203.25	92.60	191.59	382.29	270.12	302.63	326.44	2,685.42	109.41	310.00	1,507.38	69.42
July-March													
1984-85	85.99	201.00	93.02	190.54	336.66	275.44	306.03	331.09	2,341.67	109.07	310.00	1,616.39	69.42
1985-86	87.41	223.07	91.00	195.32	548.75	267.11	294.84	279.17	4,333.33	169.20	326.56	1,575.84	69.12

(Contd.)

* Price up to 1970-71 relates to Kangni rice while for later years it relates to Basmati.

(a) Loose per seer.

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Contd.) (Rs/kit)

Yr	Beef (40 Kg)	Mutton (40 Kg)	Milk (40 Kg)	Eggs (000 Nos.)	Potatoes White (40 Kg)	Onion (40 Kg)	Mustard Oil (40 Kg)*	Cotton Seed Oil (40 Kg)	Tea Pkt. & Blended Lipton's Gold Label (500 Grams)	Tobacco* Leaf Dry Desi (40 Kg)	Cotton NT Sind RG (40 Kg)	Sugar (40 g)
51-52	..	..	..	..	..	9.99	55.02	55.77	3.37	104.33	67.25	..
52-53	..	..	..	..	..	7.42	50.83	43.97	2.75	105.77	73.95	..
53-54	..	..	..	..	..	12.73	71.39	51.17	3.08	161.45	73.74	..
54-55	..	..	..	..	..	13.35	60.24	63.53	3.94	99.14	76.22	..
55-56	..	..	..	..	..	12.72	50.23	60.92	4.37	73.94	89.42	..
56-57	..	..	..	..	..	12.60	61.36	70.89	4.50	93.04	89.15	..
57-58	..	..	..	..	..	13.96	75.20	99.40	4.50	100.39	73.35	..
58-59	..	..	..	..	..	8.79	83.90	94.41	4.75	87.94	71.74	..
59-60	..	..	..	..	..	22.71	82.87	89.69	5.19	144.33	87.34	..
60-61	..	..	..	..	..	13.70	84.58	78.72	5.37	126.75	96.00	..
61-62	..	..	..	..	..	23.96	80.65	82.49	5.06	114.82	87.80	74
62-63	..	..	..	..	..	11.56	73.24	70.00	5.80	95.91	86.11	72
63-64	..	..	..	..	..	15.87	74.45	69.37	5.96	140.25	83.29	75
64-65	..	..	..	..	..	14.81	117.73	106.17	5.90	79.57	99.93	72
65-66	..	..	..	..	..	12.76	115.93	109.51	5.99	87.87	92.44	78
66-67	..	..	..	..	..	10.85	146.46	127.80	6.17	119.61	83.07	80
67-68	..	..	..	..	..	11.75	99.98	96.27	5.67	139.82	78.61	79
68-69	..	..	..	..	..	12.54	98.25	93.06	5.97	141.11	92.36	74
69-70	..	..	..	..	..	11.47	129.28	142.31	5.75	146.38	96.79	76
70-71	..	..	..	..	..	13.84	144.51	146.21	6.48	146.99	118.36	76
71-72	..	..	..	..	..	14.00	126.30	133.06	4.60	149.10	140.07	77
72-73	109.81	259.04	83.08	205.27	25.09	14.37	134.56	145.10	6.80	150.08	176.80	83
73-74	110.28	324.57	85.97	352.61	57.52	44.40	192.51	187.96	7.85	144.18	262.33	87
74-75	159.57	395.47	98.58	381.25	47.80	54.65	253.73	226.91	9.09	385.26	222.35	85
75-76	219.75	449.85	123.91	381.65	44.52	49.12	272.92	250.52	9.10	283.54	287.59	04
76-77	274.21	521.27	140.99	435.34	61.31	62.76	226.14	225.60	9.02	265.95	388.45	08
77-78	263.05	633.94	129.48	485.88	58.33	51.91	246.14	214.39	14.55	495.49	389.35	04
78-79	275.05	637.08	127.18	392.46	55.50	47.71	347.43	306.33	14.55	344.48	480.57	20
79-80	305.54	685.00	142.33	470.98	47.42	72.59	402.22	214.33	14.55	300.42	416.76	10
80-81	328.96	854.16	163.00	481.76	76.04	45.67	376.70	258.97	14.55	333.78	446.05	51
81-82	368.12	378.33	169.75	512.95	83.83	79.84	315.42	267.90	14.55	316.35	471.41	51
82-83	396.66	932.50	175.00	552.26	43.83	57.28	319.92	267.90	14.79	324.17	497.03	51
83-84	427.91	991.25	202.08	614.58	81.25	103.06	445.58	316.12	15.84	506.25	745.65	51
84-85	454.58	1,073.33	199.17	605.48	95.34	80.39	486.66	342.91	21.37	849.75	570.38	51
July-March												
84-85	455.28	1,066.11	134.73	605.46	96.84	77.15	492.22	342.91	20.82	847.22	573.18	51
85-86	459.17	1,153.34	130.72	690.28	71.47	53.05	485.00	348.73	18.40	957.44	602.14	51

Price upo 1970-71 relates to Hukka Tobacco (Peshawar center).

(Ctd.)

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(... Contd.)

(Rs/unit)

Year	Wool Pak Superior White (40 Kg)	Oilseeds (Cotton Seed) (40 kg)	Mustard Rape Seed (40 Kg)	Timber CMT	Salt Rock (40 Kg)	Steam Coal (Tonne)	Motor Spirit Bulk (Litre)	Diesel Oil Light (Litre)	Kerosene Oil Bulk (Litre)	Pig Iron and Steel (Continental) (Tonne)	Cement Zeal Pak (Tonne)	Soda Ash Light (Bag)
1951-52	144.41	9.61	..	..	6.43	..	0.51	0.14	0.28	382.05	..	19.25
1952-53	172.67	9.24	..	..	5.95	..	0.58	0.16	0.30	382.05	..	18.50
1953-54	186.48	11.45	..	..	5.89	..	0.64	0.15	0.29	382.05	..	19.56
1954-55	191.69	12.62	..	..	5.89	..	0.56	0.14	0.27	382.05	..	18.62
1955-56	269.00	12.22	..	..	6.49	..	0.59	0.17	0.32	382.05	..	18.56
1956-57	278.85	13.31	..	..	6.63	..	0.62	0.18	0.34	479.95	74.12	20.75
1957-58	244.63	19.25	..	..	7.03	..	0.62	0.19	0.35	479.95	81.77	21.69
1958-59	228.60	16.11	..	..	6.76	..	0.62	0.20	0.34	479.95	87.16	20.62
1959-60	242.47	20.07	..	..	6.97	..	0.62	0.20	0.34	407.36	87.16	21.44
1960-61	234.03	19.26	..	..	8.43	..	0.62	0.20	0.35	446.76	109.35	20.44
1961-62	237.85	17.92	..	..	7.23	..	0.62	0.20	0.35	430.64	116.14	21.42
1962-63	237.45	17.82	..	..	7.62	..	0.62	0.20	0.35	661.68	116.29	22.71
1963-64	271.16	17.70	..	..	6.68	..	0.62	0.28	0.35	555.25	118.86	28.45
1964-65	242.77	20.96	..	..	6.68	..	0.62	0.28	0.35	479.30	119.89	28.53
1965-66	219.08	24.79	..	..	7.64	..	0.62	0.29	0.34	563.65	122.25	31.74
1966-67	176.98	27.10	..	.	8.49	..	0.79	0.30	0.35	548.96	125.34	37.70
1967-68	147.73	24.60	..	..	8.32	..	0.84	0.31	0.36	583.76	128.41	49.52
1968-69	172.92	23.45	..	..	8.20	..	0.84	0.32	0.36	811.54	140.17	51.23
1969-70	203.62	29.48	..	..	7.77	1.86	0.84	0.32	0.37	1,001.91	133.41	55.37
1970-71	207.45	33.20	..	..	7.89	198.50	0.92	0.40	0.38	1,397.64	133.41	71.47
1971-72	225.11	45.45	..	..	8.65	296.00	0.92	0.40	0.45	1,127.32	152.91	61.06
1972-73	259.94	31.49	55.32	971.16	10.03	525.42	1.38	0.40	0.46	1,139.88	173.50	70.81
1973-74	359.66	37.74	72.97	1,118.42	9.85	525.42	1.73	0.64	0.53	1,951.57	168.88	75.71
1974-75	374.88	57.47	97.90	1,618.48	24.96	738.53	2.19	0.89	0.76	3,728.23	204.48	111.59
1975-76	419.43	55.73	107.07	2,913.98	26.02	937.91	2.56	0.90	0.90	2,924.27	277.15	126.97
1976-77	548.92	57.22	95.66	2,913.48	29.79	939.91	2.70	0.90	0.90	3,229.13	317.15	127.22
1977-78	516.93	59.74	82.72	3,237.21	37.29	974.93	2.80	0.91	0.90	3,230.00	425.07	142.80
1978-79	606.07	71.67	121.80	3,825.79	34.00	1,080.00	3.13	1.00	0.97	3,219.17	603.00	169.80
1979-80	615.21	65.92	133.67	4,708.67	32.00	1,088.00	3.96	1.76	1.58	3,756.57	901.00	188.83
1980-81	533.79	74.61	135.04	4,649.81	32.00	1,728.00	4.83	2.69	2.69	3,574.51	903.00	209.87
1981-82	501.58	88.12	108.92	4,296.66	32.00	1,728.00	5.08	2.77	2.77	3,088.20	1,029.57	223.54
1982-83	506.67	83.11	123.71	4,414.38	32.29	1,728.00	5.72	2.77	2.77	2,544.45	1,062.00	233.69
1983-84	539.16	110.71	167.28	4,414.38	32.00	1,728.00	6.02	2.79	2.79	2,501.56	1,183.00	238.80
1984-85	630.21	90.34	181.90	4,907.74	31.17	1,728.00	6.56	3.03	3.03	2,612.78	1,191.13	270.69
July-March												
1984-85	635.17	89.49	186.70	4,777.34	32.00	1,728.00	6.51	3.01	3.01	2,578.15	1,183.00	268.63
1985-86	583.67	89.42	178.33	5,689.64	32.00	1,728.00	7.16	3.31	3.31	2,725.46	1,269.67	304.73

(Contd.)

TABLE 9.4

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(Contd.) (Rs/it)

Ye	Caustic Soda Solid (50 Kg)	Buxley Plastic Bound Oiste-mper (5 Kg)	Robbia-lac VIP White (Litre	Matches 50 Sticks Gross	Azure-laid Lad-ger Paper (Tonne)	Cycle Tyre Bata (Dozen)	Cycle Tube Bata (Dozen)	Bata Shoes Slippers Ladies Rani (Pair)	Lifebuoy Toilet (Dozen)	Cotton Yarn 20/ 2 Sind Fin Bri-dge 5 Kg	Textile Long 5-P Kohi-noor (Metre)	Cigares Seiss (00
51-52	24.37	..	.	7.00	..	90.19	..	..	..	13.25	..	31.6
52-53	26.14	..	.	7.00	..	91.50	..	..	4.81	13.25	..	31.9
53-54	29.20	..	.	7.37	..	91.91	..	..	4.69	12.19	..	32.5
54-55	31.18	..	.	7.00	1,635.02	100.00	..	5.00	5.81	24.06	..	31.2
55-56	34.95	9.83	2.61	7.25	2,201.06	97.50	..	5.56	5.44	24.56	..	31.2
56-57	36.91	9.53	2.65	7.37	2,240.00	90.19	31.69	5.94	4.94	24.00	..	29.6
57-58	40.55	10.17	2.65	7.62	2,240.00	91.50	34.37	5.94	5.25	26.50	..	27.5
58-59	42.08	10.76	2.82	7.25	2,240.00	91.19	34.25	5.87	5.69	24.50	..	26.0
59-60	41.91	9.38	2.45	7.06	2,374.04	100.00	38.00	5.81	6.06	21.31	..	26.0
60-61	32.11	10.26	2.60	7.58	2,374.04	97.50	38.00	5.81	5.18	23.69	..	26.0
61-62	27.20	10.22	2.59	7.66	2,710.04	91.87	37.50	6.84	5.33	25.96	..	26.1
62-63	34.26	10.22	2.85	7.56	2,710.04	87.00	37.50	6.84	5.48	25.04	..	27.0
63-64	43.16	10.51	2.79	7.72	2,755.02	87.00	37.50	6.84	5.67	25.44	..	30.8
64-65	44.23	11.10	2.68	7.62	2,822.04	87.00	37.50	6.84	6.12	26.40	..	30.8
65-66	49.90	11.11	3.43	7.69	2,934.04	91.62	39.75	7.11	6.42	26.77	..	32.7
66-67	60.13	11.00	3.88	7.35	2,956.08	96.00	43.50	7.95	6.60	27.19	1.20	32.4
67-68	62.53	13.72	4.04	7.34	2,979.02	117.00	54.35	6.84	6.60	27.83	1.48	32.4
68-69	95.68	15.20	4.80	7.75	3,068.08	118.75	54.60	6.84	6.60	31.90	1.41	32.4
69-70	148.99	..	..	7.84	3,158.04	114.00	55.54	5.38	6.60	32.00	1.41	32.4
70-71	109.11	15.20	4.85	8.10	3,404.08	114.00	51.00	7.31	6.60	32.50	1.43	35.1
71-72	111.76	17.57	12.10	16.89	3,852.08	126.57	55.00	8.50	7.00	45.00	1.89	39.3
72-73	112.64	26.77	19.34	15.48	4,315.74	135.00	57.00	9.42	9.06	59.29	2.05	47.1
73-74	140.85	38.18	29.00	16.82	4,669.82	164.00	77.50	10.14	12.52	69.85	3.29	47.1
74-75	352.54	44.74	30.38	17.31	8,551.73	216.00	87.00	14.29	15.62	59.56	3.50	63.5
75-76	198.96	48.81	33.68	16.75	8,853.87	216.00	87.00	16.67	16.11	63.74	6.53	76.4
76-77	165.54	84.81	34.36	16.00	8,512.42	216.00	88.00	18.91	16.00	100.35	7.31	79.6
77-78	219.70	62.24	38.59	16.17	8,340.81	231.00	93.00	22.78	17.15	98.05	6.87	87.8
78-79	239.74	70.00	44.50	16.63	9,176.09	240.00	98.00	23.21	18.72	106.42	6.93	91.0
79-80	407.60	80.42	57.34	26.07	10154.14	282.00	127.00	27.94	22.62	109.05	7.47	74.6
80-81	675.94	89.17	58.75	28.56	10876.67	372.00	147.00	28.37	25.71	120.57	7.35	113.5
81-82	442.37	87.67	58.75	28.80	10920.00	357.00	140.00	28.92	26.14	117.73	9.23	158.8
82-83	430.80	82.92	64.38	27.84	10920.00	299.00	142.00	34.22	28.19	131.44	10.22	131.4
83-84	442.29	79.15	62.92	27.36	11256.00	330.00	156.00	42.96	30.10	164.83	10.64	155.5
84-85	504.35	86.04	5875	27.36	12020.00	337.50	156.50	44.89	32.42	136.30	10.31	173.2
July-Marc												
984-85	497.87	87.50	5875	27.36	11930.00	330.00	156.00	44.68	31.50	140.86	10.33	187.
985-86	481.52	81.67	5405	27.52	13246.67	420.00	162.00	46.06	33.79	137.72	10.42	178.

not available.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statics.

Trade and Balance of Payments

TABLE 10.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(US $ million)

Items	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	(July-December) 1984-85	15-86
Merchadise Exports	978	1,132	1,132	1,283	1,644	2,341	2,799	2,319	2,627	2,669	2,475	1,070	,351
Merchadise Imports	−2,114	−2,139	−2,418	−2,751	−3,816	−4,857	−5,563	−5,769	−5,616	−5,993	−6,009	−2,998	,915
TradBalance	−1,137	−977	−1,286	−1,469	−2,172	−2,516	−2,764	−3,450	−2,989	−3,324	−3,552	−1,928	,564
Non-Fctor Services (Net)	−163	−179	−187	−181	−205	−238	−254	−176	−189	−275	−309	−160	-138
Investrent Income (Net)	−98	−115	−169	−181	−233	−281	−261	−320	−420	−442	−506	−261	-316
Incoie	37	28	33	34	46	52	95	130	121	196	155	90	50
Less:Payments	−135	−173	−202	−215	−279	−333	−356	−450	−541	−638	−661	-351	-366
PrivateTransfers (Net)	+229	+353	+590	+1,226	+1,496	+1,895	+2,242	+2,412	+3,081	+3,044	+2,687	+1,383	,377
(Worers Remittances)	(212)	(334)	(578)	(1,156)	(1,397)	(1,748)	(2,095)	(2,225)	(2,886)	(2,737)	(2,446)	(1,858)	998)
Balare on Current Accont	−1,168	−948	−1,051	−605	−1,114	−1,140	−1,037	−1,534	−517	−997	−1,680	−966	-641
PrivateCapital (Net)	+ 96	+194	+160	+128	+163	+174	+261	+364	+673	+265	+108	+ 98	-560
6.1 Dirct Investment	15	23	4	34	33	68	71	122	26	43	100	29	191
6.2 Oter Long-term	81	117	104	74	90	71	137	205	371	119	206	70	404
6.3 Shri-term	. .	54	53	20	40	35	53	37	276	103	-198	−1	−35
PublicCapital (Net)	+917	+741	+582	+811	+743	+1,365	+811	+605	+522	+652	+586	+280	-314
7.1 Disursements, Log-term*	870	895	807	736	838	1,396	843	886	969	1,061	1,006	471	505
7.2 Le: Repayments, Log-term	−66	−105	−128	−86	−181	−279	−270	−266	−396	−499	−449	−245	-249
7.3 Oters (Short-term an Long-term)	113	−49	−97	161	86	248	238	−15	−51	90	29	54	58
Allocaon of SDRs (Net)	−	−	−	−	38	39	37	−	−	−	−	−	−
Chang in Reserves (− =ncrease)	139	20	252	−315	185	−453	−45	580	−698	86	1,017	608	207
Errors Omissions (Net)**	15	−9	57	−20	−17	15	−25	−15	20	−6	−31	−20	−26

* Includes Official Transfers.

** Includes Non-Monetary Gold.

− nil.

Source: State Bank of Patan.

TABLE 10.2

EXPORTS, IMPORTS AND TRADE BALANCE

Years	(Rs. million)						(US $ million)					
	Current Prices			Constant Prices*			Current Prices			Constant Prices**		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
1947-48	444	319	125	365	432	−67	138	96	42	177	123	54
1948-49	542	1,177	−635	446	1,595	−1,149	160	356	−196	205	457	−252
1949-50	535	912	−377	501	1,556	−1,055	171	276	−105	219	354	−135
1950-51	1,343	1,167	176	1,039	1,871	−832	406	353	53	521	453	68
1951-52	922	1,474	−552	679	2,111	−1,432	279	445	−166	358	571	−213
1952-53	867	1,017	−150	1,084	1,773	−689	262	307	−45	336	394	−58
1953-54	641	824	−183	823	1,307	−484	194	249	−55	249	320	−71
1954-55	491	783	−292	601	1,306	−705	149	237	−88	168	268	−100
1955-56	742	965	−223	808	1.154	−346	156	203	−47	176	229	−53
1956-57	698	1,516	−818	705	1,445	−740	147	319	−172	155	337	−182
1957-58	434	1,314	−880	379	1,176	−797	91	276	−185	95	287	−192
1958-59	444	1,025	−581	459	1,017	−558	93	215	−122	94	218	−124
1959-60	763	1,806	−1,043	763	1,806	−1,043	160	379	−219	160	379	−219
1960-61	540	2,173	−1,633	520	2,100	−1,580	114	457	−343	113	452	−339
1961-62	543	2,236	−1,693	510	1,958	−1,448	114	470	−356	111	457	−346
1962-63	998	2,800	−1,802	956	2,372	−1,416	210	588	−378	201	563	−362
1963-64	1,075	2,982	−1,907	1,029	2,434	−1,405	226	626	−400	213	591	−378
1964-65	1,140	3,672	−2,532	1,050	3,057	−2,007	239	772	−533	221	713	−492
1965-66	1,204	2,880	−1,676	1,068	2,464	−1,396	253	605	−352	227	542	−315
1966-67	1,297	3,626	−2,329	1,187	2,997	−1,810	273	762	−489	237	662	−425
1967-68	1,645	3,327	-1,682	1,458	2,792	−1,334	346	699	−353	288	581	−293
1968-69	1,700	3,047	−1,347	1,520	2,573	−1,053	357	640	−283	283	507	−224
1969-70	1,609	3,285	−1,676	1,459	2,600	−1,141	338	690	−352	254	518	−264
1970-71	1,998	3,602	−1,604	1,695	2,380	−685	420	757	−337	301	542	−241
1971-72	3,371	3,495	−124	2,368	1,774	594	591	638	−47	406	439	−33
1972-73	8,551	8,398	153	2,845	2,330	515	817	797	20	530	517	13
1973-74	10,161	13,479	−3,318	2,100	2,585	−485	1,026	1,362	−336	612	813	−201
1974-75	10,286	20,925	−10,639	2,277	2,694	−417	1,039	2,114	−1,075	567	1,154	−587
1975-76	11,253	20,465	−9,212	2,485	2,779	−294	1,137	2,067	−930	590	1,072	−482
1976-77	11,294	23,012	−11,718	2,126	2,902	−776	1,141	2,325	−1,184	560	1,140	−580
1977-78	12,980	27,815	−14,835	2,319	3,217	−898	1,311	2,810	−1,499	599	1,283	−684
1978-79	16,925	36,388	−19,463	2,428	4,050	−1,622	1,710	3,676	−1,966	719	1,545	−826
1979-80	23,410	46,929	−23,519	3,108	4,269	−1,161	2,365	4,740	−2,375	911	1,825	−914
1980-81	29,280	53,544	−24,264	3,671	4,006	−335	2,958	54,09	−2,451	1,039	1,900	−861
1981-82	26,270	59,482	−33,212	3,240	4,025	−785	2,464	5,622	−3,158	816	1,863	−1,047
1982-83	34,442	68,151	−33,709	3,918	4,253	−335	2,694	5,357	−2,663	859	1,709	−850
1983-84	37,339	76,707	−39,368	3,865	4,545	−680	2,768	5,685	−2,917	851	1,747	−896
1984-85	38,039	89,778	−51,739	3,690	4,927	−1,237	2,495	5,906	−3,411	738	1,748	−1,010
July-March												
1984-85	27,278	62,081	−34,803	2,671	3,441	−770	1,821	4,172	−2,351	539	1,235	−696
1985-86	35,284	66,676	−31,392	3,527	3,643	−116	2,204	4,166	−1,962	629	1,188	−559

* Deflated by unit value indices constructed from official data at different bases linked at 1959-60 base.

** Calculated through GNP deflator of USA, at 1959-60 base.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics & Economic Adviser's Wing.

TABLE 10.3

UNIT VALUE INDICES AND TERMS OF TRADE (T.O.T.)
(1975-76=100)

Gups	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	July-rch	
										1984-85	985-86
AGroups											
xports	117.3	123.6	153.9	166.3	176.1	179.0	194.1	213.3	227.6	227.5	220.9
nports	107.7	117.4	122.0	149.3	181.5	200.7	217.6	229.2	247.4	245.0	248.6
O.T.	108.9	105.3	126.1	111.4	97.0	89.2	89.2	93.1	92.0	92.9	88.9
Fd & LivAnimals											
xports	106.5	122.7	188.7	187.9	197.4	206.1	218.6	218.1	243.3	238.0	249.9
nports	97.4	116.8	113.8	120.5	131.2	147.2	157.8	202.2	228.0	224.1	195.8
T.O.T.	109.3	105.1	165.8	155.9	150.5	140.0	138.5	107.9	106.7	106.2	127.6
Ee1ages &Tobacco											
xports	110.2	128.2	148.6	155.3	127.7	113.4	150.8	186.3	174.1	175.1	177.7
nports	115.2	119.7	134.6	156.0	172.4	157.2	124.9	136.6	131.4	128.1	123.4
.O.T.	95.7	107.1	110.4	99.6	74.1	72.1	120.7	136.4	132.6	136.7	144.1
Gde Mateals (inedible											
xcept fus)											
xports	137.9	125.5	134.4	155.0	182.3	167.2	164.7	204.0	209.0	213.2	174.3
nports	102.9	107.0	117.0	127.0	152.0	156.6	165.8	165.3	189.5	185.4	190.8
.O.T.	134.1	117.3	114.9	122.1	119.9	106.8	99.4	123.4	110.3	115.1	91.4
heral Fue and											
ubricant											
xports	113.2	118.1	129.8	251.1	282.8	291.3	331.9	332.2	321.6	314.0	313.5
nports	107.7	114.6	119.0	178.8	271.8	319.0	365.7	334.0	367.0	364.8	356.2
.O.T.	105.1	103.1	109.1	140.4	104.0	91.3	90.8	99.5	87.6	86.1	88.0
emicals											
Exports	144.5	140.9	149.8	164.0	182.7	245.6	262.9	248.4	291.3	285.4	300.4
nports	106.6	107.4	109.4	151.0	155.1	158.8	173.5	183.7	182.0	175.0	200.7
.O.T.	135.6	131.2	136.9	108.6	117.8	154.7	151.5	135.2	160.1	163.1	149.7
imals, Vetable											
Oil and Fts											
Exports	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
mports	109.8	127.7	145.5	148.3	129.4	125.3	127.6	196.5	239.2	236.5	192.1
.O.T.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
inufactuid Goods											
Exports	119.7	123.0	140.0	155.0	158.3	159.9	173.3	205.4	216.0	218.3	206.4
mports	97.5	103.9	116.3	137.3	147.2	158.6	170.0	160.8	179.1	178.9	198.4
.O.T.	122.8	118.4	120.4	112.9	107.5	100.8	101.9	127.7	120.6	122.0	104.0
ichinery ad Transport											
Equipmer											
Exports	152.1	131.3	221.7	199.7	268.0	225.2	197.7	184.9	218.0	219.5	252.6
mports	137.9	155.2	145.4	159.6	192.6	204.4	203.3	233.2	221.7	218.3	285.0
T.O.T.	110.3	84.6	152.5	125.1	139.1	110.2	97.2	79.3	98.3	100.5	88.6
scellanecs Manufac-											
ured Arbles											
Exports	122.8	128.6	134.4	152.4	168.2	189.4	234.7	242.3	272.2	269.5	282.2
mports	120.6	117.1	114.0	181.1	198.6	196.6	176.5	183.8	181.7	180.2	185.7
T.O.T.	101.8	109.8	117.9	84.2	84.7	96.3	133.0	131.8	149.8	149.6	151.2

not appliable.

Source: Federal Bureau o tatistics.

TABLE 10.4

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

(EXPORTS)

(Rs. million)

Year	Primary Commodities		Semi-Manufactures		Manufactured Goods		Total Value
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	
1969-70	532	33	375	23	702	44	1,609
1970-71	650	33	472	24	876	44	1,998
1971-72	1,510	45	914	27	947	28	3,371
1972-73	2,366	39	2,583	30	2,602	30	8,551
1973-74	4,007	39	2,294	23	3,860	38	10,161
1974-75	4,932	48	1,308	13	4,047	39	10,286
1975-76	4,902	44	2,068	18	4,283	38	11,253
1976-77	4,622	41	1,888	17	4,783	42	11,294
1977-78	4,634	36	1,912	15	6,435	50	12,980
1978-79	5,474	32	3,489	21	7,963	47	16,925
1979-80	9,838	42	3,519	15	10,053	43	23,410
1980-81	12,824	44	3,320	11	13,135	45	29,280
1981-82	9,112	35	3,507	13	13,651	52	26,270
1982-83	10,326	30	4,618	13	19,498	57	34,442
1983-84	10,789	29	5,172	14	21,378	57	37,339
1984-85	10,955	29	6,664	17	20,420	54	38,039
July-March 1984-85	7,247	27	4,858	18	15,173	55	27,278
1985-86	12,292	35	5,682	16	17,310	49	35,284

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.4

(Concld.) (IMPORTS) (Rs. million)

Yr	Capital Goods		Industrial Raw Material for Capital Goods		Industrial Raw Material for Consumer Goods		Consumer Goods		Total Value
	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	Value	Percentage Share	
169-70	1,655	50	344	11	957	29	329	10	3,285
170-71	1,885	52	382	11	950	26	385	11	3,602
171-72	1,482	42	367	11	851	24	795	23	3,495
172-73	2,499	30	830	10	2,584	31	2,485	30	8,398
173-74	3,975	30	904	7	5,386	40	3,214	24	13,479
174-75	6,152	29	1,802	9	8,257	40	4,714	23	20,925
175-76	7,158	35	1,261	6	7,709	28	4,337	21	20,465
176-77	8,750	38	1,463	6	9,148	40	3,651	16	23,012
177-78	9,316	34	1,921	7	11,023	40	5,555	20	27,815
178-79	10,970	30	2,160	6	15,416	42	7,842	22	36,368
179-80	16,679	36	2,916	6	19,834	42	7,500	16	46,929
180-81	14,882	28	4,055	8	26,832	50	7,775	15	53,544
181-82	17,504	30	4,861	8	28,710	48	8,407	14	59,481
182-83	21,135	31	4,040	6	33,383	49	9,593	14	68,151
183-84	24,419	32	4,525	6	37,017	48	10,746	14	76,707
184-85	28,968	32	4,859	6	41,579	46	14,372	16	89,778
July-March									
184-85	18,918	30	3,522	6	29,075	47	10,566	17	62,081
185-86	22,899	34	3,590	5	28,270	43	11,917	18	66,676

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

Year	Fish & Fish Preparations			Rice			Hides and Skins			Raw Wool		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg
1969-70	83	23.5	4	94	91	1,032	18	314	56	27	6.7	4
1970-71	61	16.7	4	173	182	951	17	136	123	21	4.5	5
1971-72	111	22.2	5	274	198	1,384	20	185	106	25	4.3	6
1972-73	234	20.3	12	1,136	789	1,440	17	140	121	83	5.9	14
1973-74	276	17.0	16	2,098	597	3,515	24	139	169	64	3.0	21
1974-75	157	13.6	12	2,304	478	4,819	46	..	..	20	1.3	16
1975-76	279	11.5	24	2,479	782	3,170	30	..	..	66	4.5	15
1976-77	381	14.3	27	2,478	945	2,622	2	..	..	76	4.2	18
1977-78	341	13.4	25	2,409	879	2,740	..	..	..	73	4.9	15
1978-79	462	13.6	34	3,380	1,015	3,330	..	..	..	100	5.3	19
1979-80	531	13.2	40	4,179	1,087	3,846	..	..	..	95	4.2	23
1980-81	559	19.7	28	5,602	1,244	4,503	23	34	676	50	2.7	19
1981-82	790	18.2	43	4,128	951	4,340	6	13	462	112	5.8	19
1982-83	897	16.6	54	3,683	905	4,070	2	3	667	169	7.1	24
1983-84	1,007	27.6	36	5,688	1,265	4,496	5	7	714	171	8.2	21
1984-85	1,231	36.3	33	3,340	719	4,645	4	7	571	261	10.8	24
July-March												
1984-85	929	26.6	34	2,358	530	4,449	3	6	500	181	7.7	23
1985-86	963	25.9	37	3,974	960	3,952	2	4	500	198	7.3	28

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOF EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(Contd.)

	Raw Cotton			Cotton Waste			Leather			Cotton Yarn		
Yr	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. sq.m	U.V. Rs/sq. m	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V Rs/k
19-70	210	84	2,496	14	13.0	1	109	13.7	8	254	72.8	3
10-71	270	100	2,700	15	13.5	1	107	16.1	7	344	101.3	3
11-72	955	196	4,871	27	21.0	1	174	16.1	10	592	129.2	5
12-73	1,167	216	5,403	31	15.0	2	545	21.8	26	1,941	182.3	11
13-74	367	37	9,922	35	12.9	3	419	13.1	23	1,811	98.2	18
14-75	1,544	200	7,720	19	5.2	4	367	11.4	32	851	75.8	11
15-76	981	113	8,631	10	2.7	4	596	4.3	139	1,422	110.4	13
16-77	292	18	16,222	24	4.3	6	647	8.5	76	1,172	66.6	18
17-78	1,102	101	10,911	16	2.8	6	637	8.7	73	1,060	60.0	18
18-79	655	55	12,000	15	2.9	5	1,247	12.7	98	1,956	97.9	20
19-80	3,321	251	13,231	19	2.7	7	1,264	10.2	124	2,038	99.8	20
10-81	5,203	325	16,010	19	2.7	7	892	8.8	101	2,050	95.2	21
11-82	2,938	231	12,719	12	1.6	7	1,152	11.0	105	2,075	95.6	22
12-83	3,897	255	15,232	82	8.9	9	1,195	10.7	112	3,146	134.1	23
13-84	1,772	98	18,032	195	18.5	11	1,972	16.6	119	2,931	101.8	29
14-85	4,386	263	16,698	137	12.3	11	2,325	15.7	148	3,974	125.9	32
Jy-March												
14-85	2,420	135	17,926	102	9.3	11	1,710	11.6	142	2,888	88.5	32
15-86	5,907	453	13,040	68	7.5	10	2,103	13.2	168	3,215	113.9	28

(Cont)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(.. Contd.)

Year	Cotton Thread			Cotton Cloth			Petroleum & Products			Synthetic Textiles		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. sq. m	U.V. Rs/sq. m	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. sq. m	U.V. Rs/sq. m
1969-70	..	..	..	258	297.7	1	49	126	36	17	10.9	2
1970-71	13	1.8	7	311	332.7	1	39	595	65	15	11.2	1
1971-72	13	1.6	8	387	382.1	1	41	551	75	12	8.3	1
1972-73	33	2.1	16	1,247	516.3	2	129	814	158	57	13.9	4
1973-74	53	2.4	22	1,417	347.7	4	176	297	591	65	16.6	4
1974-75	57	2.5	23	1,313	397.1	3	139	162	855	22	7.5	3
1975-76	40	1.7	23	1,359	463.8	3	192	323	594	34	11.8	3
1976-77	43	1.5	29	1,603	416.8	4	269	291	923	36	9.2	4
1977-78	71	2.2	32	1,741	453.5	4	626	759	825	154	31.3	5
1978-79	58	1.4	41	2,135	531.8	4	608	681	893	65	10.3	6
1979-80	70	2.0	35	2,416	545.8	4	1,764	1,037	1,701	54	5.1	11
1980-81	101	3.2	31	2,390	500.9	5	1,675	1,005	1,667	1,272	90.8	14
1981-82	81	2.5	33	2,949	584.4	5	2,047	1,002	2,043	248	12.3	19
1982-83	162	3.6	45	3,579	605.3	6	985	363	2,713	2,798	140.2	20
1983-84	116	1.8	64	4,856	664.4	7	543	185	2,935	1,452	66.1	22
1984-85	72	1.3	55	4,637	687.6	7	525	149	3,523	636	28.6	22
July-March												
1984-85	53	1.0	53	3,504	519.7	7	359	104	3,452	464	19.3	24
1985-86	39	0.7	56	3,781	542.5	7	415	121	3,430	408	45.1	9

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

... Contd

Year	Foot Wear			Animal Casings			Cement & Products			Guar & Products		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. pair	U.V. Rs/pair	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt	Value Rs mln.	Qty 000 mt	U.V. Rs/mt
1969-70	23	6.1	4	15	296	50	19	341	56	26	62	418
1970-71	29	8.1	4	8	424	20	21	308	67	40	49	808
1971-72	39	9.9	4	10	248	38	44	590	74	39	55	712
1972-73	84	12.2	7	21	265	80	106	701	151	96	119	804
1973-74	95	10.5	9	29	489	60	167	78	214	176	67	2622
1974-75	126	11.7	11	21	165	128	280	577	484	164	48	3410
1975-76	66	7.1	9	35	256	137	51	99	514	197	91	2164
1976-77	89	9.3	10	33	213	155	6	13	431	182	82	2216
1977-78	72	6.6	11	26	182	145	3	4	800	203	89	2276
1978-79	97	8.0	12	31	224	139	..	..	..	273	110	2479
1979-80	106	8.0	13	41	231	314	..	..	..	333	85	3913
1980-81	101	6.7	15	60	269	223	..	..	..	287	49	5819
1981-82	100	6.2	16	57	270	210	..	2	..	305	56	5530
1982-83	148	6.4	23	53	262	201	1	1	..	288	63	4571
1983-84	214	9.6	22	56	287	195	..	..	..	322	79	4076
1984-85	248	6.4	39	69	338	204	..	..	..	341	67	5090
July-March												
1984-85	194	4.6	42	49	244	201	..	5	..	250	49	5102
1985-86	186	5.0	37	71	338	209	..	..	..	282	48	5875

(Ctd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(.. Contd.)

Year	Oil Cakes			Paints & Varnishes			Tobacco Raw & Manufactured			Ready Made Garments & Hosiery		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty m. kg	U.V. Rs/kg	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.
1969-70	12	..	..	6	2.4	2	17	..	..	19	..	..
1970-71	6	..	..	4	1.7	2	14	..	..	25	..	..
1971-72	3	..	..	5	2.2	2	25	..	..	36	..	..
1972-73	79	..	..	5	1.0	5	49	..	..	97	..	..
1973-74	8	..	..	6	1.1	5	104	..	..	167	..	..
1974-75	..	..	..	7	0.8	9	133	..	..	245	..	..
1975-76	..	..	..	8	1.4	6	160	..	..	328	..	..
1076-77	2	..	..	10	1.0	10	164	..	..	418	..	..
1977-78	99	..	..	8	0.7	11	126	..	..	139	..	..
1978-79	72	..	..	8	0.6	13	101	..	..	377	..	..
1979-80	41	..	..	9	0.6	14	81	..	..	731	..	..
1980-81	34	..	..	14	0.6	24	54	..	..	745	..	.
1981-82	..	..	..	9	0.4	23	106	..	..	1,294	..	..
1982-83	..	..	..	9	0.5	18	123	..	..	2,025	..	..
1983-84	..	..	..	45	2.0	23	143	..	..	2,950	..	..
1984-85	..	..	..	18	1.0	18	158	..	..	2,662	..	.
July-March												
1984-85	..	..	..	9	8.8	23	124	..	..	1,955	..	..
1985-86	..	..	..	3	0.2	16	149	..	..	2,877	..	..

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.5

MAJOR EXPORTS BY VALUE, QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE

(... Cont.)

Year	Drugs & Chemicals			Surgical Instruments			Carpets & Rugs			Sports Goods			Other Expo		
	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln.	Qty m.sq.m	U.V. Rs/sq.m	Value Rs mln.	Qty	U.V.	Value Rs mln.	Qty	.V.
1969-70	12	..	..	15	..	..	55	..	..	30	..	..	227	..	..
1970-71	12	..	..	18	..	..	65	..	..	33	..	..	337	..	..
1971-72	11	..	..	23	..	..	109	..	..	51	..	..	345	..	..
1972-73	37	..	..	45	..	..	282	..	..	136	..	..	894	..	..
1973-74	103	..	..	85	..	..	457	..	..	188	..	..	1,768	..	..
1974-75	116	..	..	129	..	..	456	..	..	205	..	..	1,565	..	..
1975-76	133	..	..	131	..	..	719	2.0	360	189	..	..	1,748	..	..
1976-77	134	..	..	134	..	..	912	2.1	434	199	..	..	1,988	..	..
1977-78	146	..	..	161	..	..	1,171	1.9	616	195	..	..	2,401	..	..
1978-79	131	..	..	211	..	..	1,765	2.5	706	212	..	..	2,966	..	.
1979-80	122	..	..	240	..	..	2,198	2.7	814	245	..	..	3,512	..	..
1980-81	149	..	..	264	..	..	2,243	2.5	881	312	..	..	5,181	..	..
1981-82	125	..	..	252	..	..	1,679	1.9	866	320	..	..	5,485	..	..
1982-83	128	..	..	287	..	..	1,913	2.2	869	442	..	..	8,430	..	..
1983-84	157	..	..	430	..	..	2,323	4.7	495	665	..	..	9,326	..	..
1984-85	157	..	..	774	..	..	2,031	2.1	967	674	..	..	9,427	..	..
July-March															
1984-85	140	..	..	595	..	..	1,555	1.5	1,007	496	..	..	6,940	..	..
1985-86	99	..	..	518	..	..	1,832	1.8	1,044	525	..	..	7,669	..	..

.. Not ailable.
Qty.– Uantity
U.V.– Init Value

Source: Federal Bureau of Stsics.

TABLE 10.6

QUANTITY AND UNIT VALUE OF SELECTED IMPORTS

Year	Wheat (Un-milled)		Tea		Edible Oils		Crude Petroleum		Petroleum Products		Chemical Fertilizer	
	Quantity 000 mt	Unit Value Rs/mt	Quantity 000 kg	Unit Value Rs/kg	Quantity 000 kg	Unit Value Rs/kg	Quantity 000 mt	Unit Value Rs/mt	Quantity 000 mt	Unit Value Rs/mt	Quantity 000 mt	Unit Value Rs/mt
1970-71	285	220	2,555	4.42	180,131	0.75	2,884	57.91	663	144.80	306	580
1971-72	690	391	31,405	5.11	52,078	1.63	1,067	161.20	586	145.00	159	332
1972-73	1,359	818	38,052	8.85	68,976	3.25	2,477	186.92	621	299.52	335	1,198
1973-74	1,229	1,258	37,881	9.06	142,337	5.76	2,854	369.66	844	537.91	631	1,419
1974-75	1,344	1,831	50,894	13.06	194,015	7.01	2,562	845.82	1,219	957.34	370	2,762
1975-76	1,186	1,505	52,514	11.74	241,459	4.34	2,791	905.05	1,219	999.18	380	1,469
1976-77	499	1,323	51,099	14.70	289,722	5.10	2,882	943.44	1,169	1,166.81	395	1,578
1977-78	1,052	1,271	61,932	20.31	267,788	5.80	3,368	1,003.56	1,302	1,181.26	604	1,735
1978-79	2,236	1,567	61,117	16.35	420,383	7.02	2,946	1,033.94	1,681	1,309.34	1,575	1,783
1979-80	602	1,729	60,912	15.65	345,557	6.64	1,619	3,617.67	4,820	109.66	1,112	2,438
1980-81	305	2,076	72,531	16.32	466,936	5.62	3,955	2,487.99	1,652	3,243.95	1,203	2,938
1981-82	360	2,224	69,453	15.70	624,054	5.42	4,478	2,706.79	1,634	3,626.07	314	2,843
1982-83	396	2,204	81,239	20.62	655,687	5.59	4,019	3,207.27	1,923	3,972.44	717	2,952
1983-84	291	2,952	95,873	26.77	857,033	8.35	4,108	2,957.40	2,015	3,479.90	490	3,141
1984-85	980	2,807	84,256	24.03	663,565	10.48	5,365	2,679.40	2,211	3,341.93	496	3,591
July-March												
1984-85	828	2,699	58,593	42.69	493,467	10.34	3,106	3,261.64	1,271	3,786.23	441	3,583
1985-86	1,380	2,450	65,017	25.79	621,728	8.00	2,820	3,211.60	1,478	3,548.77	366	3,821

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 10.7

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. milli)

A. Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC)*

Year	(a) Arab League														Tot (a
	Algeria	Behrain	Iraq	Jordan	Kuwait	Labnon	Libya	Oman	Qatar	Saudi Arabia	Somalia	U.A.E.	South Yemen	Syria	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1972															
Exports	–	29	55	22	103	7	6	18	14	81	2	61	–	–	3
Imports	–	2	5		63	1	–	–	–	92	–	40	–	–	4
1973															
Exports	6	25	106	8	92	22	26	36	27	128	7	149	5	1	8
Imports	–	2	7		204	–	8	–	–	366	1	15	–	–	0
1974															
Exports	11	101	207	17	146	18	68	74	37	397	37	294	17	1	15
Imports	–	8	8	3	498	–	–	–	–	893	–	18	–	–	13
1975															
Exports	40	42	313	12	183	30	59	99	36	621	44	476	19	4	18
Imports	–	57	188	11	1224	2	–	63	20	1559	–	244	–	–	38
1976															
Exports	17	137	585	20	380	4	85	98	74	796	7	367	28	14	22
Imports	–	173	106	17	781	10	9	–	–	1515	–	1065	–	–	36
1977															
Exports	30	68	498	20	317	10	115	113	68	461	22	574	68	18	22
Imports	–	113	145	12	1183	4	–	–	–	1594	–	1071	7	–	49
1978															
Exports	45	76	652	8	278	15	87	327	28	426	66	236	77	4	25
Imports	–	17	118	39	1469	2	–	7	99	2489	4	992	–	–	86
1979															
Exports	27	87	325	6	215	5	116	89	111	945	108	615	100	96	25
Imports	–	14	128	40	2310	5	–	11	300	1962	6	1319	–	–	05
1980															
Exports	10	175	393	30	487	27	55	69	85	1269	63	1130	289	111	43
Imports	–	115	1570	76	4739	8	3	30	47	3235	–	1992	–	–	115
1981															
Exports	65	111	537	33	510	12	186	91	152	1743	48	1468	108	29	93
Imports	–	942	817	110	4276	3	–	12	77	6869	–	2986	–	–	102
1982															
Exports	65	117	652	134	535	26	200	472	160	1938	40	1468	598	18	03
Imports	–	8	2	111	5756	2	–	33	60	8497	–	3938	–	13	129
1983															
Exports	6	216	292	28	474	33	44	308	256	3208	28	2853	533	56	35
Imports	–	24	6	139	6386	1	–	287	80	9098	4	3783	–	29	167
1984															
Exports	53	191	163	27	703	17	98	348	213	2928	38	2827	10	4	20
Imports	7	92	3	278	6197	8	–	2	72	7594	–	4392	1	24	170
1985															
Exports	23	181	166	53	392	28	59	550	89	2627	75	1936	207	4	90
Imports	–	51	12	398	7105	1	–	195	66	9570	–	4607	4	1	210
1985(Jul-Jan)															
Exports	6	53	104	33	336	25	59	392	70	1795	43	1330	154	2	02
Imports	–	43	9	367	4618	1	–	27	52	6515	–	3502	4	1	139
1986(Jul-Jan)															
Exports	51	52	55	23	479	28	5	498	107	2421	13	1589	256	3	80
Imports	3	40	21	238	5141	1	–	337	47	5578	–	2116	–	12	134

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(... Contd.)

TABLE 10.7
DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. million)

Year	(b) E.C.O.		Total (b)	(c) Other Asian		Total (c)	(d) Other African				Total (d)	Total* (OIC)	B. Organisation (a) Consortium	
	Iran	Turkey		Afghanistan†	Others		Egypt	Cameroun	Sierra-leone	Others			USA	Canada
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1971-72														
Exports	21	1	22	44	75	119	–	–	–	1	1	540	174	11
Imports	64	9	73	103	5	108	..	–	–	–	–	385	729	43
1972-73														
Exports	60	1	61	36	22	58	–	–	–	16	16	773	349	77
Imports	98	55	153	129	15	144	..	–	–	–	–	907	2094	120
1973-74														
Exports	329	3	332	82	22	104	–	–	–	2	2	1863	541	137
Imports	221	20	241	188	7	195	11	–	–	–	11	1880	3452	514
1974-75														
Exports	594	6	600	128	130	258	12	–	3	320	335	3171	384	77
Imports	117	21	138	229	7	236	–	1	–	–	1	3743	3097	648
1975-76														
Exports	176	82	258	95	35	130	20	22	2	103	147	3147	646	88
Imports	63	16	79	244	45	289	–	–	–	10	10	4054	3743	619
1976-77														
Exports	879	69	948	128	110	238	7	35	8	147	197	3765	582	72
Imports	31	21	52	303	13	316	8	–	–	1	9	4506	3393	510
1977-78														
Exports	525	244	769	207	80	287	35	64	2	273	374	3755	656	74
Imports	57	57	114	361	24	385	–	–	–	9	9	5744	3496	575
1978-79														
Exports	464	160	624	217	38	255	7	446	2	105	560	4284	1164	98
Imports	59	82	141	457	28	485	–	–	–	11	11	6732	5791	769
1979-80														
Exports	1040	128	1168	220	353	573	12	459	1	224	696	6620	1201	137
Imports	95	68	163	431	26	457	5	–	–	4	9	12444	5219	825
1980-81														
Exports	2295	243	2538	211	114	325	7	874	1	153	1035	8991	1770	138
Imports	25	35	60	629	37	666	9	10	–	2	21	16839	5851	619
1981-82														
Exports	823	59	882	172	70	242	25	619	2	179	825	8372	1897	150
Imports	23	282	305	715	–	716	18	–	–	2	20	19470	5252	1012
1982-83														
Exports	4225	66	4291	213	116	329	10	733	–	199	942	13897	2071	190
Imports	1145	306	1451	404	4	408	14	–	–	10	24	21750	6619	907
1983-84														
Exports	6053	146	6199	220	810	1030	32	375	2	321	730	15579	3261	268
Imports	1202	307	1509	336	13	349	21	–	–	342	363	20891	8742	998
1984-85														
Exports	1132	115	1247	270	287	557	10	269	10	239	528	8722	3965	355
Imports	1061	339	1400	302	15	317	20	–	–	24	44	23771	11006	1214
1984-85(Jul-Mar)														
Exports	879	115	994	205	9	214	7	178	–	193	378	5988	2807	274
Imports	614	211	825	250	15	265	15	–	–	20	35	16264	6781	1103
1985-86(Jul-Mar)														
Exports	605	26	631	238	16	254	9	267	12	250	538	7003	3447	368
Imports	1865	198	2063	240	5	245	15	–	–	16	31	15873	8320	996

(Contd.)

(...ontd.)

TABLE 10.7
DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. mon)

for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Ye	(a) Consortium									Total (a)	(b) Other Than Consortium				
	Belgi-um	France	West Germany	Italy	Nether-land	U.K.	Norway	Sweden	Japan		Denmark	Finland	Austria	Portu-gal	Swer-ld
3	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	
19-72															
borts	28	62	105	125	50	260	2	15	540	1372	11	1	2	4	37
borts	41	76	344	132	63	353	4	26	350	2221	9	8	8	1	37
19-73															
borts	175	183	306	434	132	631	7	44	1562	3800	46	8	8	12	03
borts	101	113	749	233	196	683	25	69	721	5104	21	10	23	35	76
19-74															
borts	135	266	463	491	159	687	18	73	630	3603	50	21	8	8	17
borts	256	252	1051	300	515	950	105	110	1126	8631	40	59	59	33	61
19-75															
borts	148	195	462	250	136	687	20	92	699	3150	59	9	12	10	31
borts	387	501	1558	599	392	1230	80	211	2633	11336	64	61	73	32	00
19-76															
borts	82	229	598	431	151	711	41	93	786	3856	76	5	20	9	46
borts	315	548	1242	659	260	1551	68	71	2498	11584	54	27	84	31	05
19-77															
ports	109	262	648	421	215	808	40	94	913	4164	100	19	19	5	67
ports	256	501	1463	717	516	1861	69	109	3292	12687	84	21	45	310	87
19-78															
ports	97	253	732	377	233	861	24	65	1108	4480	119	3	25	4	80
ports	368	808	2174	783	700	2306	74	238	3322	14844	70	4	50	16	27
19-79															
ports	161	423	1037	678	335	1289	18	126	1670	6999	123	8	28	5	47
ports	389	1061	2084	1254	1862	2279	159	220	4149	20017	147	16	72	37	79
19-80															
ports	318	581	1430	882	376	1128	38	162	1813	8066	150	14	46	26	11
ports	615	2149	2309	1854	1094	2878	134	291	5422	22790	369	57	122	42	31
19-81															
ports	226	623	1260	750	375	1163	45	159	1877	8386	115	22	62	34	98
ports	592	1509	2694	1890	1041	3297	207	332	6188	23920	201	19	105	31	10
19-82															
ports	239	607	1018	673	307	1350	47	202	2222	8912	130	29	46	13	28
ports	539	986	3497	1965	1080	3769	159	519	7346	25724	172	21	142	42	54
19-83															
ports	384	617	1545	1041	316	1659	90	218	2819	10950	133	35	64	31	78
ports	621	1173	3885	2245	901	4379	166	442	9128	30466	440	201	148	47	52
19-84															
ports	332	767	1778	1309	457	1632	116	352	3210	13482	199	35	79	56	96
ports	727	1425	4940	2789	856	5116	192	544	10957	36686	187	40	139	98	82
19-85															
ports	482	978	2163	1964	581	2538	107	473	4573	17779	185	294	59	123	85
ports	923	1582	5163	2764	947	5277	344	805	12000	41425	168	221	113	38	57
19-85(Jul-Jar)															
ports	332	760	1599	1181	427	1931	83	341	3233	12968	140	134	48	74	23
ports	649	1122	3347	1582	662	3590	306	602	8306	28050	104	172	70	29	89
19-86(Jul-Jar)															
ports	400	931	2015	1516	566	1911	95	761	3409	15419	217	585	52	177	90
ports	546	935	5485	2701	901	4461	271	456	9096	33568	173	159	169	20	95

(Cod.)

(... Contd.)

TABLE 10.7
DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. million)

Year	B. Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development				Total (b)	Total (OECD)	C. Council of Mutual Economic Association (CMEA)							D. SAARC	
	(b) Other than Consortium												Total (CMEA)		
	Spain	Greece	Austra-lia	Newzea-land			USSR	Bulgaria	Czecho-slovakia	Hung-ary	Poland	Roma-nia		Bangla-desh	India
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1971-72															
Exports	18	12	28	6	119	1491	136	38	32	29	95	30	360	–	–
Imports	3	2	36	4	108	2329	84	20	52	12	102	29	299	–	–
1972-73															
Exports	94	30	65	8	374	4174	223	46	49	40	118	44	520	–	–
Imports	12	2	100	–	279	5383	165	22	45	16	187	36	471	–	–
1973-74															
Exports	114	18	154	33	623	4226	256	2	14	23	143	6	444	–	–
Imports	17	5	60	12	346	8927	181	21	96	63	201	76	638	–	–
1974-75															
Exports	123	57	50	16	467	3617	317	13	37	30	165	62	624	138	–
Imports	44	17	1254	11	1645	12981	109	31	77	40	228	179	734	35	–
1975-76															
Exports	275	56	69	7	663	4519	195	21	17	40	119	106	498	220	150
Imports	25	25	139	82	672	12256	469	47	54	22	144	149	926	77	13
1976-77															
Exports	242	10	84	12	658	4822	251	55	28	38	27	48	447	73	1
Imports	43	4	559	65	1318	14005	431	114	64	86	92	63	850	257	236
1977-78															
Exports	162	15	70	6	584	5064	273	86	60	52	24	62	557	260	347
Imports	58	23	592	32	1072	15916	357	35	88	57	211	92	840	491	471
1978-79															
Exports	322	17	131	13	994	7993	296	38	45	49	100	100	628	294	167
Imports	256	47	806	77	1737	21754	548	52	115	77	133	217	1142	421	209
1979-80															
Exports	230	77	130	24	1107	9173	424	18	61	94	129	82	908	579	479
Imports	141	65	906	157	2290	25080	512	112	136	107	171	318	1356	493	130
1980-81															
Exports	158	60	252	26	1127	9513	448	135	108	345	39	56	1131	646	962
Imports	807	51	502	197	1923	25843	456	237	152	236	346	281	1708	711	22
1981-82															
Exports	236	30	344	36	1192	10104	485	116	113	208	49	112	1083	708	602
Imports	412	34	752	154	2383	28107	308	347	157	120	470	411	1811	580	79
1982-83															
Exports	236	49	215	41	1182	12132	689	333	156	131	96	48	1453	558	340
Imports	327	62	981	367	3425	33891	332	516	106	100	163	237	1454	871	60
1983-84															
Exports	264	28	337	53	1447	14929	983	97	170	139	83	193	1665	624	343
Imports	959	184	739	211	3739	40425	551	188	196	221	338	836	2330	911	148
1984-85															
Exports	387	93	366	65	1957	19736	951	646	125	112	231	86	2151	695	498
Imports	570	192	2391	190	5140	46565	438	128	218	220	123	281	1408	869	261
1984-85 (Jul-Mar)															
Exports	296	51	275	53	1394	14362	736	465	90	83	125	59	1558	523	350
Imports	395	120	2040	133	3852	31902	339	67	118	147	77	206	954	717	190
1985-86 (Jul-Mar)															
Exports	306	154	369	54	2204	17623	894	696	408	263	49	46	2356	945	408
Imports	413	90	2308	145	4672	38240	365	213	131	139	103	107	1058	634	148

(Contd.)

TABLE 10.7
DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Contd.) (Rs. millio)

Yr	D. SAARC			Total (SAARC)	E. Association of South East Asian Countries (ASEAN)					Total (ASEAN)	F. Central America	G.South America	H. Other Europea Countries			Tota (H)
	Maldives	Nepal	Sri Lanka		Malaysia	Singapore	Indonesia	Thailand	Philippines				Malta	Yugoslavia	Otls	
4	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	7	80
71-72																
Exports	—	—	65	65	24	61	50	23	—	158	5	2	5	35		5
Imports	..	2	109	111	16	26	10	44	2	98	20	5	—	60		12
72-73																
Exports	3	—	65	63	56	296	659	6	1	1018	6	8	13	121		14
Imports	2	5	298	305	58	131	7	59	4	259	4	347	—	76		18
73-74																
Exports	4	—	128	132	53	392	933	12	29	1419	38	34	30	187		27
Imports	2	2	356	360	91	183	120	45	3	442	2	85	—	144	1	30
74-75																
Exports	9	1	600	743	65	117	131	20	72	405	39	46	15	119		18
Imports	2	23	546	605	700	195	324	72	6	1297	37	33	—	136	2	37
75-76																
Exports	5	1	360	736	19	152	133	8	15	327	57	10	18	64		9
Imports	2	12	505	609	310	205	411	92	8	1026	33	31	—	95		12
76-77																
Exports	5	1	437	517	18	134	187	36	3	378	56	9	13	19		8
Imports	5	3	444	945	414	213	384	40	12	1063	12	99	1	122		18
77-78																
Exports	1	4	232	844	12	250	310	55	35	662	49	101	12	12		4
Imports	5	7	633	1607	587	293	532	38	26	1476	20	71	1	203		23
78-79																
Exports	27	3	423	914	16	237	75	57	31	416	11	41	8	25		6
Imports	2	26	423	1081	830	922	447	84	53	2336	58	645	1	220		25
79-80																
Exports	5	1	381	1445	24	291	152	49	48	564	121	421	17	74		13
Imports	6	43	443	1115	1291	944	496	108	66	2905	16	695	—	223		28
80-81																
Exports	2	4	300	1974	42	555	73	38	27	735	376	240	14	56		15
Imports	7	26	419	1185	1506	762	245	137	38	2688	39	1055	—	231	1	34
81-82																
Exports	1	—	296	1607	37	625	294	16	7	979	233	15	2	15		3
Imports	1	12	485	1197	1648	932	428	352	63	3423	6	552	—	326		32
82-83																
Exports	1	2	121	1012	185	635	147	78	14	1059	316	20	8	8	1	16
Imports	3	7	515	1456	2107	801	376	262	102	3648	51	569	11	235	1	43
83-84																
Exports	10	1	232	1270	250	506	312	71	21	1160	64	83	2	2	1	11
Imports	17	9	386	1471	3233	846	432	264	24	4799	139	875	6	293	3	63
84-85																
Exports	21	1	396	1534	123	294	173	236	40	866	23	18	3	10	1	14
Imports	4	9	588	1731	4960	1531	653	327	41	7512	33	1318	54	220	3	55
84-85 (Jl-Mar)																
Exports	19	1	238	1131	93	218	103	112	24	550	12	13	1	7	1	9
Imports	3	6	453	1359	3654	766	492	246	28	5186	26	1094	35	153	1	34
985-86 (Jl-Mar)																
Exports	2	4	636	1995	178	196	274	303	225	1176	30	631	4	34	1	13
Imports	1	43	315	1111	2640	886	874	211	23	4634	60	714	21	205	2	44

(Contd)

TABLE 10.7

DIRECTION OF TRADE

(Rs. million)

(... Contd.)

Year	I. Other Asian Countries							J. Other African Countries									
	China	Hong Kong	North Korea	South Korea	Burma	Others	Total (I)	Libe-ria	Ghana	Kenya	Mauri-tius	Nige-ria	Tanza-nia	Mala-wi	Others	Total (J)	Grand Total
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98
1971-72																	
Exports	146	505	2	2	..	–	654	1	..	13	4	4	2	2	20	46	3371
Imports	42	24	12	13	8	5	104	–	–	14	–	–	2	..	8	24	3495
1972-73																	
Exports	193	961	10	34	4	22	1224	32	15	27	22	24	9	10	479	618	8551
Imports	362	33	7	53	48	–	449	–	–	78	–	–	11	..	16	105	8398
1973-74																	
Exports	39	1116	4	24	9	22	1214	10	..	34	47	15	20	12	416	554	10161
Imports	472	55	26	42	85	–	680	–	–	64	–	–	25	..	22	111	13479
1974-75																	
Exports	151	787	5	9	40	148	1140	6	4	21	9	24	3	20	245	332	10286
Imports	535	105	57	102	114	40	953	1	1	112	1	–	27	–	29	171	20925
1975-76																	
Exports	176	1240	18	9	24	58	1525	4	2	36	16	21	12	8	243	340	11253
Imports	549	135	22	137	53	33	929	2	–	137	–	–	25	–	329	493	20465
1976-77																	
Exports	96	711	4	3	27	50	891	3	2	22	17	16	20	2	239	321	11294
Imports	634	175	10	253	18	34	1124	9	1	140	–	–	20	–	53	223	23012
1977-78																	
Exports	368	794	–	30	31	73	1296	7	91	19	20	9	24	5	433	608	12980
Imports	629	261	4	487	46	40	1467	56	–	286	5	–	56	–	50	446	27815
1978-79																	
Exports	143	1394	27	119	1	60	1744	2	110	58	26	22	17	4	591	830	16925
Imports	981	239	20	567	97	66	1970	17	–	269	2	–	16	19	92	415	36388
1979-80																	
Exports	1442	1841	18	80	1	40	3422	5	–	155	18	29	8	4	392	611	23410
Imports	1464	228	2	824	55	83	2656	6	–	329	5	–	28	12	18	398	46929
1980-81																	
Exports	3571	1141	11	143	9	248	5123	23	–	14	129	44	6	10	916	1142	29280
Imports	1765	259	3	766	52	218	3063	81	–	336	–	–	27	21	311	776	53544
1981-82																	
Exports	1559	1210	6	82	3	147	3007	31	1	20	70	17	18	6	686	849	26270
Imports	1891	254	9	1309	70	526	4059	44	–	284	–	–	27	21	148	524	59482
1982-83																	
Exports	1680	1502	6	178	1	315	3682	78	1	18	21	26	10	3	588	745	34442
Imports	1791	234	12	1222	56	762	4077	113	1	367	7	–	45	63	221	817	68151
1983-84																	
Exports	770	500	14	320	3	304	1911	113	–	70	104	7	1	3	329	627	37339
Imports	1906	233	–	1148	31	737	4055	108	1	772	9	–	51	58	95	1094	76707
1984-85																	
Exports	1032	1073	2	470	15	826	3418	52	–	42	92	560	88	3	535	1372	38039
Imports	2465	377	1	1217	56	753	4869	144	2	1496	71	–	69	81	115	1976	89778
1984-85(Jul-Mar)																	
Exports	919	599	2	291	–	521	2332	46	–	39	39	560	49	2	532	1275	27278
Imports	1757	298	1	862	48	507	3473	114	2	1005	45	–	42	59	114	1459	62081
1985-86(Jul-Mar)																	
Exports	201	883	–	810	19	928	2841	67	2	36	57	6	217	2	1119	1506	35284
Imports	1313	247	–	1091	55	643	3349	91	–	916	15	–	36	18	88	1164	66676

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

* Excluding Maldives, Malaysia and Indonesia.

† Membership Suspended.

.. not available.

– negligible.

TABLE 10.8

MAJOR IMPORTS

(Rs. mion)

Ite	1969-70	1974-75	1975 76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	July-March	
													1984-85	19:86
1. Cmicals	91	392	48	550	648	815	895	2,413	2,699	3,423	4,587	5,604	3,448	411
2. Lgs and mdicines	62	253	27	348	513	601	751	936	1,222	1,390	1,800	1,974	1,412	574
3. les and cours	54	266	280	281	363	311	392	462	493	578	613	682	484	512
4. emical feilizers	282	1,022	558	624	1,048	2,808	2,711	3,537	893	2,117	1,539	1,790	1,581	399
5. ctrical gods	219	1,187	1,183	1,302	1,594	1,699	1,804	1,915	1,687	2,079	2,391	2,477	1,790	380
6. chinery on-electrial)	709	2,071	2,797	3,312	4,147	4,251	5,590	5,684	6,845	9,312	10,828	13,437	9,624	1784
7. ansport euipments	340	1,227	1,353	2,016	1,635	2,474	4,903	4,686	5,170	5,424	6,307	7,816	3,801	900
8. per poar and itionery	35	522	270	341	378	493	608	741	922	1,054	1,172	1,559	1,070	151
9. a	1	664	617	752	1,258	1,000	954	1,184	1,091	1,676	2,567	3,507	2,502	377
10. gar-refind	—	—	—	1	1	3	494	473	1	14	1	—	—	149
11. t-silk yar	3	173	127	117	804	1,138	1,547	1,301	1,570	1,607	1,586	1,594	1,051	379
12. on, steelk manu- ctures th eof	361	2,054	1,699	1,881	2,660	2,668	2,992	2,779	4,163	4,475	4,096	4,149	2,977	205
13. on-ferrot metals	67	416	1'9	339	344	327	484	582	638	647	677	933	689	592
14. etroleum products	208	3,334	3,744	4,083	4,918	5,247	10,685	15,199	18,046	20,529	19,161	21,763	14,943	1302
15. dible oils	77	1,360	1,047	1,478	1,553	2,953	2,295	2,625	3,450	3,670	6,516	6,954	5,215	071
16. rains, pues & flours	56	2,470	1,732	665	1,339	3,507	1,050	637	806	880	866	2,768	2,249	392
17. ther imprts	720	3,514	4,118	4,922	4,612	6,093	8,774	8,390	9,786	9,276	12,000	12,771	9,245	598
irand Toil	3,285	20,925	20,435	23,012	27,815	36,388	46,929	53,544	59,482	68,151	76,707	89,778	62,081	6676

— nigible.

Source: Federal Bureau of Statics.

TABLE 10.9

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS AND ORIGIN OF IMPORTS

(% share)

REGION	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86
Developed Economies												
Exports	41.0	43.5	39.3	47.6	39.7	32.9	38.6	35.5	40.3	52.3	52.9	50.2
Imports	60.4	61.7	58.0	60.5	54.0	48.9	47.9	50.3	53.5	52.6	52.0	58.1
a. OECD												
Exports	40.2	42.7	39.0	47.2	39.2	32.5	38.5	35.2	40.0	51.9	52.7	49.9
Imports	59.9	60.9	57.2	59.8	53.4	48.3	47.3	49.7	52.7	51.9	51.4	57.4
b. Other European countries												
Exports	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Imports	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
CMEA												
Exports	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.7	5.7	6.7
Imports	4.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.1	3.0	1.6	1.5	1.5
Developing countries												
Exports	54.6	52.5	56.4	48.7	56.4	63.2	57.4	60.3	55.2	42.1	41.4	43.1
Imports	35.1	34.6	39.2	36.4	43.1	47.9	49.1	47.5	43.5	45.8	46.6	40.4
a. OIC												
Exports	28.0	33.3	28.9	25.3	28.3	30.7	31.9	40.3	41.7	22.9	22.0	19.8
Imports	19.8	19.6	20.7	18.5	26.5	31.4	32.7	31.9	27.2	26.5	26.2	23.8
b. SAARC												
Exports	6.5	4.6	6.5	5.4	6.2	6.5	6.1	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.1	5.7
Imports	3.0	4.1	5.8	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.8
c. ASEAN												
Exports	2.9	3.3	5.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.0	3.3
Imports	5.0	4.6	5.3	6.4	6.2	5.0	5.8	5.4	6.3	8.4	8.4	7.0
d. Central America												
Exports	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.1	..	0.1
Imports	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.1	0.2	..	..	0.1
e. South America												
Exports	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	1.8
Imports	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.1
f. Other Asian countries												
Exports	13.6	7.9	10.0	10.3	14.6	17.5	11.5	10.7	5.1	8.9	8.6	8.1
Imports	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	6.9	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.0
g. Other African countries												
Exports	3.0	2.8	4.7	4.9	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.2	1.7	3.6	4.7	4.3
Imports	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.00

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

.. not available

TABLE 10.10

GOLD AND GROSS FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(Rs. llion)

	Total				Cash				Gold			
riod	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec*	Low	gh
48	518	1,416	..	..	496	1,394	..	..	22	22	..	..
49	1,655	980	..	..	1,611	936	..	..	44	44	..	..
50	959	942	..	..	915	898	..	..	44	44	..	..
51	1,513	1,482	..	..	1,469	1,438	..	..	44	44	..	..
52	1,046	606	..	..	965	525	..	..	81	81	..	..
53	669	689	..	..	588	608	..	..	81	81	..	..
54	631	631	..	..	550	550	..	..	81	81	..	..
55	696	1,156	..	..	615	1,042	..	..	81	114	..	..
56	1,395	1,263	..	..	1,280	1,148	..	..	115	115	..	..
57	1,201	1,021	..	..	1,086	906	..	..	115	115	..	..
58	881	766	..	..	764	533	..	..	117	233	..	..
59	1,043	1,227	..	..	807	988	..	.	236	239	..	.
60	1,170	1,294	..	..	921	1,045	.	..	249	249	..	..
61	1,225	1,133	..	..	974	882	..	..	251	251	..	..
62	1,128	1,184	.	..	876	932	..	..	252	252	..	..
63	1,436	1,328	1,208	1,450	1,184	1,076	956	1,198	252	252	252	52
64	1,235	1,043	1,043	1,411	981	789	789	1,157	254	254	254	54
65	952	990	899	1,127	698	736	645	873	254	254	254	54
66	1,263	939	939	1,336	1,009	685	685	1,082	254	254	254	54
67	793	759	759	858	539	505	505	606	254	254	254	54
68	864	1,138	774	1,138	608	882	518	882	256	256	256	56
69	1,423	1,482	1,180	1,601	1,167	1,226	924	1,345	256	256	256	56
70	1,268	877	877	1,777	1,112	621	621	1,521	256	256	256	56
71	949	814	814	1,186	685	550	554	922	264	264	260	64
72	3,138	3,145	841	3,208	2,474	2,481	577	2,944	664	664	264	64
73	4,584	4,840	3,219	4,840	3,920	4,176	2,555	4,176	664	664	664	64
74	3,985	4,669	2,951	5,976	3,321	4,005	2,286	5,312	664	664	664	64
75	4,813	4,135	3,836	5,236	4,149	3,471	3,172	4,572	664	664	664	64
76	6,085	5,336	3,593	6,518	5,409	4,660	2,929	5,842	676	676	664	76
77	4,266	5,294	3,811	5,294	3,590	4,618	3,135	4,618	676	676	676	76
78	10,002	8,241	5,082	10,718	6,889	4,397	4,364	7,223	3,114	3,844	718	426
79	8,956	11,978	7,676	11,978	4,099	2,761	2,089	5,206	4,857	9,217	4,091	217
80	19,992	17,974	5,111	19,992	8,228	6,210	2,671	9,551	11,764	11,764	8,902	1140
81	18,472	15,737	5,225	23,330	10,686	7,951	6,457	11,764	7,786	7,786	7,786	1392
82	17,477	19,648	5,136	20,556	10,322	12,490	7,350	13,403	7,155	7,158	7,155	786
83	35,952	37,176	20,491	37,176	25,751	26,975	13,333	26,975	10,201	10,201	7,158	1201
84	34,534	26,010	16,010	37,184	24,808	16,284	15,198	26,983	9,726	9,726	9,726	1201
85	19,006	23,209	9,006	25,175	9,344	13,538	9,344	15,449	9,662	9,671	9,662	734

* Last da of the month.
. not avdable.

Source: State Bank of kistan.

TABLE 10.11

GOLD AND GROSS FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES HELD AND CONTROLLED BY STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

Period	Total				Cash				Gold			
	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High	Jun*	Dec*	Low	High
1948	157	428	..	..	150	421	..	..	7	7	..	..
194.	500	296	..	..	487	283	..	..	13	13	..	..
1950	290	284	..	..	277	271	..	..	13	13	..	.
1951	457	448	..	..	444	435	..	..	13	13	..	..
1952	316	183	..	..	292	159	..	..	24	24	..	..
1953	202	208	..	..	178	184	..	..	24	24	..	..
1954	190	190	..	..	166	166	..	..	24	24	..	..
1955	210	243	..	..	186	219	..	..	24	24	..	.
1956	293	265	..	..	269	241	..	..	24	24	..	..
1957	252	214	..	..	228	190	..	..	24	24	..	..
1958	185	161	..	..	160	112	..	..	25	49	..	..
1959	219	258	..	..	169	208	..	..	50	50	..	..
1960	246	272	..	..	194	220	..	..	52	52	..	..
1961	257	238	..	..	204	185	..	..	53	53	..	..
1962	237	249	..	..	184	196	..	..	53	53	..	..
1963	302	279	254	305	249	226	201	252	53	53	53	53
1964	259	219	219	296	206	166	166	243	53	53	53	53
1965	200	208	189	236	147	155	136	183	53	53	53	53
1966	265	197	197	280	212	144	144	227	53	53	53	53
1967	167	159	159	180	114	106	106	127	53	53	53	53
1968	182	239	162	239	128	185	109	185	54	54	53	54
1969	299	311	248	336	245	257	194	282	54	54	54	54
1970	287	184	184	373	233	130	130	319	54	54	54	54
1971	199	171	171	249	144	116	116	194	55	55	55	55
1972	285	286	177	292	225	226	121	232	60	60	55	60
1973	463	489	269	489	396	422	209	422	67	67	60	67
1974	403	472	298	604	336	405	231	537	67	67	67	67
1975	486	418	388	529	419	351	321	462	67	67	67	67
1976	614	539	363	658	546	471	296	590	68	68	68	68
1977	431	534	385	534	363	466	317	468	68	68	68	68
1978	1,010	832	514	1,083	696	444	442	729	314	388	72	417
1979	904	1,210	755	1,210	414	279	211	526	490	931	413	931
1980	2,019	1,815	1,526	2,019	831	627	270	965	1,188	1,188	899	1,188
1981	1,866	1,589	1,537	2,356	1,080	803	652	1,168	786	786	768	1,201
1982	1,460	1,527	1,452	1,669	862	971	721	1,085	598	598	556	765
1983	2,758	2,770	1,596	2,770	1,975	2,010	1,039	2,010	783	760	555	783
1984	2,489	1,715	1,715	2,743	1,788	1,074	1.045	1,990	701	641	641	764
1985	1,190	1,452	1,190	1,627	585	847	585	998	605	605	599	629

Source: State Bank of Pakistan.

* Last day of the month.

.. not available.

TABLE 10.12

EXCHANGE RATES

(Pakistani Rupees in Terms of One Unit of Foreign Currency)

ountry	Currency	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	July-March 1984-85	July-March 1985-86	% Change till March 1986 since June 80	% Change till March 1986 since Jan 7, 82	% Change till March 1986 since Jan 84	% Change till March 1986 since June 85	Change July-March 985-86 984-85
ustralia	Dollar	11.925	122277	11.7358	12.0853	11.2583	1.08	– 1.38	9.22	– 5.88	7.35
ustria	Schilling	0.6237	0.7148	0.7148	0.6907	0.8828	–21.69	–37.45	–31.45	–26.35	-21.76
anglades	Taka	0.4976	0.5394	0.5394	0.5757	0.5382	21.05	– 2.80	2.77	10.41	6.96
elgium	Franc	0.2633	0.2476	0.2476	0.2408	0.3054	1.90	–25.15	–30.80	–24.84	-21.15
anada	Dollar	10.2947	10.7497	11.3269	11.2174	11.5949	–24.63	–27.06	– 4.29	2.32	- 3.26
hina	Yuan	6.4753	6.5679	5.6501	5.6643	5.1897	35.80	13.79	34.32	12.18	9.15
enmark	Krone	1.4607	1.3852	1.3684	1.3449	1.7063	– 5.43	–29.49	–29.73	–23.91	-21.18
gypt	Pound	13.6306	15.2626	21.6668	21.2842	22.8634	–38.08	–38.08	–14.80	– 0.02	- 6.91
rance	Franc	1.7942	1.6504	1.6116	1.5835	2.0290	5.39	–24.58	–30.60	–25.24	-21.96
ermany W)	D. Mark	5.1505	5.0287	4.9317	4.8514	6.2093	–20.23	–37.82	–31.08	–25.95	-21.87
ong Kor	Dollar	1.9442	1.7384	1.9405	1.9029	2.0529	– 2.09	–15.14	–14.66	0.50	– 7.3
ndia	Rupee	1.3005	1.2763	1.2375	1.2247	1.3156	– 6.39	–14.11	– 2.65	– 1.51	- 6.91
ndonesia	Rupiah	0 0175	0.0135	0.0255	0.0143	0.0143	86.27	11.22	– 3.57	2.06	0.07
ran	Rial	0.1491	0.1540	0.1629	0.1600	0.1867	–31.51	–37.81	–23.19	–13.20	-14 34
raq	Dinar	42.1139	43.3763	48.7401	47.8618	51.4847	–34.82	–32.98	–14.80	– 0.02	- 7.04
taly	Lira	0.0089	0.0083	0.0079	0.0079	0.0092	13.32	–20.87	–22.75	–21.02	-14.27
apan	Yen	0.0514	0.0576	0.0609	0.0600	0.0762	–49.15	–49.91	–34.81	–28.30	-21.25
orea	Won	0.0169	0.0171	0.0185	0.0183	0.0181	38.50	–19.09	– 4.66	4.67	1.16
ibya	Dinar	42.9189	45.5453	51.1773	50.2551	54.0591	–36.53	–36.37	–14.80	– 0.02	- 7.04
Malaysia	Ringgit	5.4648	5.7919	6.2197	6.1429	6.5013	–27.26	–30.34	– 8.01	2.38	- 5.51
Nepal	Rupee	0.9305	0.8824	0.9199	0.9335	0.8474	7.79	0.75	15.15	15.18	10.16
Netherlands	Guilder	4.6568	4.4765	4.0964	3.9349	5.5094	–18.02	–36.05	–30.76	–25.84	-28.58
Norway	Krone	1.8144	1.7811	1.7171	1.6916	2.0522	– 8.89	–23.72	–22.59	–19.07	-17.57
Saudi Arabia	Riyal	3.6914	3.8404	4.2392	4.1801	4.3846	–32.27	–34.07	–11.32	0.52	- 4.66
Singapore	Dollar	5.9603	6.3525	6.9244	6.8317	7.4131	–37.00	–34.63	–13.54	– 2.87	- 7.84
Sri Lanka	Rupee	0.5851	0.5455	0.5764	0.5732	0.5830	10.39	–14.48	– 6.23	0.51	- 1.68
Sweden	Krona	1.7984	1.7026	1.7204	1.6988	2.0375	18.24	–18.99	–24.37	–18.26	-16.62
Switzerlad	Franc	6.0170	6.1689	5.9173	5.8367	7.4726	–27.16	–35.01	–27.18	–25.79	-21.89
Thailand	Baht	0.5524	0.5863	0.6132	0.6234	0.5945	–17.49	–26.23	– 1.28	– 3.29	4.87
Turkey	Lira	0.0702	0.0517	0.0369	0.0379	0.0292	356.85	174.85	73.79	17.02	29.85
U.A.E.	Dirham	3.4680	3.6721	4.1271	4.0529	4.3594	–38.73	–38.23	–14.79	0.01	- 7.03
U. K.	Pound	20.5039	19.6000	18.5615	18.0645	22.6859	– 0.85	–19.18	–17.98	–12.55	-20.37
U.S.A.	Dollar	12.7063	13.4838	15.1512	14.8782	16.0044	–38.03	–38.03	–14.80	– 0.02	- 7.04
I M.F.	SDR	13.7648	14.2148	15.0348	14.7635	17.2347	–28.80	–36.06	–23.19	–13.20	-14.34

(+) Appriation
(–) Oepriation

Source: State Bank of Pakistan & Economic Adviss Wing.

Foreign Capital Inflows

TABLE 11.1
TOTAL EXTERNAL INDEBTEDNESS OF PAKISTAN
AS ON JUNE 30, 1985
(Payable in Foreign Exchange)

(US $illion)

ending Country/Agency		Debt Outstanding as on 30-6-1985		
		Disbursed	Undisbursed	Tal
Consortim Including Outside Consortim Arrangements.				
. Belgiu	—Capital Aid	16.6	11.0	25
	—Export Credit	0.8	0.1	9
	Sub-Total(Belgum)	17.4	11.1	25
2. Canac	—CIDA Loans	421.2	55.0	472
	—EDC Credits	11.5	—	15
	Sub-total(Canada)	432.7	55.0	487
3. Franc	—Capital Aid	7.5	—	5
	—State-cum-Bank/ Export Credits	151.0	47.3	193
	—Financial Institutions	29.1	—	21
	Sub-total(France)	187.6	47.3	239
4. Germny	—Capital Aid	567.7	126.3	695
	—Suppliers Credit	10.9	24.7	35
	—Financial Institutions	29.1	—	21
	Sub-total(Germany)	607.7	151.0	757
5. Italy	—Capital Aid	10.1	—	11
	—Export Credit	98.2	39.4	135
	Sub-total(Italy	108.3	39.4	147
6. Japar	—Capital Aid	789.0	341.0	1130
	—Suppliers Credit	—	4.8	5
	—Financial Institutions	4.6	8.8	11
	Sub-total(Japai)	793.6	353.6	1142
7. Netherlands	—Capital Aid	107.6	22.6	132
	—Export Credit	9.4	7.7	11
	Sub-total(Netherlands)	117.0	30.3	143
8. Norwy	—Suppliers Credit	0.9	0.9	3
9. U.K.	—Export Credit	3.3	0.9	2
	—CDFC	0.9	—	3
	—NGB Loan			
	—UK Financial Institutions	184.3	42.6	229
	Sub-total(U.K.)	188.5	43.5	230
9. U.S.A	—Capital Aid	1689.4	139.9	1823
	—Suppliers Credit	2.6	—	5
	—US Financial Insitutions	110.0	23.9	139
	—CCC (USA)	106.9	3.0	109
	—PL-480 Title-I (CLCC)	790.1	52.2	843
	Sub-total(USA)	2699.0	219.0	2910
10. AsiaDevelopment Bank		731.4	1191.4	1923
11. IBRI		351.9	651.6	1005
12. IDA including EEC Loans		1357.1	813.7	2173
13. IFC		62.7	98.8	165
14. IFAI		47.6	40.8	84
	Sub-total(Consortium Sources)	7703.4	3747.4	11453
. Non-onsortium Sources:				
1. Australia	—Suppliers Credit	2.5	—	5
	Sub-total(Australia)	2.5	—	5
2. Austa	—Capital Aid	0.1	1.4	1
	—Export Credit	0.5	—	5
	Sub-total(Austria)	0.5	1.4	9

ontd.)

TABLE 11.1
TOTAL EXTERNAL DEBT AND DEBT SERVICING
(As on June 30, 1985)

(... Contd.) (US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency		Debt Outstanding		
		Disbursed	Undisbursed	Total
3. Bulgaria	–Export Credit	1.2	–	1.2
4. China	–Loans	127.1	39.4	167.3
	–Export Credit	0.9	–	0.9
	–Guaranteed Credit	29.7	22.1	51.8
	Sub-total(China)	158.5	61.5	220.0
5. Czechoslovakia	–Export Credit	3.8	–	3.8
6. Denmark	–Capital Aid	21.5	0.3	21.8
	–Suppliers Credit	0.2	–	0.2
	Sub-total(Denmark)	21.7	0.3	22.0
7. German-DR	–Export Credit	0.9	–	0.9
8. Hungary	–Guaranteed Credit	1.8	–	1.8
9. Spain	–Suppliers Credits	1.7	–	1.7
10. Romania	–Export Credit	80.1	5.2	85.3
11. Singapore	–Guaranteed Credit	0.1	–	0.1
12. Switzerland	–Guaranteed Credit	7.1	0.8	7.9
	–Export Credit	19.1	–	19.1
	Sub-total(Switzerland)	26.2	0.8	27.0
13. USSR	–State Credit	223.7	48.4	272.1
	–Export Credit	6.7	278.8	285.5
	–Guaranteed Credit	–	9.2	9.2
	Sub-total(USSR)	230.4	336.4	566.8
14. Yugoslavia	–Suppliers Credit	1.7	–	1.7
Sub-total (Non-Consortium Sources)		531.1	405.6	936.7
III. OPEC Sources:				
1. Abu Dhabi	–Loan	150.1	7.6	157.6
	–Export Credit			
	Sub-total(Abu Dhabi)	150.1	7.6	157.6
2. Iran	–Loan	389.2	–	389.2
3. Kuwait	–Loan	104.5	39.1	143.6
	–Guaranteed Credit	10.0	–	10.0
	Sub-total(Kuwait)	114.5	39.1	153.6
4. Libya	–Loan	44.6	–	44.6
5. Qatar	–Guaranteed Credit	5.7	–	5.7
6. Saudi Arabia	–Loan	405.8	51.6	457.4
	–Export Credit	0.2	–	0.2
	Sub-total (Saudi Arabia)	406.0	51.6	457.6
7. OPEC Fund	–Loan	76.3	18.1	94.4
8. IDB	–Loan	117.2	50.8	168.0
	Sub-total(OPEC Sources)	1303.6	167.2	1470.8
IV. IMF Trust Fund		194.0	–	194.0
	Total (All Sources)	9732.1	4320.2	1405.3

Source: Economic Affairs Division

Note: Excludes $ 12.1 million as insurance recoveries in respect of Tarbela repairs contributed by Germany, IDA, Italy, U.K. Australia and Tarbela Development Fund during 1980-81. Excludes $ 483.7 million payable in local currency.

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency.
CCC : Commodity Credit Corporation.
IDA : International Development Association.
CDFC: Common wealth Development Finance Corporation.
IDB : Islamic Development Bank.
IMF : International Monetary Fund.
EDC : Export Development Corporation
IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
EEC : European Economic Community.
NGB : National & Grindlays Bank.
OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

TABLE 11.2

COMMITMENT OF GRANTS AND LOANS

(US $ million)

Yar	Project Aid	Non-Project					Total
		Non-Food	Food	BOP	Relief	Total Non-Project	
Pe-PLAN							
951-52	43	–	–	–	–	–	43
952-53	12	–	94	–	–	94	106
953-54	70	9	9	–	–	18	88
954-55	45	39	16	–	–	55	100
Sub-Total-I	170	48	119	–	–	167	337
't PLAN							
1955-56	91	67	32	–	–	99	190
1956-57	77	52	1	–	–	53	130
1957-58	137	62	35	–	–	97	234
1958-59	129	91	65	–	–	156	285
1959-60	93	103	40	–	–	143	236
Sub-Total-II	527	375	173	–	–	548	1,075
nd PLAN							
1960-61	323	96	60	–	–	156	479
1961-62	238	126	65	–	–	191	429
1962-63	354	91	200	–	–	291	645
1963-64	345	85	96	–	–	181	526
1964-65	442	301	89	–	–	390	832
Sub-Total-III	1,702	699	510	–	–	1,209	2,911
rd PLAN							
1965-66	369	109	59	–	–	168	537
1966-67	282	209	137	–	–	346	628
1967-68	210	194	157	–	–	351	561
1968-69	473	153	30	–	–	183	656
1969-70	248	216	91	–	–	307	555
Sub-Total-IV	1,582	881	474	–	–	1,355	2,937
Non PLAN							
1970-71	616	124	133	–	–	257	873
1971-72	72	6	65	–	–	71	143
1972-73	139	307	97	–	–	404	543
1973-74	425	94	139	610	–	843	1,268
1974-75	722	120	113	160	–	393	1,115
1975-76	541	241	146	30	–	417	958
1976-77	645	111	140	202	–	470	1,115
Sub-Total-V	3,160	1,003	833	1,002	–	2,855	6,015
5th PLAN							
1977-78	629	205	73	72	–	350	979
1978-79	1,078	190	55	86	–	331	1,409
1979-80	1,002	120	55	419	117	711	1,713
1980-81	606	183	73	16	110	402	988
1981-82	918	321	113	10	315	759	1,677
Sub-Total-VI	4,233	1,019	369	603	542	2,553	6,766
6th PLAN							
1982-83	1,142	174	132	–	241	547	1,689
1983-84	1,506	89	114	–	155	358	1,864
1984-85	1,804	131	226	–	150	507	2,311
July-March							
1984-85	845	22	60	–	96	178	1,023
1985-86	1,166	18	115	–	75	208	1,374

– nil.

Source: Economic Affairs Oivision.

TABLE 11.3

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM DEBT

Year	(US $ million)						Debt Servicing as % of		
	Debt Service			Export Receipts	Foreign Exchange Earnings	GNP (mp) Current Prices	Export Receipts	Foreign Exchange Earnings	GNP (mp) Current Prices
	Principal	Interest	Total						
1954-55	–	1	1	149	..	..	0.7	..	..
1955-56	1	1	2	156	..	..	1.3	..	..
1956-57	2	3	5	147	..	..	3.4	..	..
1957-58	2	3	5	91	..	..	5.5	..	..
1958-59	6	3	9	93	..	..	9.7	..	..
1959-60	6	5	11	160	..	3,746	6.9	..	0.3
1960-61	11	6	17	114	..	4,115	14.9	..	0.4
1961-62	20	11	31	114	..	4,306	27.2	..	0.7
1962-63	34	13	47	210	..	4,662	22.4	..	1.0
1963-64	44	18	62	226	..	5,200	27.4	..	1.2
1964-65	37	25	62	239	..	5,920	25.9	..	1.0
1965-66	41	33	74	253	..	6,553	29.2	..	1.1
1966-67	52	44	96	273	..	7,458	35.2	..	1.3
1967-68	62	46	108	346	..	8,116	31.2	..	1.3
1968-69	93	65	158	357	..	8,680	44.3	..	1.8
1969-70	105	71	176	338	..	10,032	52.1	..	1.8
1970-71	101	81	182	420	..	10,653	43.3	..	1.7
1971-72	71	51	122	591	..	9,443	20.6	..	1.3
1972-73	107	86	193	817	1,064	6,417	23.6	18.1	3.0
1973-74	118	79	197	1,026	1,388	8,962	19.2	14.2	2.2
1974-75	144	104	248	1,039	1,518	11,346	23.9	16.3	2.2
1975-76	141	109	250	1,137	1,812	13,470	22.0	13.8	1.9
1976-77	175	137	312	1,141	2,028	15,680	27.3	15.4	2.0
1977-78	165	167	332	1,311	2,908	19,046	25.3	11.4	1.7
1978-79	233	203	436	1,710	3,649	21,176	25.5	11.9	2.1
1979-80	350	234	584	2,365	4,903	25,537	24.7	11.9	2.3
1980-81	360	242	602	2,958	5,786	30,369	20.4	10.4	2.0
1981-82	288	204	492	2,464	5,595	32,909	20.0	8.8	1.5
1982-83	390	244	634	2,694	6,612	31,594	23.5	9.6	2.0
1983-84	453	274	727	2,768	6,688	33,961	26.3	10.9	2.1
1984-85	513	275	788	2,495	6,175	33,546	31.6	12.8	2.3
1985-86 (Estimated)	558	272	830	2,990	6,806	35,660	27.8	12.2	2.3

Source: Economic Affairs Division & Economic Adviser's Wing.

.. not available.
– nil.
mp: Market Price.

TABLE 11.4

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS/CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ mion)

Lemg County/Agency	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amo-zati ye
A. nsortiur									
Belgium-apital Aid	4.8	Interest Free	30	5.0	Interest Free	30	5.2	Interest Free	0
Export Cedits	–	0.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canada-CDA	187.8	0.0	50	21.3	–	50	42.3	–	0
EDC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
France-Sate Credit	17.9	3.0	25.5	19.4	3.0	25.5	–	–	–
Bank Crdits	17.9	8.8	10	19.4	8.0	10	–	–	–
FinancialInstitutions	9.8	8.70-8.75	5	2.4	8.7	6	58.5	9.3	2
German-Capital Aid	27.0	0.75	50	104.6	0.75-2.0	28.50	33.2	0.8	50
-Export redits									
Financic Institutions	–	–	–	4.3	7.25	6	59.4	9.3	2
Italy-Cartal Aid	–	–	–	7.0	6.0	10	–	–	–
-Export redits	10.3	7	10	13.0	7.0	10	32.8	7.0	0
Japan-Coital Aid	60.2	3.5	30	171.1	3.0-3.5	30	43.6	2.75	30
-Supplier Credits	14.3	7.5-8.0	3-8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Netherlnds-Capital Aid	–	–	–	26.7	2.5	30	19.4	2.50	30
-Supplie Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
U.K. Export Credits/ Supplier Credits	29	8.5	7-11	–	–	–	53.0	9.25-10.8	10
-U.K. Fiancial Institutions	160	2.5*	5.5-6	21.2	2.25*	5-9	–	–	–
U.S. Ai Loans	–	–	–	29.0	2(a)	40	111.0	1.25*	10
-U.S. Fiancial Institutions	–	–	–	34.5	2.25*	5	38.0	2(a)	40
-PL-480	*56.4	2(a)	40	38.0	2(a)	40	–	–	–
-CCC Crdits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Exim bnk/Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	25.5	8.5	10	–	1.0	50
. IFAD	–	–	–	–	–	–	47.5	0.75	50
. IDA	122.2	0.75	50	164.0	0.75	50	221.0	1-8.1	140
. ADB	139.0	1.0-8.3	15-40	143.6	1-7.7	15-40	153.6	11.0	9
. IFC	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.9	–	–
. TDF (Isurance Recovery)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
. IBRD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(Otd.)

TABLE 11.4

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

Lending Country/Agency	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
A. Consortium									
1. Belgium-Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Export Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	2
2. Canada-CIDA	12.6	–	50	40.1	–	50	16.3	–	50
–EDC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. France-State Credit	30.1	3.0	25.5	–	–	–	13.1	3	17
–Bank Credits	30.1	8.5	10	–	–	–	13.1	10.9	10
Financial Institutions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Germany-Capital Aid	31.6	0.75	50	16.8	0.75	50	47.9	0.8	50
–Export Credits									
Financial Institutions	3.7	7.5	6	3.7	7.5-8.5	6-1/2	4.7	10.5 to 10.75	9½
5. Italy-Capital Aid	0.7	1*	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Export Credits	15.9	7-7.5	10	15.0	7-7.5	10	23.4	7to7.75	10
6. Japan-Capital Aid	107.5	2.75	30	121.1	2.75	30	76.8	2.8	30
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	10	6
7. Netherlands-Capital Aid	13.3	2.5	30	13.3	2.5	30	11.0	2.5	30
–Suppliers Credits	1.6	1.5+1*	4+7-10	2.6	9-10	10	1.8	8 to 9	10
8. U.K. Export Credits/	6.2	1.75-2*	6-7	1.6	1*	7-12	2.5	7.5	7
Suppliers Credits	25.2	7.5	8-1/2	22.21.25*	–7.5	5-1/2 - 9	68.6	7 to 10	6 to 10
–U.K. Financial Institutions									
9. U.S. Aid Loans	–	–	–	14.0	2(a)	40	67.0	2 to 3	40
–U.S. Financial Institutions	–	–	–	2.6	1-1.5*	3–5-1/2	–	–	–
–PL-480	57.0	2(a)	40	47.5	2(a)	40	47.5	2 to 3	40
–CCC Credits	–	–	–	60.0	3/4**	2	85.0	0.75	3
Exim bank/Suppliers Credits	1.4	7.0	6	1.9	8	12	–	–	–
10. IFAD	11.3	1.0	50	11.7	1.0	50	–	–	–
11. IDA	105.0	0.75	50	269.0	0.75	50	228.8	0.8	50
12. ADB	138.3	1-9	20-40	239.0	1-11	20-40	183.4	1 to 11	25to40
13. IFC	6.6	115-12.25	9	3.2	13.75	12	92.3	11¼	7 to 11½
14. TDF (Insurance Recovery)	12.1(a)	..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. IBRD	–	–	–	138.5	11.60	2	75.2	11.43	17to20

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.4

(... Cod.) TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN (US $ illion)

Lendi Country Agcy	1983-84 Amount	1983-84 Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	1983-84 Amorti-zation year	1984-85 Amount	1984-85 Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	1984-85 Amorti-zation year	1984-85 (July-March) Amount	1984-85 (July-March) Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	1984-85 (July-March) Amorti-zation year	1985-86 (July-Mar) Amount	1985-86 (July-Mar) Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	1985-86 (July-Mar) Amorti-zation year
A. Coortium												
1. Bium-Capal Aid	7.2	Interest Free	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Eort Credi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Cada-CIDA	2.5	—	50	35.5	—	50	13.7	—	50	23.5	—	50
—EC	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34.6	9.85	10
3. Fnce-StateCredit	11.4	3.0	25.0	12.7	3.0	25	12.35	3.0	25	—	—	—
—Bk Credits	11.4	10.95	10.0	12.7	10.9	10	12.35	10.9	10	—	—	—
Spliers Cdits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fancial Initutions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cmany-Caital Aid	89.9	0.7	50	49.2	0.75	50	44.6	0.75	50	28.5	0.75	50
—Eort Crecs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fancial Initutions	14.8	8-12	5-10	15.2	12	10	12.3	12	10	26.5	12	10
5. By-CapitaAid	16.3	2.25 to 7.5	10 to 13½	21.5	2.5 to 7.5	10-13	21.4	2.5 to 7.5	10-13	56.5	2.5	5.5
—Eort Crets	12.8	8to8.5	8to9.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Jan-Capil Aid	173.3	2.75 to 3.25	30	128.6	3.25	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
—ppliers Cdits	5.2	0.5 above Libor	7	8.7	0.6	25 above JLTPLR	—	—	—	19.1	7.5	10
7. :therlandCapital Aid	8.9	2.5	30	4.6	2.5	30	4.6	2.5	30	—	—	—
—ppliers Cdits	9.8	5-10	7-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. K. Expor Credits/ ppliers Cdits	—	—	—	0.8	5	6	0.8	5.0	6	—	—	—
—K. Finanal stitution	34.4	7.75 to 11.72	7 to 10.50	91.2	6-7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. .S. Aid Lans	25.0	2-3	40	83.0	2 for 10 years	40	50.0	2 for first 10 years 3 there-after	40	—	—	—
—.S. Finanal istitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-L-480	47.5	2-3	40	52.3	2 for 10 years	40	—	—	—	3.8	2 for first 10 years 3 thereafter	40
-CC Credi	18.0	0.75	3	59.1	0.75 above US prime rate	3	60.0	0.75 above US prime rate	3	111.5	0.75 above US prime rate	
xim banlSuppliers redits	3.0	4.5to10	7-10	62.0	12	10	3.5	0.5 above Libor	8	—	—	—
10.FAD	24.3	1	50	8.6	1	50	8.3	1	50	—	—	—
11.DA	123.3	0.75	50	243.3	0.75	50	204.4	0.75	50	72.0	0.75	50
12.ADB	337.8	1to10.5	15-40	372.6	1to10.25	15-40	371.8	1to10.25	15-40	543.6	9.65	5-40
13.FC	—	—	—	55.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.IDF (Instance Recovery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.BRD	131.5	11.43	16-20	433.0	—	16-20	—	—	—	148.0	0.5 above the CQB @	20

(Cor.)

TABLE 11.4

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

Lending Country/Agency	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
B. Non-Consortium									
1. Austria-Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Suppliers Credits	0.6	8	5	–	–	–	1.2	8.4	9.5
2. China	5.7	4.5-5.0	6.5	3.6	4.5	6	1.8	4.5	6.5
3. Czechoslovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Denmark	–	–	–	23.8	Interest Free*	35	0.6	9.0	11
5. Germany D. Republic									
–Export Credits	0.6	7	9.5	–	–	–	1.3	7.0	–
6. Hungary	–	–	–	1.8	6	6	–	–	–
7. Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Romania	13.9	3.5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Spain	–	–	–	48.2	2.5	–	–	–	–
10. U.S.S.R. State Credits									
–Export/Guaranteed Credits	–	–	–	57.5	3.5-6	12	–	–	–
11. Switzerland Guaranteed Credits	4.4	2.5	32	5.0	1.0*	5-6	–	–	–
12. Yugoslavia	–	–	–	1.4	7	6	2.7	1.0*	6-11
13. Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	7.5	6
C. Islamic Countries									
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	40.0	4	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Iran Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
4. Kuwait Loans	–	–	–	18.3	3	25	–	–	–
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	10.0	1.5*	10.5	–	–	–
5. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	93.1	3	20	260.7	0-3	11.20
6. OPEC Fund	11.0	0.75(b)	20	13.0	0.75	20	15.7	0.75	20-25
7. Islamic Development Bank	16.7	7.5	2	–	–	–	6.5	7.5	1.25
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	6.8	1.5	7
D. IMF Trust Fund	47.8	0.5	10	71.2	0.5	10	157.4	0.5	10

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.4

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ rlion)

(Contd.)

lding Country/Agency	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Amorti-zation year	Amount	Interest Rate Commi-ssion %	Arrti-zon yr
INon-Corortium									
1. AustriCapital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Supplis Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. China	3.5	5	8-1/2	5.4	7	10	47.4	5 to5.5	7-17
3. Czeckslovakia	2.6	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Denmark	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Germay D. Republic									
—Expor Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Hungay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Polan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Romaia	2.7	—	3	27.8	8	10	—	—	—
9. Spain	42.9	4.5	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
0. U.S.S1. State Credits									
—Expoi/Guaranteed Credits	—	—	—	21.4	5	5 to 12	7.4	1.0 above libor	7
1. Switzrland Guaranteed Credits	14.5	6	5	0.1	10	10	4.3	0 to 1 avbove libor	3-12
2. Yugoavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Singaore	—	—	—	0.6	7.5	10	—	—	—
. IslamicCountries									
1. Abu habi-Capital Aid	—	—	—	25.2	3	18	—	—	—
2. Iraq	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Iran apital Aid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Kuwt Loans	12.7	3.5	20	30.3	1 to 1.5	30 to 32	13.7	1.0	32
—Suppers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Sauc Arabia	14.7	3	20	—	—	—	46.4	3.0	20
6. OPE Fund	—	—	—	—	—	—	32.0	Zero	20
7. Islanc Development Bank	—	—	—	27.2	(d)	5-1/2—8	15.9	On lease	9½
8. QataSuppliers Credits	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
). IMF Tust Fund	16.1	0.5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

Contd.)

TABLE 11.4

TERMS OF FOREIGN LOANS CREDITS CONTRACTED BY PAKISTAN

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

Lending Country/Agency	1983-84			1984-85			1984-85 (July-March)			1985-86 (July-March)		
	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year	Amount	Interest Rate Commission %	Amortization year
B. Non-Consortium												
1. Austria-Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. China	–	–	–	4.2	7.0	6.50	4.2	7.0	6.50	–	–	–
3. Czeckoslovakia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Denmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Germany D. Republic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Export Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Poland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Spain	1.7	11.4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. U.S.S.R. State Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–Export/Guaranteed Credits	278.4	5.5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Switzerland Guaranteed Credits	3.4	*1	10	1.0	*1	10	–	–	–	0.2	7.5	7
12. Yugoslavia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13. Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. Islamic Countries												
1. Abu Dhabi-Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Iran Capital Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Kuwait Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20.7	4	18
–Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. OPEC Fund	–	–	–	10.0	Free lease financing	20	10.0	Free lease financing	20	–	–	–
7. Islamic Development Bank	2.6to4.3	2.5to8.0	7 to 1.5-2.0	34.1	Free lease financing	10	34.1	Free lease financing	10	–	–	–
8. Qatar-Suppliers Credits	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
D. IMF Trust Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

.. not available.
– nil.
* Above Libor: London inter bank offered rate.
** Above US Prime Rate.
@ CQB: Cost of Qualified Borrowing.
(a) 2% for 1st 10 years and 3% thereafter.
(b) Service Charges.
IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development.
ADB : Asian Development Bank.
IFC : International Finance Corporation.
TDF : Tarbela Development Fund.

TABLE 11.5

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(US million

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-6	1961-62
I. Consortium Including outside Consortium arrangements:												
1. Canada	–	2.0	5.1	9.2	3.5	10.3	11.5	19.9	12.9	12.7	15.	14.3
2. Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.	2.3
3. Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	0.	0.1
4. Netherlands												
5. New Zealand	–	–	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	–	0.5	–	–	0.	0.3
6. Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
7. Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
8. Switzerlad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
9. U.K.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.	4.3
10. U.S.A.	–	9.2	84.3	29.2	58.5	110.6	41.0	83.8	96.0	141.5	125.	172.6
11. U.N. and Specialised agencies	–	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.	1.1
12. U.N.D.P. special grant	–	–	–	–	–	1.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.0		0.4
13. Ford Foudation	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.9	1.5	1.2	4.2	1	2.0
14. F.A.C. oter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
15. EEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
16. U.N. Emrgency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
17. Relief suplies and cash grars from various cuntries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
18. World Fod Programie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Sub-Tota-(I)	–	12.5	91.0	40.6	63.7	124.1	60.4	108.9	112.0	161.5	146	197.3
II. Non-Corortium:												
1. Australi	–	–	0.3	5.2	2.3	4.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	7	6.9
2. China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Sub-Tot- (II)	–	–	0.3	5.2	2.3	4.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	7	6.9
III. Islamic ountries												
1. Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
2. Saudi Aabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
3. U.A.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
4. Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Sub-Tot (I+II+III)	–	12.5	91.3	45.8	68.0	128.6	62.2	111.4	113.5	162.5	154	204.
IV. Relief Asistance for Afghan efugees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
V. Indus T:bela Development Fund:	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
1. Australi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
2. Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
3. German	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
4. India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
5. New Zeand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
6. U.K.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
7. U.S.(a)Dllars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
(b)Rupees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
8. EEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Sub-Tot (V)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–
Total (Cants)	–	12.5	91.3	45.8	68.0	128.6	62.2	111.4	113.5	162.5	154	204.9

(Contd)

TABLE 11.5

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
I. Consortium Including outside Consortium arrangemennts:												
1. Canada	17.6	14.6	23.6	18.9	33.9	9.2	5.0	4.1	3.8	3.0	1.6	2.2
2. Germany	6.3	2.4	6.3	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.6	0.6	1.4	4.8	2.2	0.6
3. Japan	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	–	–
4. Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.9	–	0.7	–	–
5. New Zealand	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	–	–	–
6. Norway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.0	–	–	1.7	5.9
7. Sweden	–	–	0.9	2.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	5.3	6.2	0.5	–	–
8. Switzerland	–	–	..	0.1	..	..	–	0.1	–	–	–	–
9. U.K.	15.3	2.7	10.2	9.3	7.3	8.4	9.0	1.2	2.8	8.6	4.2	3.7
10. U.S.A.	148.3	152.8	164.0	155.9	66.6	74.8	63.9	24.0	58.2	38.3	26.6	33 1
11. U.N. Specialised agencies	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	–	49.8	17.8	16.6	24.1
12. U.N.D.P. special grant	3.0	–	–	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.3	4.7	–	–	–
13. Ford Foundation	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
14. F.A.C. other	–	–	–	–	–	–	5.2	10.8	15.6	4.7	11.9	23.3
15. EEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16. U.N. Emergency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17. Relief supplies and cash grants from various countries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. World Food Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total-(I)	194.7	176.8	209.4	195.7	119.1	106.0	95.6	59.8	82.5	27.6	32.4	56.1
II. Non-Consortium:												
1. Australia	5.9	6.2	6.3	0.9	..	1.6	1.6	..	0.2	–	–	–
2. China	–	–	60.0	–	–	–	43.5	2.9	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (II)	5.9	6.2	66.3	0.9	–	1.6	45.1	2.9	0.2	–	–	–
III. Islamic Countries												
1. Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. U.A.E.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (I+II+III)	200.6	183.0	275.7	196.6	119.1	107.6	140.7	62.7	82.7	27.6	32.4	56.1
IV. Relief Assistance for Afghan Refugees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
V. Indus Tarbela Development Fund:												
1. Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.4	4.8	2.2	0.6
3. Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. India	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. New Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.8	8.6	4.2	3.7
6. U.K.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8.4	20.5	10.0	9.0
7. U.S.(a)Dollars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b)Rupees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. EEC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (V)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.6	33.9	16.4	13.3
Total (Grants)	200.6	183.0	275.7	196.6	119.1	107.6	140.7	62.7	95.3	61.5	48.8	69.4

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.5

GRANT ASSISTANCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED

(... Cotd.)

(US $ million)

	1974-75	975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (July - March)	1984-85	1985-86
I. Csortium Including ouide Consortium arngemennts:													
1. Cnada	4.2	4.7	7.6	3.1	25.7	–	–	1.2	12.1	13.5	28.5	28.9	50.8
2. Gmany	1.3	1.3	2.1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Jaan	–	–	3.4	5.2	23.1	20.2	38.8	48.8	22.9	39.9	47.9	31.4	32.8
4 Nherlands	–	5.4	7.0	–	5.9	9.7	10.4	–	7.2	8.9	–	–	–
5 Nv Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Nway	2.5	4.1	11.2	11.4	14.8	14.8	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.0	10.1	9.6	7.2
7. Seden	4.3	5.1	4.7	6.5	9.1	9.1	8.2	6.1	–	–	–	–	–
8. Sitzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7.5	–	–	9.2	–	–
9. UK.	2.6	5.7	35.1	75.3	68.5	29.0	–	8.9	15.5	28.0	32.7	27.9	21.7
10. U.S.A.	32.8	2.2	18.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.3	27.5	109.5	205.7	167.0	12.5	63.4
11. UN. and Specia-lid agencies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.1	11.3	20.0	–	–	–
12. U.N.D.P. special gnt	3.0	3.0	4.7	3.0	9.2	–	19.0	14.4	13.9	13.3	15.8	15.8	14.9
13. Fd Foundation	0.1	0.5	0.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. F\.C. other	14.5	27.5	20.6	13.8	16.9	17.0	15.2	6.0	–	–	–	–	–
15. EC	3.0	3.0	3.0	–	–	8.7	6.5	26.4	–	7.0	7.2	–	–
16. UN. Emergency	16.0	–	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17. Flief supplies and ch grants from vious countries	–	–	6.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18. Wrld Food Pgramme	–	–	13.9	14.6	11.5	30.6	11.5	–	18.6	4.0	33.3	1.6	19.5
19. Hy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.0	10.0	–
Sb-Total-(I)	81.3	56.8	139.2	141.3	185.2	140.6	122.6	160.2	222.9	351.3	361.7	137.7	210.3
II. hn-Consortium:													
1. ustralia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Cina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sb-Total (II)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. lamic Countries													
1. an	7.2	0.5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Sudi Arebia	–	30.0	30.0	10.0	9.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. IA.E.	–	–	–	–	2.0	53.0	1.0	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. otar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10.0	–	–	–	–	–
ub-Total (I+II+III)	88.4	30.5	169.2	151.3	196.2	193.6	123.6	170.2	222.9	351.3	361.7	137.7	210.3
IV. alief Assistance for ighan Refugees	–	–	–	–	–	116.8	109.6	315.6	240.8	156.2	150.0	95.8	74.7
V. dus Tarbela Deve-opment Fund:													
1. ustralia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. anade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. ermany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. dia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. ew Zealand	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. K.	2.6	5.7	–	–	20.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. .S.(a)Dollars	9.0	9.0	18.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b)Rupees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. EC	–	–	–	–	6.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ub-Total (V)	11.6	14.7	18.0	–	26.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
otal (Grants)	100.0	102.0	187.2	151.3	222.2	310.4	233.2	485.8	463.6	506.5	511.7	233.5	285.0

– r.

Source: Economic Affairs Division.

FA : Food Aid Convention.

EE : European Economic Community

No: Commitments in case of Indus/Tirbela represents actual drawals from the Indus/Tarbela Development Fund.

TABLE 11.6

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ million)

Lending Country/Agency	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
A. Consortium including outside consortium arrangements:												
(a) Bilateral:												
1. Belgium	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Canada	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. France	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23.0	–	–	–	–
4. Germany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22.0	30.0
5. Italy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Japan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20.6	–	4.6	17.6	16.8
7. Netherlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.8	–	2.4	–	1.4
8. Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
9. U.K.	–	–	–	28.0	–	–	–	–	28.0	–	17.2	11.1
10. U.S.A.	–	–	15.0	–	20.0	–	68.0	27.0	142.3	42.0	119.3	125.9
(a) Repayable in dollars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Repayable in local currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (U.S.A.)	–	–	15.0	28.0	20.0	–	68.0	27.0	142.3	42.0	119.3	125.9
11. Suppliers credits from various countries												
Sub-Total (a)	–	–	15.0	28.0	20.0	–	68.0	73.4	170.3	49.0	176.1	185.2
(b) Multilateral:												
1. IBRD	–	30.5	–	14.0	13.8	18.9	–	49.0	–	24.1	104.6	–
2. IFC	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.8	0.6	–	3.8
3. IDA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18.5
4. ADB	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. IFAD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Indus/Tarbela Insurance Recovery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (b)	–	30.5	–	14.0	13.8	18.9	–	49.0	0.8	24.7	104.6	22.3
(Consortium) Sub-Total A (a+b)	–	30.5	15.0	42.0	33.8	18.9	68.0	122.4	171.1	73.7	280.7	207.5

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.6

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(.. Con)

(US $ mion)

LendinCountry/gency	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	13-74
A. Coortium including outde consorum arrgements:												
(a) lateral:												
1. Bjium	—	—	0.4	—	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.5	—	2.5	12.7
2. Cada	7.3	—	—	49.7	—	11.0	13.5	39.1	10.6	—	10.0	78.4
3. Fnce	0.3	15.1	5.8	6.3	17.5	4.9	12.2	16.2	30.6	—	21.7	23.9
4. Cmany	79.7	28.1	22.2	27.2	34.9	22.6	31.9	48.9	24.9	2.5	24.8	51.3
5. Iy	—	—	3.4	12.0	6.1	8.8	13.0	49.2	23.1	4.4	3.8	0.3
6. Jan	27.9	20.5	26.3	27.1	22.8	17.0	16.4	18.0	19.5	—	31.0	—
7. Nherlands	—	1.0	9.2	2.2	1.1	1.9	3.3	4.3	4.4	3.4	4.9	6.5
8. Sden	—	—	—	0.3	1.8	3.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. U.	17.9	11.2	42.7	28.6	22.3	238.2	21.7	36.0	69.9	5.9	15.6	58.3
10. U.A.	243.0	113.1	298.7	80.1	276.2	171.3	180.2	187.5	71.1	65.4	212.4	25.1
(a) Bayable ir dars	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Bayable ir lal currenc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-tal (U.S..)	243.0	113.1	298.7	80.1	276.2	171.3	180.2	187.5	71.1	65.4	212.4	25.1
11. Spliers creits from vous courries												
Sub-tal (a)	376.1	328.6	408.7	233.5	383.7	480.7	294.4	400.7	255.6	81.6	326.7	76.5
(b) Ntilateral:												
1. RD	39.6	58.5	—	20.3	35.1	19.1	98.0	19.2	—	—	—	30.0
2. D	—	—	5.5	—	3.2	—	3.9	—	—	—	—	—
3. A	7.8	57.8	103.2	30.2	33.2	12.1	44.4	38.7	23.1	—	97.3	53.1
4. AB	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.1	—	23.4	-	38.5	32.4
5. AD	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. lus/Tarbe Insu-rce Recovy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sub-tal (b)	47.4	116.3	108.7	30.5	71.5	31.2	150.4	57.9	46.5	—	135.8	95.5
(Coortium) Sub-tal A (a+)	423.5	444.9	517.4	264.0	455.2	511.9	444.8	458.6	302.1	81.6	462.5	72.0

(Ctd.)

TABLE 11.6

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ million)

(... Contd.)

Lending Country/Agency	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	(July-March) 1984-85	(July-March) 1985-86
A. Consortium including outside consortium arrangements:													
(a) Bilateral:													
1. Belgium	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	–	–	0.1	7.2	7.5	–	–
2. Canada	54.4	70.5	11.6	187.8	21.3	42.3	12.6	40.1	16.3	2.5	35.5	35.6	58.1
3. France	26.1	64.6	51.5	45.7	41.3	58.5	60.2	–	26.2	22.8	25.4	24.2	–
4. Germany	22.8	39.3	35.6	27.0	108.9	92.6	35.3	20.5	52.6	104.7	64.4	53.5	55.0
5. Italy	9.3	7.7	9.6	10.6	20.0	32.8	16.6	15.0	23.4	18.9	21.5	21.5	56.5
6. Japan	23.0	54.8	78.1	74.5	171.1	43.6	107.5	121.1	76.9	178.5	137.3	–	19.1
7. Netherlands	11.0	31.2	17.5	–	26.7	19.4	14.9	15.8	12.8	18.7	4.6	4.4	–
8. Sweden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. U.K.	72.6	–	10.0	18.9	21.2	53.0	31.4	23.8	71.1	34.4	92.0	0.7	–
10. U.S.A.	97.8	178.8	248.2	56.4	127.0	149.0	58.4	146.0	199.5	141.3	256.4	60.0	115.3
(a) Repayable in dollars	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
(b) Repayable in local currency	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (U.S.A.)	97.8	178.8	248.2	56.4	127.0	149.0	58.4	146.0	199.5	141.3	256.4	60.0	115.3
11. Suppliers credits from various countries													
Sub-Total (a)	321.0	451.1	466.1	425.7	542.5	496.3	336.9	382.8	478.9	531.2	637.1	199.9	304.0
(b) Multilateral:													
1. IBRD	60.0	50.0	70.0	–	–	–	–	138.5	75.2	131.5	433.0	–	148.0
2. IFC	–	–	–	–	–	30.9	6.6	3.2	92.3	–	55.4	–	–
3. IDA	82.0	107.6	94.0	122.2	164.0	221.0	105.0	269.0	228.8	173.3	243.3	158.3	72.0
4. ADB	70.5	119.0	73.6	139.0	143.6	153.6	138.3	239.0	183.4	337.8	372.6	373.8	543.6
5. IFAD	–	–	–	–	–	47.5	11.3	11.7	–	24.2	8.6	8.4	–
6. Indus/Tarbela Insurance Recovery	–	–	–	–	–	–	12.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (b)	212.5	276.6	237.6	261.2	307.6	453.0	273.3	661.4	579.7	666.8	1,113.6	540.5	763.6
(Consortium) Sub-Total A (a+b)	533.5	727.7	703.7	686.9	850.1	949.3	610.2	1,044.2	1,058.6	1,198.0	1,750.2	740.4	1,067.6

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.6

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ rlion)

(... Col.)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	61-62
B. NcConsortim:												
1. Aria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Aralia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Biaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Cla	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. C:hoslovaki	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. Dmark	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Gnany D.F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Krait-Suppers Credit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Hgary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Pind	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11. Fnania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25.9	–
12. L.S.R.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	-
13. Yoslavia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14. Stzerland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15. Sgapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5-Total (E	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25.9	–
C. mic Coutries:												
1. u Dhabi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. q	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. n	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. wait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. oya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. itar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. udi Arab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. EC Fun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. amic Development Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ib-Total :)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M.F. Tru Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
otal Loar	–	30.5	15.0	42.0	33.8	18.9	68.0	122.4	171.1	73.7	306 6	207.5

Contd.)

TABLE 11.6

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(.. Contd.)

(US $ million)

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
B. Non-Consortium:												
1. Austria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7
2. Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Bulgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3.3
4. China	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	217.4	–	–	–
5. Czechoslovakia	–	–	–	2.5	22.9	–	5.6	–	–	–	–	–
6. Denmark	–	–	6.3	1.2	–	–	–	–	5.3	–	–	–
7. Germany D.R.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Kuwait-Suppliers Credit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4.9	–	–	–	–
9. Hungary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10. Poland	–	–	–	2.5	–	1.2	1.5	–	–	–	–	–
11. Romania	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13.5
12. U.S.S.R.	10.0	–	17.8	–	4.8	18.1	30.1	7.1	246.8	–	32.0	–
13. Yugoslavia	3.5	10.8	2.5	8.5	5.3	–	6.1	–	2.4	–	–	–
14. Switzerland	–	–	10.6	–	–	–	3.5	10.3	3.5	–	–	–
15. Singapore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (B)	13.5	10.8	37.2	14.7	33.0	19.3	46.8	22.3	475.4	–	32.0	17.5
C. Islamic Countries:												
1. Abu Dhabi	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	580.0
3. Iran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. Kuwait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Libya	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30.0
6. Qatar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. Saudi Arabia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. OPEC Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. Islamic Development Bank	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-Total (C)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	610.0
I.M.F. Trust Fund	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Loans	437.0	455.7	554.6	278.7	488.2	531.2	491.6	480.9	777.5	81.6	494.5	1,199.5

(Contd.)

TABLE 11.6

TOTAL LOANS AND CREDITS CONTRACTED

(US $ mon)

(... Ctd.)

	1974-75	1975 76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	(July - Marc 1984-85	19-86
B. In-Consorum:													
1. stria	–	–	1.7	0.6	–	1.2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. stralia	–	1.3	10.3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. lgaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4. ina	–	43	–	5.7	3.6	1.8	3.5	5.4	47.4	–	4.2	4.2	–
5. echoslovkia	–	–	–	–	–	–	2.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
6. nmark	6.4	–	–	–	23.8	0.6	5.4	–	–	–	–	–	–
7. rmany ER.	2.8	26	–	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. uwait-Supliers Credit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9. ngary	–	–	–	–	1.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10land	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11omania	–	–	–	13.9	–	–	45.6	37.8	–	–	–	–	–
12.S.S.R.	214.5	3.5	0.1	–	105.7	–	14.5	21.4	7.4	278.4	–	–	–
13ugoslavi	–	–	–	–	1.4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14witzerlan	–	–	1.4	4.4	5.0	2.7	–	0.1	4.4	–	–	–	0.2
15ingapore	–	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–	–	1.0	–	–
16pain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1.7	–	–	–
Sub-Total(B)	223.6	11.6	13.6	25.1	141.3	6.4	71.5	14.6	59.2	280.1	5.2	4 2	0.2
C slamic Cuntries:													
1Abu Dhai	100.0	–	13.0	40.0	–	–	–	25.2	–	–	–	–	–
2Iraq	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3Iran	–	48.6	150.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4Kuwait	–	50.9	25.0	–	28.3	–	42.7	30.3	13.7	–	–	–	20.7
5Libya	50.0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6Qatar	10.0	–	–	–	–	6.8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Saudi Aibia	97.5	30.0	0.7	–	82.9	260.7	14.7	–	46.4	–	–	–	–
OPEC Fnd	–	–	21.5	11.0	13.0	15.7	–	–	32.0	–	10.0	10.0	–
Islamic Development Bank	–	–	–	–	16.7	–	6.5	–	27.2	15.9	3.9	34.1	34.1	–
Sub-Tol (C)	257.5	116.3	210.2	67.7	124.1	289.8	57.4	82.6	108.0	3.9	44.1	44.1	20.7
I.M.F. Tust Fund	–	–	–	47.8	71.2	157.4	16.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total Lans	1,014.6	855.6	927.4	827.5	1,186.7	1,402.8	755.2	1,191.4	1,225.7	1,482.0	1,799.5	788.7	,088.5

Source: Economic Affairsivision.

Education and Health

TABLE 12.1

NUMBER OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

	Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools		Secondary Vocational Institutions		Arts and Science Colleges		Professional Colleges		Universities
Year	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1948	8,413	1,549	2,190	153	408	64	46	18	40	5	..	..	2
1949	9,073	1,564	2,174	154	411	70	49	20	42	6	19	2	2
1950	9,411	1,586	2,134	172	469	89	59	25	46	9	19	2	2
1955	14,162	2,474	1,517	196	747	148	90	40	77	19	24	1	4
1960	17,901	3,260	1,974	281	1,069	203	100	35	126	32	40	5	4
1961	20,909	4,057	1,798	275	1,172	225	109	47	131	33	42	5	4
1962	24,930	5,350	2,011	364	1,300	255	103	40	146	37	39	5	6
1963	28,338	6,715	2,023	423	1,349	275	103	41	159	39	41	5	6
1964	30,950	7,416	2,379	462	1,459	308	117	38	190	51	43	5	6
1965	32,589	8,021	2,701	589	1,622	367	145	58	225	62	45	5	6
1966	32,930	8,272	2,785	626	1,658	376	113	39	228	63	48	5	6
1967	34,678	8,535	2,970	659	1,776	423	142	62	258	76	48	5	7
1968	36,453	9,324	3,018	719	1,827	458	165	72	251	76	50	5	7
1969	38,870	10,250	3,290	790	1,910	490	180	80	270	80	58	5	7
1970	41,290	11,170	3,560	860	1,995	520	190	90	290	85	59	5	7
1971	43,710	12,097	3,822	928	2,063	529	206	97	514	87	73	6	7
1972	45,854	12,290	4,110	1,038	2,247	571	284	134	339	93	73	6	8
1973	49,580	14,437	4,406	1,163	2,498	621	391	152	334	89	76	7	8
1974	50,574	15,061	4,586	1,223	2,742	718	314	150	354	95	81	8	8
1975	51,744	15,678	4,713	1,266	2,898	770	301	141	361	96	83	8	10
1976	52,800	15,829	4,783	1,307	3,047	806	282	116	404	107	98	8	12
1977	53,162	15,941	4,990	1,352	3,214	860	231	81	433	116	98	8	12
1978	53,882	16,235	5,100	1,359	3,239	880	222	77	430	116	95	8	15
1979	55,265	16,854	5,194	1,393	3,321	898	223	76	429	119	99	8	15
1980	57,220	17,771	5,233	1,407	3,361	924	219	85	430	118	99	8	15
1981	59,168	18,595	5,295	1,412	3,479	967	231	88	433	119	100	8	19
1982	61,117	19,420	5,362	1,423	3,597	1,010	247	92	440	120	102	10	20
1983	63,066	20,245	5,432	1,435	3,715	1,052	263	96	447	124	102	10	20
1984	73,228	20,876	5,984	1,763	4,213	1,171	279	100	469	150	100	8	20
1985	82,550	23,287	6,132	1,817	4,630	1,330	290	104	467	153	100	8	20
1986 (E)	86,142	24,091	6,290	1,891	4,809	1,385	293	105	470	158	100	8	20

E:stimatec
. ot availate.

Source: 1. Central Bureau of Educatio
2. University Grants Commiss.

TABLE 12.2

ENROLMENT IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Primary Stage (I–V) (000 No.)		Middle Stage (VI–VIII) (000 No.)		High Stage (IX–X) (000 No.)		Secondary Vocational (000 No.)		Arts and Science Colleges (000 No.)		Professional Colleges (Number)		Universities (Number)	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
1947-48	770	110	221	21	58	7	4	1	14	1	4,368	327	644	56
1948-49	830	120	225	24	59	7	4	2	17	1	4,517	349	690	64
1949-50	920	120	250	24	57	9	5	2	21	2	4,925	394	737	71
1954-55	1,550	240	332	45	109	15	11	3	43	6	8,082	833	1,998	49
1959-60	1,890	370	422	63	149	23	13	3	76	12	12,434	1,851	4,092	778
1960-61	2,060	430	449	67	160	27	15	6	71	12	12,921	1,929	5,084	1,009
1961-62	2,270	480	461	75	161	23	19	8	72	14	13,950	2,265	7,214	1,335
1962-63	2,490	530	491	82	209	38	20	8	94	18	14,906	2,470	9,464	1,679
1963-64	2,750	570	576	119	217	54	23	7	119	21	17,677	2,661	9,049	1,945
1964-65	3.050	700	624	128	222	46	21	6	127	24	17,372	2,990	13,221	2,730
1965-66	3,160	750	689	149	244	49	21	5	139	28	19,061	2,919	13,420	2,979
1966-67	3,380	790	763	169	273	55	22	7	148	32	19,840	3,121	12,807	2,522
1967-68	3,750	990	793	164	275	50	24	8	153	34	25,000	3,500	15,903	2,993
1968-69	3,830	1,010	846	170	296	56	24	8	159	40	30,081	3,899	13,087	2,665
1969-70	3,910	1,030	899	175	337	62	29	9	175	45	33,633	4,219	15,475	3,298
1970-71	3,960	1,040	933	178	336	67	35	10	199	50	37,245	4,612	17,057	3,703
1971-72	4,210	1,110	963	196	366	71	40	12	186	49	36,182	4,970	17,507	3,878
1972-73	4,450	1,270	1,041	232	390	81	59	16	186	47	37,596	6,450	18,678	4,212
1973-74	4,810	1,370	1,096	247	418	78	40	14	193	53	42,483	6,768	19,081	4,134
1974-75	4,971	1,430	1,196	279	462	100	42	14	208	58	44,734	8,086	21,396	4,500
1975-76	5,319	1,549	1,247	294	493	106	31	9	211	53	56,140	8,785	22,772	5,121
1976-77	5,611	1,591	1,298	309	509	116	29	8	223	66	56,932	9,541	37,711	8,968
1977-78	5,015	1,598	1,304	317	506	123	26	7	221	72	62,113	10,766	41,130	6,998
1978-79	5,131	1,630	1,301	327	479	124	29	7	233	75	67,296	11,986	38,623	6,000
1979-80	5,213	1,676	1,391	345	476	125	35	7	253	78	72,479	13,206	41,810	5,712
1980-81	5,474	1,782	1,412	359	509	130	40	7	270	87	49,077	9,777	42,688	7,113
1981-82	5,741	1,896	1,494	389	543	135	45	8	283	94	49,878	9,964	47,573	8,483
1982-83	6,179	2,010	1,494	389	578	141	49	8	297	101	51,572	10,000	47,587	7,866
1983-84	6,860	2,174	1,730	424	1,606	146	53	8	355	111	46,467	8,169	49,000	7,611
1984-85(E)	7,389	2,359	1,805	446	655	177	57	8	373	117	44,467	7,321	53,615	8,235
1985-86(E)	7,735	2,468	1,891	465	680	180	59	9	397	124	45,000	7,409	56,613	8,695

E : estimated

Sources: 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Ministry of Education.
3. University Grants Commission.

TABLE 12.3

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN PAKISTAN, BY KIND, LEVEL AND SEX

Year	Primary Schools (Thousands)		Middle Schools (Thousands)		High Schools (Thousands)		Secondary Vocational Institutions		Arts and Science Colleges		Professional Colleges		Univeries	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	emale
1947-8	17.8	2.4	12.0	0.8	6.8	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1948-9	17.8	2.3	12.0	0.8	7.0	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1949-50	19.9	2.5	12.1	1.0	8.0	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955-5	35.5	5.8	10.7	1.5	12.7	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959-60	44.8	8.4	13.0	1.9	18.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	382	31
1960-61	50.0	10.0	14.4	2.1	20.0	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	452	40
1961-62	54.8	11.1	16.7	2.6	21.5	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	929	41
1962-63	63.6	13.3	18.7	3.2	23.0	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	692	51
1963-64	69.8	14.6	19.6	3.8	25.0	5.3	1,499	337	4,938	1,262	1,137	150	1,128	62
1964-65	75.9	16.7	22.1	4.7	27.7	6.3	1,493	375	5,432	1,428	1,239	175	1,265	72
1965-66	74.9	17.4	23.1	5.3	28.4	6.5	1,436	379	5,711	1,522	1,370	180	1,264	85
1966-67	80.0	18.3	25.2	6.0	31.6	7.8	1,680*	440	6,049	1,628	1,405	190	1,366	75
1967-68	83.8	20.3	26.1	6.3	33.4	8.3	1,770*	470	6,208	1,719	1,435	195	1,484	92
1968-69	88.0	22.5	28.8	6.7	34.5	9.0	1,900*	510*	7,080*	2,045	1,684	224	1,345	96
1969-70	92.0	25.0	31.5	7.7	35.5	9.6	2,050*	520*	7,950	2,370	1,737	228	1,473	125
1970-71	96.3	27.2	34.2	8.6	36.4	10.2	2,208	532	8,823	2,695	1,868	225	1,568	137
1971-72	105.7	29.7	36.0	9.2	37.9	10.6	2,326	555	8,313	2,318	1,879	224	1 640	150
1972-73	108.8	32.9	41.4	11.3	40.7	12.0	2,204	517	8,346	2,596	2,060	231	1 644	171
1973-74	115.7	35.0	41.9	11.6	45.3	13.3	2,582	579	8,990	2,433	2,315	387	2 327	215
1974-75	125.5	42.4	43.5	12.8	51.1	15.3	2,462	597	9,635	2,642	2,624	478	2,455	330
1975-76	130.3	44.1	46.4	13.6	55.7	16.6	2,630	805	11,313	3,167	3,087	472	2,726	296
1976-77	133.3	44.8	46.0	13.8	59.6	17.9	2,476	715	11,834	3,246	3,167	472	2,916	351
1977-78	134.4	45.3	48.8	14.2	60.6	18.5	2,225	626	11,548	3,184	3,331	486	3 265	358
1978-79	136.9	42.6	49.9	13.7	62.9	17.9	2,532	699	11,836	3,348	3,443	501	3,573	340
1979-80	140.9	47.8	51.4	14.9	63.8	19.4	2,817	674	12,077	3,430	3,500	510	3,068	332
1980-81	150.0	48.7	52.2	15.2	65.9	20.2	3,171	711	12,384	3,544	3,681	398	3,28	396
1981-82	159.1	49.6	53.7	15.6	68.7	21.7	3,408	743	12,691	3,658	3,802	401	3,45	385
1982-83	168.1	50.5	55.1	16.1	70.4	21.7	3,616	775	13,000	3,775	3,718	395	3,65	449
1983-84	177.3	57.1	57.8	18.7	78.3	24.1	3,835	807	13,130	4,142	3,730	397	4,35	504
1984-85(E)	191.6	61.5	60.2	19.3	88.5	26.9	4,034	839	13,951	4,315	3,741	399	4,57	528
1985-86(E)	199.7	64.4	61.8	20.3	91.6	28.1	4,190	861	14,210	4,508	3,798	420	4,72	550

Sources: 1. Central Bureau of Educa n.
2. University Grants Commion.

estimatd.
not avaible.

TABLE 12.4

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY LEVEL

(Rs. million)

Year	Total Expenditure	Primary Education	Secondary Education	College Education	University Education	Technical Education	Teacher Education	Other Items	Development Expenditure	Non-Development Expenditure
1947-48	30.4	11.0	5.4	(a)	1.9	(b)	8	4.1	..	..
1948-49	44.5	20.0	8.4	(a)	3.3	(b)	7	5.7	..	..
1949-50	43.9	20.8	9.6	(a)	6.5	(b)	1.3	5.7	..	..
1954-55	94.5	41.7	17.1	(a)	19.0	(b)	3.0	13.7	..	..
1959-60	163.8	60.2	34.4	17.7	15.2	4.0	7.1	25.2	48.0	115.8
1960-61	193.1	65.3	47.2	23.4	18.1	5.3	2.1	31.7	38.1	155.0
1961-62	272.6	82.2	62.8	35.0	35.1	13.4	5.2	38 9	62.4	210.2
1962-63	346.3	91.0	68.2	43.9	52.3	26.7	6.7	57.5	123.1	223.2
1963-64	399.7	117.2	59.3	31.9	40.1	39.9	10.0	101.3	142.7	257.0
1964-65	450.9	137.0	63.3	33.1	47.9	46.7	10.3	112.6	160.4	290.5
1965-66	509.2	147.2	67.3	38.2	43.1	42.2	12.7	157.9	177.5	331.7
1966-67	440.0	152.1	75.1	35.7	36.1	30.3	12.3	98.4	106.2	333 8
1967-68	513.6	161.9	75.6	43.0	40.6	40.5	13.7	138.3	160.9	352 7
1968-69	553.0	168.9	79.6	46.4	44.2	47.4	14.2	152.3	185.4	367.6
1969-70	578.7	196.8	91.8	49.6	44.7	46.7	16.5	132.6	170.1	408.6
1970-71	789.9	221.9	93.8	45.3	92.0	81.9(c)	24.4(d)	230.6	309.5	480.4
1971-72	796.8	275.3	103.7	49.8	69.3	79.8(c)	20.0(d)	198.9	201.3	595.5
1972-73	1,000.7	315.4	113.5	85.6	81.8	79.9(c)	15.9(d)	309.4	277.2	723.5
1973-74	1,269.3	399.2	189.7	166.8	107.9	152.0(c)	17.7(d)	236.0	340.6	928.7
1974-75	1,744.5	451.5	290.0	162.3	124.0	191.8(c)	29.5(d)	495.4	523.4	1,221.1
1975-76	2,482.2	767.3	431.3	249.4	174.3	326.1(c)	38.5(d)	501.3	751.1	1,731.1
1976-77	2,802.6	853.1	577.9	274.6	210.7	338.5(c)	42.2(d)	505.4	782.3	2,020.3
1977-78	3,300.7	823.6	464.7	672.4	258.0	323.1(c)	58.5(d)	700.4	855.0	2,445.7
1978-79	3,875.9	1,305.1	731.7	367.8	324.2	515.2(c)	73.3(d)	558.6	1,067.0	2,808.9
1979-80	4,153.5	1,604.4	820.4	387.5	426.2	518.7(c)	71.0(d)	325.3	1,060.2	3,093.3
1980-81	4,619.1	1,570.5	918.8	427.6	459.2	546.5(c)	57.4	639.1	1,240.5	3,378.6
1981-82	5,602.0	1,820.0	986.9	493.8	611.3	748.8(c)	83.5	857.9	1,687.4	3,914.6
1982-83	6,469.5	2,096.2	1,256.0	642.0	665.5	952.7(c)	100.3(c)	756.8	1,940.5	4,529 0
1983-84	8,165.1	2,706.9	2,339.4	857.7	701.7	530.7	146.6	882.1	1,968.1	6,197.0
1984-85(E)	9,173.6	3,284.8	2,368.8	1,034.0	870.5	522.2(c)	310.8	791.5	1,954.7	7 218.9
1985-86(E)	11,317.7	4,051.7	2,886.0	1,199.7	1,075.2	690.4(c)	249.0	1,165.7	3,011.3	8,306.4

.. not available.

E: estimated.

Sources: 1. Federal Bureau of Statistics.
2. Ministry of Education.

Notes:— 1. Expenditure incurred on Health, Education, Agriculture, Veterinary, Forest, Industries and Other Departments has been included under Technical Education.

2. Budget Allocations:

(a) Expenditure included under universities.

(b) Expenditure included under teacher education.

(c) Expenditure includes scholarships, administration and other facilities etc.

(d) Expenditure on teacher training schools only, expenditure on teacher training colleges included under technical education.

TABLE 12.5

HEALTH FACILITIES

Year	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Maternity and child Welfare Centre	Beds in Hospitals and Dispensaries	Registered Doctors	Registered Nurses	Registered Lady Health visitors	Population per Hospital Bed	Population per Doctor
1947	292	722	91	13,769	..	..	..	2,564	..
1948	300	741	963	14,117	1,360	88	4	..	..
1949	301	769	102	14,180	1,912	214	4	..	..
1950	304	807	107	14,524	2,298	418	67	2,431	15,3(
1951	306	823	110	14,741	2,621	574	100	2,454	14 8(
1952	311	860	153	15,324	2,860	674	123	2,419	12,9(
1953	320	889	177	15,872	3,227	786	129	2,393	11 7(
1954	319	928	183	17,092	3,590	862	138	2,277	10,8
1955	333	984	198	19,197	3,293	963	142	2,077	12 1
1956	335	980	224	19,398	4,270	1,064	159	2,106	9,5
1957	336	1,053	257	19,640	4,770	1,190	169	2,132	8,7
1958	338	1,112	284	21,169	5,387	1,269	181	2,027	7,9
1959	337	1,155	349	21,658	5,968	1,725	195	2,029	7,3
1960	342	1,195	348	22,100	6,485	1,929	230	2,038	6,9
1961	341	1,251	422	22,394	7,255	2,067	276	2,063	6,3
1962	361	1,374	449	22,775	7,894	2,238	314	2,087	6,0
1963	365	1,514	488	23,429	8,619	2,472	377	2,088	5,8
1964	365	1,626	524	23,664	9,418	2,641	501	2,126	5,2
1965	379	1,695	554	25,603	10,682	2,945	627	2,022	4,8
1966	389	1,754	558	26,200	10,845	3,183	712	2,033	4,1
1967	391	1,834	650	27,291	11,732	3,527	348	1,678	3,3
1968	398	1,75	650	27,112	12,369	3,813	970	2,079	4,7
1969	405	1,843	668	27,618	13,011	4,123	1,085	2,100	4,8
1970	411	1,875	668	28,976	14,109	4,543	1,169	2,061	4,1
1971	495	2,133	631	30,969	14,862	5,075	1,322	1,986	4,7
1972	496	2,137	675	35,337	15,789	5,504	1,458	1,792	4,2
1973	521	2,566	662	35,699	16,485	5,751	1,618	1,846	3,7
1974	517	2,836	690	33,866	17,194	6,010	1,627	2,005	3 9
1975	518	2,908	696	37,776	17,887	6,144	1,636	1,852	3 2
1976	525	3,063	715	39,129	18,757	6,685	1,688	1,843	3:5
1977	528	3,210	726	40,518	19,863	7,186	1,738	1,834	3:2
1978	536	3,206	748	42,469	20,931	7,768	1,823	1,804	330
1979	550	3,367	772	44,367	21,938	8,382	1,921	1,779	318
1980	602	3,466	812	47,412	23,594	9,098	2,009	1,716	318
1981	600	3,478	823	48,441	26,668	9872	2,171	1,731	344
1982	613	3,457	817	50,335	29,931	10,554	2,368	1,717	288
1983	626	3,351	794	52,164	33,584	11,070	2,562	1,708	254
1984	633	3,336	767	53,603	38,322	12,000	2,795	1,714	298
1985	652	3,415	778	55,886	42,501	14,299	2,992	1,695	329

Source: Health Dsion.

.. not available

Planning

TABLE 13.1

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPENDITURE

(Rs. mill)

Sector	First Plan (1955-60)	Second Plan (1960-65)	Third Plan (1965-70)	Non-Plan Period (1970-78)	Fifth Plan (1978-83)	Sixth Pl Allocatic (1983-8
Agriculture	461	902	1,377	4,692	14,860	15,35(
(a) Agriculture	461	695	822	4,141	6,060	12,35(
(b) Ferlizer Subsidy	—	207	555	2,351	8,800	3,00(
Water	969	4,597	4,513	12,810	15,770	32,10(
Energy	607	1,293	1,760	13,841	38,830	116,50(
(a) Poer	757	1,165	1,571	10,880	28,119	87,40(
(b) Fuis	32	128	189	2,961	10,597	27,50(
(c) Reewable Energy	–	–	–	–	114	1,60(
Industry	742	478	786	11,294	25,400	20,50(
Minerals	124	94	271	492	400	5,75(
Transpot and Communications	1,080	1,595	2,521	15,653	35,210	57,52(
PhysicalPlanning and Housing	505	957	698	5,687	9,000	15,50(
Educatin and Manpower	232	463	563	3,442	5,640	19,85(
Health	76	174	281	2,381	4,580	13,00(
Populatin Welfare Programme	—	9	145	820	600	2,30(
Other/Ascellaneous Programmes	67	44	289	2,632	2,320	6,63(
Su-Total:	4,863	10,606	13,204	75,544	152,610	305,00(
Plus: Spcial Development Programme	–	–	–	–	600	15,00(
Less: Oerational Shorfall	–	–	–	–	–	30,00(
Tcal (Net):	4,863	10,606	13,204	75,544	153,210	290,00(

– nil.

Source: Planning and Development Divin.

TABLE 13.2

EXPENDITURES UNDER ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CLASSIFIED BY SECTORS, 1972-73 to 1984-85

(Rs. million)

Item	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (R)	1985-86 (B)
Agriculture	551	687	956	1,052	1,347	1,421	2,445	3,297	3,879	3,427	3,203	2,798	2,920	3 106
Water	351	583	1,047	1,244	1,852	1,556	1,747	1,610	2,146	2,337	3,727	3,862	3,905	5,197
Power	532	907	2,008	2,316	2,422	2,646	2,935	3,239	4,020	4,592	4,908	5,115	8,025	8,923
Industry	249	630	1,559	1,239	3,466	4,593	4,575	4,057	4,074	2,675	3,065	2,286	1,597	837
Fuels and Minerals	113	315	630	751	429	587	664	835	1,596	1,400	1,710	2,003	3 117	3,293
Transport and Communications	622	1,285	2,148	2,412	3,175	3,158	3,760	3,822	4,868	5,438	4,772	5,024	5,542	5,850
Physical Planning and Housing	268	476	949	1,209	1,277	1,273	1,534	1,427	1,831	1,887	2,103	2,612	2,748	3 119
Education	210	318	534	706	566	647	772	891	1,292	1,337	1,475	1,548	1,976	2,355
Health	96	176	363	629	540	512	569	717	942	1,037	1,183	1,563	1,700	1 941
Population Planning	27	103	145	189	183	105	114	169	160	174	176	202	346	484
Social Welfare	7	11	13	16	18	17	17	32	38	44	56	58	59	143
Manpower	6	35	53	30	23	18	39	59	45	102	186	322	206	149
Works Programme/Rural Development	117	148	154	193	181	123	214	203	507	709	791	952	1,042	1,162
Indus Basin/Tarbela	719	741	812	915	619	436	1,031	1,052	1,007	1,324	652	–	–	–
Miscellaneous	2	–	–	243	141	58	59	90	258	517	273	437	372	986
Sub-Total:	3,870	6,415	11,371	13,144	16,239	17,150	20,485	21,500	26,663	27,000	28,280	28,782	33,555	35,981
Special Development Programme	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	366	527	1,380
Special Programmes for Primary Education and Rural Development	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,255
Less: Operational Shortfall (including 3.5% cut)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	782
Total (Net):	3,870	6,415	11,371	13,144	16,239	17,150	20,485	21,500	26,663	27,000	28,430	29,148	34,082	39,398

Source: Planning and Development Division.

R – Revised
B – Budget
– nil.

TABLE 13.3

PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE AND ITS FINANCING

(Rs. million

Executin Agency	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85(R)	1985-86(B
Expendre:														
Feder Government	1,758	3,005	6,471	8,968	11,436	12,996	15,509	17,460	20,271	21,793	22,129	21,738	26,498	28,41
Indusasin/Tarbla	839	731	1,073	841	619	436	1,031	886	1,230	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Tota Federal)	2,597	3,736	7,544	9,809	12,055	13,432	16,540	18,346	21,501	21,793	22,129	21,738	26,498	28,41
Tuta Provincia	1,858	2,770	3,21(	3,749	4,184	3,718	4,039	3,624	4,636	5,800	6,125	7,044	7,057	9,6(
(a) Punjab	1,014	1,416	1,508	2,068	2,180	1,966	2,187	1,724	2,403	3,100	3,193	3,670	3,750	5,0(
(b) Sind	490	718	80	802	972	824	951	790	1,078	1,230	1,302	1,537	1,421	2,0
(c) N.W.F.P.	213	335	53)	569	719	655	641	618	780	990	1,089	1,180	1,208	1,6
(d) Baluchista	141	301	362	310	313	273	260	292	375	480	541	659	678	9
(e) Special Dvelopment Programme*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	366	527	1,3
Grand Tal:	4,455	6,506	10,5'4	13,558	16,239	17,150	20,579	21,970	26,137	28,588	28,255	29,148	34,082	39,3
Finang:														
Inal Resrces	526	1,895	(–)437	2	2,271	4,632	2,917	2,871	11,143	9,062	6,090	7,327	1,472	12,3
Federal Government	395	1,435	(–)558	(–)563	1,898	4,045	1,643	1,223	7,766	6,449	4,804	4,762	(–)434	7,8
) Provinc	35	338	(–95	149	21	64	299	179	1,358	704	–	–	–	–
) Autonomous Bodies	96	122	216	416	353	523	975	1,469	2,109	1,909	2,286	2,565	1 906	4(2
Eernal Resrces	3,670	3,865	8,786	9,461	7,630	7,237	9,216	12,555	10,981	12,491	14,974	13,651	15,094	2658
O between Develop-ment Expenditure & Resource	259	746	2406	9,095	6,338	5,281	8,446	6,544	4,013	7,035	6,191	8,170	17,516	(20
Total Financing	4,455	6,506	10754	13,558	16,239	17,150	20,579	21,970	26,137	28,588	28,255	29,148	34,082	3998

Source: Planning and Dev opment Divn.

R Revised
B Budget
–I.
(a) included i the Federal Government Expenditure.
Includes oreign aid actually disbursed both under allocation and utilization.

TABLE 13.4

CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (ADP) 1985-86

(Rs. million)

Sector	Total	Federal	Total Provincial	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Baluchistan
A. Normal ADP							
1. Agriculture	1,666	866	800	371	170	113	146
2. Fertilizer Subsidy	1,440	1,440	–	–	–	–	–
3. Industry	837	672	165	53	45	49	18
4. Minerals	242	079	63	7	7	42	7
5. Water	5,197	4,001	1,196	636	260	178	122
6. Power	8,923	8,867	56	40	–	16	–
7. Fuels	3,051	3,047	4	3	–	1	–
8. Transport and Communications	5,850	4,882	968	320	330	195	123
9. Physical Planning and Housing	3,119	1,252	1,867	1,042	401	256	168
10. Mass Media	154	154	–	–	–	–	–
11. Rural Development	1,162	139	1,023	789	73	105	56
12. Science and Technology	142	142	–	–	–	–	–
13. Education and Training	2,355	921	1,434	697	285	314	138
14. Health and Nutrition	1,941	799	1,142	680	223	186	53
15. Culture, Sports and Tourism	143	109	34	19	8	1	6
16. Manpower and Employment	149	81	68	35	5	7	21
17. Spl. Development Programme for Women	97	97	–	–	–	–	–
18. Population Welfare Programme	484	484	–	–	–	–	–
19. Social Welfare	143	70	73	46	10	12	5
20. Spl. Programme for Women and Youth	214*	214	–	–	–	–	–
21. Miscellaneous	236	–	236	182	–	–	54
Total (Gross)	37,545	28,416	9,129	4,920	1,817	1,475	917
Less-Operational Shortfall including 3.5% Cut.	782	–	782	565	63	52	102
Total (Net)	36,763	28,416	8,347	4,355	1,754	1,423	815
B. Spl. Programme for Primary Education and Rural Development	1,255	–	1,255	654	264	214	123
C. Spl. Development Programme	1,380	1,380	–	–	–	–	–
Total (A+B+C)	39,398	29,796	9,602	5,009	2,018	1,637	938

Source: Planning and Development Division.

– nil.

* Out of this Rs 100 million are reflected under Special Development Programme for women and Rs 114 million under Culture, Sports and Tourism.

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One lakh–One hundred thousand–100,000
Ten lakh–One milion–1,000,000
One crore–Ten million–10,000,000
Million–Ten lakh
Billion–One thousand million
Trillion–One thousand billion

Weights

One Seer = 2.0571bs. = 0.9331 kg
One Maund = 82.286 lbs. = 37.324 kg
One CWT (hundred weight) = 112 lbs. = 50.8011 kg
One long ton = 2240 lbs. = 1.016 metric tons
One cotton bale = 375 lbs = 170.2 kg.
One bushel = 0.71 mds = 27.25 kg.

Area

One Acre = 4840 sq. yards = 0.4047 Hectare
One cubic metre = 35.315 cubic feet

Length

One Yard = 36 Inches = 0.914 Metre
One Mile = 1760 yards = 1.709 kilometre

Liquid Measures

One Imperial Gallon = 4.561 litres = 1.20094 American Gallons
One American Barrel = 34.9726 Imperial Gallons = 42 American Gallons
One ton of liquified methane = 50,000 cubic feet of natural gas = Appl 16 barrels
One Tonne of oil = 7.6 barrels.

Currency Equivalents

Prior to 1972
One Rupee = US $ 0.21
One US $ = Rs.4.76

Upto to February 1973
One Rupee = $0.09
One US $ = Rs.11.00

After February 1973
One Rupee = US $ 0.101
One US $ = 9.5 Rupees

w.e.f. 8th January 1982, Rupee is floating against dollar and is linked to a basket of currencies

Years

Calendar Year–January 1 to December 31
Fiscal/Trade/Agriculture Year–July 1 to June 30
Before 1959-60, the fiscal year was from April 1 to March 31

Cropping Seasons

Kharif–Crops sown in late spring or in the beginning of summer and harvested in autumn Rabi–Crops sown in autumn and harvested in the following spring.

PCPPI–2320(86)/Fin. E.A. Wing)–26-5-1986–6,000.

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